WEATHER INDICATIONS.

FAIR, COLD TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, AND IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SLIDE CANAL BILL

IT GIVES WAY IN SENATE TO ANOTHER MEASURE.

MORGAN DEMANDS ACTION

SAYS KING EDWARD IS USING HIGH OFFICIALS.

TO CLOSE FAIR ON SUNDAY

SENATE AMENDS AND PASSES ST. LOUIS FAIR BILL.

Washington, Feb. 23—In the senate this afternoon Mr. Morgan, in a speech demanding that the Nicaraugan canal bill should be made the regular order of the senate, said that every parliamentary strategy was being used to defeat this bill.

He thought it time for plain talk, while some of our people in authority were being kicked and cuffed about by King Edward VII.; also that it was time for some attention to be given to this purely American enterprise.

Mr. Spooner took occasion to show why, in his opinion, the Nicaraugan canal bill should not pass at this time. He referred to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which had been adopted to clear the pathway for the canal. That treaty now was being considered by Great Britain and we could not pass the canal bill without giving great offense to Great Britain. "Just offense" he exclaimed.

President pro tem Frye ruled that the Nicaraugan canal bill and not the oleomargarine bill was the regular order, or unfinished business.

The bill was immediately displaced by the fortification appropriation bill, which was taken up without a roll call.

Previous to this action Mr. Morgan asked that the Nicaraugan canal bill be temporarily laid aside, to which Mr Aldrich objected.

When the senate met today a bill was passed relating to railroad right-of-ways over lands reserved for reservoirs.

A resolution asking the secretary of the interior for information as to the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with the Santee Sioux Indians was passed.

Bills were passed as follows:

Authorizing a street car bridge across the Alabama river at Montgomery, Ala.; authorizing the construction of a bridge across Savoca bay, Calhoun county, Texas.

Mr. Depew called up the St. Louis exposition bill. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, said they would not object providing they could offer amendments to the bill.

Mr. Vest (dem.), of Missouri, stated that he was compelled to leave the city shortly on account of his health, but must remain until the bill was disposed of.

The friends of the measure would accept even objectionable amendments in order to get it throught.

Mr. Teller then offered an amendment providing that the gates of the exposition should be closed on Sunday, and it was adopted without division.

Mr. Tillman offered as an amendment the bill which previously passed the senate, providing for a government exhibit at the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

It made an appropriation of $250,000 for the government exhibit. On motion of Mr. Teller an amendment providing for the closing of the Charleston exposition on Sunday was adopted and the Tillman amendment was then agreed to without division. Then, without a dissenting vote, the bill was passed.

Senators Depew, Proctor and Vest were named as conferees on the exposition bill.

The fortification appropriation bill then was taken up, and Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, spoke on the large appropriations contained in this and other measures.

In particular, he criticized the appropriations contained in this and chase of Cushing's Island, Maine, for fortification purposes.

Mr. Pettigrew created a laugh during the presentation of morning business by proposing an amendment to the army appropriation bill, reading: "And that the title of the president shall hereafter be the president of the United States and the emperor of the islands of the sea."

Mr. Butler jocularly asked if the coming inauguration ceremonies were taken into account this imperial regime.

"Yes, everything conducted with due pomp," replied Mr. Pettigrew.

"The senator from South Dakota (Pettigrew) and the senator from North Carolina (Butler) and myself should not feel concerned about such matters," interjected Mr. Chandler, "for none of us will be here."

Mr. Chandler's reference to the speedy retirement of himself and Messrs. Pettigrew and Butler raised another laugh.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 23.—At the opening of the session of the house today Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, reported back from the committee on rules the resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, for the investigation of the pay of employes of the house. The resolution had been amended by the committee on rules so as to empower the committee to send for persons and papers and administer oaths.

GENERAL HARRISON QUITE ILL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23.—Former President Harrison has been confined to his home for several days with a very bad cold and it was feared at first that he was threatened with pneumonia, but he has improved in the last twenty-four hours and no apprehension is now felt over his conditon. He has been in unusual good health during the fall and winter and has gained some flesh since his return from the east. His present indisposition is the first inconvenience that he has suffered and the first time that he has felt it necessary to take precautions against exposure. When his residence was called he answered the telphone, and when asked how he is, replied: "I have had a severe cold for several days and have found it necessary to confine myself to the house, but am better now."

ONLY THE JAIL REMAINS

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BURN AT IBA, P. I.

All the Supplies for Soldiers Were Destroyed—Price Put on Heads of Americans.

Manila, Feb. 23.—6:15 p. m.—The government buildings at Iba, capital of Zambales province, have been burned, the jail alone escaping the flames. The Twenty-fourth infantry's supplies were in the building.

A steamer has been sent to Iba from Manila with stores.

A detachment of the Fourth infantry has captured General Vinegra, near Cavite Viejo. General Cailles has issued a proclamation offering ten Mexican dollars apiece for the heads of Americans.

Commissioner Worcester is preparing a bill for submission to the commission, permitting the leasing of land until a government shall have been established which shall have authroity to alienate the lands for mining claims. Many squatters have settled in the provinces of Benguet and Lehanto and are mining gold and other metals which abound.

The leases authorized by the proposed bill will not permit the carrying out of mining operations or the cutting of timber, but will give the lessees other advantages in the direction of ownership.

Thousands of men are working upon the government wagon road between Dagupan and Bagnio, the capital of the Benguet province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by army engineers. The records of temperature at Beguio for December and January show the weather to have been remarkably cool and salubrious.

A health resort for soldiers and civilians is soon to be established there.

The Thirty-third infantry will sail on the transport Logan on March 1st, stopping at Vigan to take Companies C, E and M, which have been detained at Ilcos by smallpox, provided the quarantine is raised.

DR. STULTS VERY LOW.

Word from the bedside of Dr. C. E. Stults, of Wells street, late this afternoon is to the effect that the physician is very low, and that death can not long be delayed. He is unable to take nourishment of any character.

BEFORE BULLERMAN.

Jennie Laermerle has filed an affidavit against Charles Moreland charging him with assault and battery on Robert Laemerle.

Harry Snow is stilling having his troubles. Deputy Constable McDaniels today filed an affidavit against him for selling liquor without a state license.

NO TRACE IS LEFT

OF THE LOST RIO DE JANEIRO SAVE WRECKAGE ON SHORE.

OVER A HUNDRED LIVES LOST

IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN COMPLETE LIST OF DEAD.

CONSUL WILDMAN WAS LOST

HIS FAMILY PERISHED WITH HIM IN WRECK.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—A pall of fog and rain today enveloped the spot where the City of Rio de Janeiro was wrecked yesterday morning. During the night a rain storm of unusual proportions blew up outside the Golden Gate and made the work of the searchers for the Rio's dead a task of difficulty.

Small boats, however, hovered around the scene of the wreck for the past twenty-four hours and bodies are frequently seen floating in and out of the harbor with the tide, but the roughness of the water greatly hinders the work of recovery and only one or two corpses were drawn from the water during the morning.

If any of the Rio's passengers or crew lived on the water until sunset, without meeting succor up to that time, they must have perished before this, as the hardiest person scarcely could have lived through such a night.

Some of the survivors may have been washed on the Marine county shore at obscure points, but if so, none of them have yet reported. Wreckage strews the shore on both sides of the Golden Gate and beachcombers and fishermen are reaping a harvest.

COUNTING THE LOST.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The sinking of the Pacific Mail steamer Rio de Janerio, after striking a rock in the Golden Gate during the dense fog yesterday morning was the most appalling disaster this coast has known for many years. Most of the bodies of the 120 or more victims are at the bottom of the sea and many of them may never be recovered. The water where the ship lies is deep and the current swift and the dead with most of the wreckage probably will be carried far out into the Pacific. The number of lives lost may never be known exactly owing to the fact that the ship's records were lost and it is practicalip impossible to learn just how many Chinese were in the steerage.

The Call today, basing its figures on statements of the Pacific Mail steamship officials, says that 122 persons perished. The Chronicle gives the number as 128 and the Examiner states that 111 cannot be accounted for.

The vessel with her valuable cargo will be a total loss. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaing the names of the passengers and crew but the following are believed to be accurate.

THE DROWNED.

Passengers—Rounseville Wildman, United States consul general at Hong Kong; Mrs. Rounsaville Wildman, wife of the United tSates consul; Rounseville Wildman, jr., son of the United States consul; Miss Dorothy Wildman, daughter of the United States consul; Miss Kate Reidy, of San Francisco, governess of Wildman children; Mrs. Sarah W. Wakefield, of Oakland; Miss Naomi Wakefield, daughter of Mrs. Wakefield; Miss Roena Jehu, of Alameda; Alfred Hart, jeweler of Manila, formerly of San Francisco and Los Angeles; Mrs. Alfred Hart; Wm. A. Henshal, attorney, of Honolulu; Harry Guyeon, painter of Petaluma; Dr. Wm. E. Dodd, occulist, Butte, Mont.; Angelo Gussoni, foreman Lowery Sugar Plantation, Kauni; Charles Downdall, barrister, of Shanghai, with family, residing in Santa arbara; Wm. McPhee, of San Francisco, was on his way home from Honolulu; W. A. Woodworth, of Denver; Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, of Denver; H. C. Mathelson, of Yokohoma; H. F. Seymour, editor of the Manila American; Dr. Onkawara, a Japanese physician from Honolulu; Mrs. Onkawara, wife of the doctor; Japanese servant of Mrs. Onkawara, name unknown; Leong Chung, well-to-do Chinese student, Charles J. A. Cox, steerage passenger from Honolulu; Mr. Oda, Japanese merchant from Honolulu; Mr. Sakurr, Japanese merchant from Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Takata, Honolulu; F. Sito, Japanese from Yokahoma; Mrs. Dika Hamasoke , Yokahoma; Miss Hikaseki, Japanese, Yokahoma; Miss M. Hamasaki, Yokahoma; S. Taumer, Japanese from Kobe.

Chinese—The number of Chinese passengers lost is variously estimated at from 25 to 43.

Officers and Crew — Captain W. Ward, of San Francisco; J. C. Johnson, first officer, a Russian-Finn, of San Francisco; John Rooney, purser, resident of Ocean View; R. T. MacCoun, first assistant engineer, San Francisco; T. H. Brady, second assistant engineer, San Francisco; W. A. Monroe, third assistant engineer, San Francisco; Harry A. Scott, steward, San Francisco; Mrs. J. L. Dorman, stewardess, San Francisco; D. A. Carvin, quartermaster, lived on steamer; Edward Barwick, butcher, San Francisco; A. Malcolm, saloon watchman, lived on steamer; John A. McArthur, steerage watchman, veteran G. A. R., San Francisco; J. H. Smith, water tender, San Francisco; H. M. Lewis, water tender; Fred D. Greenway, oiler; Walter Smith, oiler; Chinese crew.

The steamship company estimates that of the Chinese crew thirty-six were drowned.

THE SAVED.

The saved passengers are: James Karpenter, mining engineer, of Oakland; Russell Harper, newspaper man, of Nagasaki; R. H. Long, produce shipper, of Petaluma; Capt. Max Hecht, German army officer; William Brander, London stock exchange broker; Miss Francis Ripley, seamstress, San Francisco; Robert Holtz, German merchant, Shanghai; Mlle Cabrielle Lehrin, French maid, of San Francisco; Mrs. Kate West, Red Cross nurse, of San Francisco; William E. Caspar, fireman on sick leave from the transport Lawton; E. C. Powell, ex-soldier from Hong Kong, homeward bound; J. Wada, Japanese professor from Honolulu. Fifteen Chinese passengers were saved as far as any record can be obtained.

Officers and Crew—Capt. Fred Jordan, pilot, San Francisco; C. Holland, third officer; Fred Lindstrum, quartermaster; G. J. Englehart, freight clerk, San Francisco; E. M. Berg, storekeeper, San Francisco; Frank Camp, ship carpenter; F. Matthewson, quartermaster; Graham Cougland, second officer; Harry Donahue, steerage steward, San Francisco; S. H. Herlihie, chief engineer, San Francisco; Dr. Arthur O'Neill, ship's surgeon, San Francisco; James Russell, watchman; N. H. Lane, water tender.

Forty-one of the Chinese crew, it is believed, escaped with their lives.

The following passengers who started on the Rio de Janerio from various Asiatic points left the steam-

(Continued on Second Page.)

COMPANIES TO CONSOLIDATE

NEW FORT WAYNE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To be Merged Into the Inter-State, an Older Organization—Branch Office Here.

It is learned that negotiations are now under way by which the Fort Wayne Life Insurance company, an organization recently perfected by citizens of this city, is to be merged into the Inter-State Life Insurance company, of Indianapolis. President Sudlow, of the latter company, who has been in the city a day or two, has now gone to Indianapolis, but will return next week.

All the stockholders in the Fort Wayne company are to have an opportunity to secure holdings in the Inter-State, which has been doing a successful business for several years, and it is pointed out that this removes all doubt as to the safety of the investment. Instead of being compelled to construct a solid footing for the institution, they have the advantage of one already builded.

Most of the officials and many of the stockholders in the Fort Wayne company have already completed the transfer and others are doing so. It is the intention of the Inter-State to establish a branch office in this city and to work a strong force of solicitors from this point. While the stock of the Fort Wayne company was practically all taken, the company had not yet begun to issue policies.

IBSEN GROWS BETTER.

Christiania, Feb. 23.—The report cabled to the United States that Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and novelist, who has been suffering from influenza, has suffered a relapse is unfounded. On the contrary, his condition is improving daily.

Meetings still continue at the Adventist church, corner of Clinton and Holman streets. Services this evening and Sunday morning and evening.

LOOKING AT LINES

POSSIBLE PURCHASERS OF THE STREET RAILWAY.

THE MESSRS. DIETERICH HERE

NEW YORK CAPITALISTS ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARE INSPECTING THE SYSTEM

MR. DIETERICH EXPRESSES INTEREST IN FORT WAYNE.

Hon. Charles F. Dieterich, at the head of a syndicate of wealthy eastern gentlemen who may soon be owners of the street railway system in Fort Wayne, arrived in the city from New York this morning, and with his son, A. E. Dieterich, who is also largely interested in the business concerns of his father, and who has just been elected a director of the Fort Wayne Gas company.

The party is registered at the Wayne hotel, and the lateness of the arrival of their train this morning delayed somewhat the start of inspection of the lines which had been planned today. Joined by Henry C. Paul and Manager A. L. Scott, of the Fort Wayne Traction company, the gentlemen made a visit of inspection to the power house and car barns of the company. This completed the party left for a tour of the Robison park line in a special car.

It was 1 o'clock before the city was reached upon the return, and before luncheon at the Wayne hotel Mr. Dieterich was seen by a reporter for The Sentinel.

DEAL IN EMBRYO.

"We are in position to say little or nothing as yet concerning the street railway matter," said Mr. Dieterich in response to the reporter's question. "We simply came here to look over the system, study conditions and ascertain figures, and if the property can be bought right, we may make the purchase."

"What is your present impression?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, it's entirely too early to form impressions," said Mr. Dieterich. "We have been out all morning and have not yet seen half the system. We have another appointment with Mr. Scott after luncheon and will put in the afternoon going over other lines than those visited this morning."

"How long will you be in the city?" was The Sentinel's next question.

"Long enough to complete the inspection, at least," rejoined Mr. Dieterich. "We may start east tomorrow, and we may not leave until Monday or Tuesday."

"Who is with you in the matter?" asked the reporter.

"Nobody as yet," was the response, "and I am not, of course, able to say who might come in later." While Mr. Dieterich did not say so in so many words, it is certain that ample capital is at his command to carry the deal successfully if it is deemed advisable as a business proposition to do so.

WILL TAKE SOME TIME.

It is equally evident that the proposed transaction is of too great a magnitude to be rushed through hurriedly, and Mr. Dieterich and the gentlemen who are associated with him are too shrewd business men to take a step of this character unless it promises to be a profitable investment. Under the most favorable circumstances the purchase of the property is not likely to occur for some time, though a decision one way or the other is likely to be reached within the next week or two.

"I have always been pleased with Fort Wayne," said Mr. Dieterich, "and if the lines are purchased I think the city will have no occasion to complain of the outcome. We already have very large investments in Indiana, so that you see we are very decidedly interested in the welfare of Fort Wayne and other cities in this state. During the past year we have expended a good deal of money in endeavoring to improve and maintain our gas interests in this state. While our present investigation is that of a business proposition, and not wholly a philanthropy, we are not unmindful of the welfare of the cities in which we are already largely interested."

AS TO INTERURBANS.

Asked as to the reported intention to engage in the construction of interurban lines, Mr. Dieterich replied:

"That is another topic upon which it is too early to talk. It is true, however, that if we come to Fort Wayne it will be with the hope and expectation of engaging in the promotion and operation of interurban lines. This phase of the question, however, has as yet been given little consideration. We have thought a line westward connecting Fort Wayne, Logansport and Lafayette would be desirable, but absolutely nothing has been done looking to such an outcome, further than informally discussing it."

This afternoon the Messrs. Dieterich, Paul and Mr. Scott continued their trip over the various lines not visited this morning. None of the Cleveland owners of the Traction company were present.

WILL NOT DENY MARRIAGE.

London, Feb. 23.—Miss Rosie Boote, of the Floradora company, declines to confirm or deny the report of her marriage to the marquis of Headfort, but the fact is accepted by society, where it has caused an immense sensation. It is said that the marquis of Headfort's mother became aware of the young guardsman's intentions some time ago, through a letter found by his valet in the Marquis' pocket, making arrangements for Miss Boote to meet him at the registry office and get married. The valet took the letter to the marchioness who proceeded to stop the wedding. The marchioness however, went to Cairo, leaving her son in the care of his brother officers of the life guard. The latter have been keeping close watch on the marquis. They kept him practically confined to the barracks, but it is said, he managed to slip off Thursday, when the marriage is alleged to have taken place. Miss Boote played a small part in "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety theater and accompanied Manager George Edwards to the United States as a chorus girl in "The Runaway Girl."

MAY GET $12,500 DAMAGES

HARTZELL CLAIM FAVORABLY REPORTED ON TODAY.

Damage for Killing of Cows and Ruination of Business—The Legislature's Work.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—The senate committee on claims today agreed to a favorable report on the Hartzell claim for $12,500 damages, resulting from the killing of a number of dairy cows condemned as having tuberculosis, and the subsequent damage to the claimants' business as dairyman. The animals were ordered killed by the state live stock sanitary committee and the action was strongly protested by the claimants at the time. Dr. Drayer, city chemist and bacteriologist of the city of Fort Wayne, was before the committee yesterday and was one of the most important witnesses.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—Special—The senate today passed the drainage bill and the bakeries inspection bill, and made the voting machines bill a special order for Monday. The house advanced the apportionment bill to second reading. The Lawrence bill amending improvements provisions of the Fort Wayne charter would have passed the house this morning but for want of a quorum. The senate committee on elections favors a primary election law that shall be compulsory only upon Marion, Allen, Vigo, Vanderburgh and Madison counties. The governor today sent to the legislature a message suggesting that an appropriation be made for Indiana's exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The Fort Wayne charter bill were reported favorably to the house yesterday afternoon.

CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION

THE SENATE TO MEET FOR EXECUTIVE PURPOSES.

The Session to Begin at Once Upon the Dissolution of the Present Congress.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The president today issued a proclamation calling a special session of the senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present congress March 4.

Prof. F. Zucker, of Concordia college, will occupy the pulpit of Emmanuel Lutheran church on West Jefferson street tomorrow. Rev. Gross, the pastor, has suffered a severe relapse of grippe, and is unable to preach. Lenten services will be held at 7:30.

HE STRIKES BACK

RATHBONE ASSAILS REPORT OF BRISTOW.

PAPERS SENT TO THE SENATE

SAYS BRISTOW WAS TRYING TO INVOLVE HEATH.

HAD NO CHANCE OF DEFENSE

POSTMASTER THOMPSON WAS ALSO BADLY USED.

Washington, Feb. 23—Two volumes of the testimony and exhibits in the Cuba postal investigation were reported to the senate today. They consist in the main of a mass of figures, the only new matter of popular interest being statements made by ex-Director General Rathbone and E. H. Thompson, postmaster at Havana, in reply to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's criticisms of their conduct of affairs.

Mr. Rathbone's statement is dated November 20 last, and in it he takes up and replies to Mr. Bristow's charges seriatim.

Referring to Mr. Bristow's charge that there was no contract as to prices in the purchase of postoffice furniture from the Keyless Lock company, of Indiana, Mr. Rathbone says that the statement is contradicted by Bristow's own report. He also says there was a contract with the Mosler Safe and Lock company, giving this fact as a refutation of Bristow's statement that Neely was absolute in the matter of purchases of safes, etc.

BRISTOW AFTER HEATH.

Continuing, Mr. Rathbone says:

"No opportunity was given to me to defend myself or the service which I had created until the second day before Bristow's departure. The scanty time then available was devoted by Bristow almost exclusively in the effort to find some incriminating evidence against Gen. Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, or myself, as the interview shows.

"No opportunity was given to me to explain what appeared against me or to make any showing of the time and labor devoted to me and by my subordinates in the building up of a postal service from its very foundation, nor of the obstacles that were met and overcome by us as best we could under the then existing conditions, but he suppressed documents, letters, etc., which I made a part of my statement."

Referring to the charges in connection with the Neely "miscellaneous bills," Rathbone says:

"The statement there made involves another case of suppression, amounting to perversion of material facts. General Bristow knew, for I told him myself—and the office of the assistant auditor of the department of posts shows—that there were thirteen of the 'Neely bills,' eight of which were approved by myself, as director general, and five of which were approved by H. S. Bristow, chief clerk of the department, as acting director general, during my absence, when the duty devolved upon him of approving bills of this kind."

He infers, he says, from these and other features of the Bristow report that that official intended to "deliberately mislead by a plain perversion and suppression of facts within his own knowledge."

He says that Auditor Lawshe and not Perry S. Heath was responsible for the appointment of Dr. W H. Reeves to a place in the Cuban service.

He charges Bristow with suppressing important parts of his (Rathbone's) testimony.

WHAT THOMPSON SAYS.

Postmaster Thompson takes exception to General Bristow's statement that he (Thompson) had caused four money orders to be issued to himself.

He says that, as a matter of fact, he purchased nine postoffice orders, but that in doing so he committed no crime; the shortage was made good.

Speaking of the Havana office in a general way, Mr. Thompson says:

"The Havana postoffice was organized under the most trying and difficult circumstances and irregularities were bound to occur. The organization and conduct of this office was such that Mr. Bristow could find no reason for a change, either in its organization or the number of employes required to conduct it. I feel that for a technical mistake on my part I have been most outrageously treated."

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

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Money to Loan to Salaried People.

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120 CALHOUN STREET.

COME IN AND HEAR.

"77"

ON A PAR! ! !

Ticket Over the N. Y. Central and Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

Geo. H. Daniels, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the N. Y. C. R. R., at a public dinner at the Waldorf, said: "For years I have taken no medicine but Humphrey's Specifics. My parents fed the whole family on these little pills; never had any other remedy in the house, and I am the smallest of eleven children. So much for Humphreys' Specifics. I should advise all those who are raising children to get packages of it and carry it around with them. It is the most reliable thing you can get—except a ticket over the New York Central."

"77" breaks up Colds that hang on.

Dr. Humphreys' Book mailed free.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co., Cor. William and Johns Sts., New York.

GRIP

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's Kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most perfect to cure.

PELLENS & POLSTER.

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48 WEST MAIN STREET.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.

WEST WAYNE STREET.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

Office hours—8:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the Allen Circuit Court of Allen County, Indiana, will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1901, and on each succeeding day until sale be made, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the law offices of Breen & Morris, floor 2, of the Hamilton National Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for not less than two-thirds (2-3) of its appraised value, the following described real estate in Allen County, Indiana:

The undivided two-thirds (2-3) of the west half (½) of lot numbered 9, in Hanna's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, and the undivided two-thirds (2-3) of lot numbered 205, in Hanna's addition to the City of Fort Wayne.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third (1-3) cash in hand, one-third (1-3) in six (6) months and one-third (1-3) in twelve (12) months, deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of the purchaser, bearing six (6) per cent. interest, with freehold surety and secured by mortgage on said premises.

WILLIAM L. MOELLERING,
Administrator, With the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Henry A. Mollering, Deceased.

BEN & MORRIS,
Attorneys for Administrator.

d-f23,m2,9,16

MONDAY THE DATE

FOR BEGINNING THE AUDITORIUM CANVASS.

EVERY HOME TO BE VISITED

IN THE BIG CAMPAIGN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HOPE TO RAISE FUND QUICKLY

SOLICITORS GET SUPPLIES AND FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Next Monday has been selected as the date for beginning the active solicitation of subscriptions for the new auditorium, and on that day a small army of 250 citizens with the pride and welfare of Fort Wayne at heart will inaugurate a campaign that promises to stand out memorably for years to come. No previous canvass of the city for any project has in any measure approached the present one, either in scope or in systematic detail. The entire city is deeply interested and the work will be prosecuted with an enthusiastic vigor. A week or ten days later the committee in charge of the work confidently expects to be able to point proudly to a subscription roll that will safely provide for the construction of an auditorium that will be a splendid monument to the generosity and public spirit of Fort Wayne and its people.

SUPPLIES ARE ISSUED.

There was abundant enthusiasm at the meeting of the soliciting committee held last evening at the rooms of the Commercial club, and the attendance was good. Chairman G. W. Beers, of the auditorium committee, presided, while T. F. Thieme, chairman of the soliciting committee, attended to the distribution of the notes, receipts, blanks and advertising matter to the solicitors. As the wards were called in rotation the solicitors stepped forward and receipted for the supplies, and after all had been distributed the ward committees held meetings in various parts of the room arranging final details for the canvass which is to begin Monday.

The auditorium is designed first and foremost to be a people's structure, and the solicitors will make a canvass of every home in the city, and it is hoped to bring many thousands of stockholders into the gigantic enterprise. The solicitation will be active and thorough, and there is already a healthy rivalry between the ward committees as to which shall first thoroughly canvass his territory, and which shall secure the greatest total amount of subscriptions. A marked spirit of ward pride is developing, and the chairmen and solicitors are making enthusiastic predictions for the various sections of the city.

MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT.

While the supplies were being distributed Chairman Beers called upon a number of speakers. Their responses were of the most hopeful tone, and demonstrated that the hearts of the people are in this popular movement. Charles McCulloch expressed the confident belief that the persistent efforts of the committee would be crowned with a splendid success. Fort Wayne's future as Mr. McCulloch sees it is radiant with promise, and he believed the city was approaching a period of prosperity such as it has never known. He believed the outlook for building of every kind more encouraging than ever before, and he was confident that within a short time a large system of interurban electric railways would contribute much to the building of the city. The auditorium project appealed to all the people as no other enterprise has ever done, and he thought the head of every family ought to see that stock was subscribed for every member of the family. He thought the prosperous outlook guaranteed that subscriptions could be made with the assurance that they could be safely met.

Mayor Scherer said he had found a widespread interest in the auditorium project, and he thought as the people became better acquainted with the aims and intentions of the committee the subscriptions will be numerous and liberal. Dr. W. O. Gross, W. H. McClelland, Charles R. Lane and others spoke along similar lines. The intervening time will be occupied in final details for the canvass, and Monday morning the actual work of solicitation begins in earnest.

OYSTERS TO FIGURE IN DIVORCE

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—A development here in the George W. Allen case seems to indicate that his wife is preparing to make a vigorous defense when the divorce suit filed by her husband comes up for trial. In his petition the ex-mayor of St. Louis charges that his wife is addicted to the use of intoxicants. From the development here it appears that she may charge that her husband is a habitual oyster eater. At the request of Mrs. Allen a copy of a newspaper has been forwarded to her in New York, containing an account of an oyster-eating feat in which Allen figured as hero. The story was published January 2, 1898, and is to the effect that George W. Allen on a wager ate 108 bluepoints.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICE.

The following program will be rendered at Christ's Lutheran church Sunday evening by the Sunday school:

Organ Prelude.....Miss Yarian
Anthem ..... Choir
Invocation ..... Pastor
Responsive Scripture Lesson.
Gloria Patri.
New Testament Lesson.
The Lord's Prayer.
Reading—"Our Twentieth Century Motto" ..... Bessie Stout
"The Planting of the Church"—Questions and answers.
Song—"Bring Them In"..... By the Little Ones
"Growth of the Church"—Responses by Teachers.
Song—"Wake the Song of Jubilee" ..... School
"Some Mission Facts"..... J. W. Minehart
Song—"Savior Sprinkle Many Nations" ..... School
Recitation—"Giving for Missions" .....Edith and Frank Webster
Solo ..... Lulu Meyer
Recitation—"My Light, Your Light" ..... Hazel Smutz
Recitation—"The Lord's Walk"..... Six Little Ones
Song—"Who Will Volunteer?"..... School
Recitation—"The Missionary Doll, or Giving the Dearest"..... Ethel Lechler
Address—"The Offering of Three Lives" ..... Pastor
Prayer for Missions...Congregation
Offering for Missions.
Song—"Jesus Shall Reign Wher'er the Sun" ..... Congregation
Benediction.

DIED AT PLYMOUTH.

Word was received in the city today of the death of Henry Lenfesty, which occurred at Plymouth. His son, S. W. Lenfesty, and daughter, Mrs. Theo. A. Weaver, of this city, were at the bedside when death came. Mr. Lenfesty had been a resident of Plymouth more than twenty years and leaves a wide acquaintance. Surviving are the widow and three children, S. W. Lenfesty, of the Pittsburg railroad; Edward S. Lenfesty, formerly of this city, and Mrs. Theo. A. Weaver. H. G. Quivey and Miss Florence Quivey are grandchildren of the deceased.

EDUCATOR AND $15,000 GONE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23.—News reached here from Jackson county that A. J. Wolridge, former superintendent of public instruction, has mysteriously disappeared and that his shortage will reach something like $15,000. The new superintendent has just taken charge and found the shortage simultaneously with the disappearance of Wolridge. It is stated that Wolridge has gone west. He has been prominent in Florida politics for years.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheds on the face, itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail, and at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Musicians' union will hold its regular monthly meeting tomorrow afternoon at Musicians' hall in the Elektron building.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine **Laxative Bromo-Quinine** Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Olympia band has wound up its fair accounts and finds that there is a handsome balance, in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars standing on the right side of the ledger.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

The Jeffersonian club will give a genuine stag progressive pedro party at the club rooms a week from next Wednesday night. Arrangements are being made for an exceptionally good time.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mrs. Wesley Richardson has returned from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where she attended a sick sister.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ehinger and two daughters left this evening for a visit at Logansport.

NO TRACE IS LEFT

(Continued from First Page.)

er at Honolulu on stop-over tickets: H. S. Olcott, from Yokohoma; Mr. Heisca, from Shanghai; Edward Secretan, from Shanghai; W. W. Caseler and wife, from Hong Kong; W. C. Lose, from Hong Kong; Mrs. C. F. McIntosh, from Hong Kong; L. P. Horn, from Shanghai.

IDENTIFIED DEAD.

The bodies of eleven victims lie at the morgue. Only seven of them have been identified. They are:

Mrs. Sarah W. Wakefield, aged fifty, a native of New York, widow of the late S. B. Wakefield, of Oakland.

Mrs. Alfred Hart, of Manila, formerly of Los Angeles and wife of Alfred Hart, who was also lost in the wreck.

Charles Dowdall, a barrister of Shanghai.

Edward Barwick, a German, forty-five years old, butcher on the Rio, San Francisco.

Angelo Gussino, identified as an employe on a sugar plantation at Shrecklesville, H. I.

Mrs. Julia Doherman, aged fifty-five, stewardess on the Rio.

A Japanese, identified as the engineer's mess boy, name unknown.

Four unidentified Chinese.

NO ATTEMPT TO FIX BLAME.

No attempt has been made to place the blame for the disaster, but the Pacific Mail company's officials state that the pilot was subject to the orders of Captain Ward, who went down with the vessel.

The wreck of the Rio, which for a while hung on a pinnacle of the rock where she struck in the Golden Gate so that the parts of the upper works were visible, has slid off into deep water and is now entirely out of sight.

Fort Point, where Pilot Jordan claims the vessel struck, marks the narrowest point of the entrance to the bay and is usually given a wide berth by mariners. The tide here runs high and at times has a swirling motion.

Off Fort Point lie several sunken rocks, forming a dangerous ledge on the southern edge of the fair way of the Golden Gate, but close under the shore.

There is a light on top of the Fort and a fog bell, but the latter cannot be heard far when a westerly wind is blowing.

PILOT AN OLD MARINER.

Pilot Captain Jordan has been a master mariner on this coast for over twenty years. He came from the Atlantic coast. Previous to being appointed a pilot about twelve years ago Jordan was in charge of the Wellington, Bristol and other coal vessels plying between this port and Puget Sound. He was a remarkably successful navigator and never before had any notable misfortune.

Jordan declares the loss of the steamer could not have been foreseen. According to his story the vessel drifted about a mile broadside in the fog that enveloped the home-bound steamer like a pall and no man could have judged either the direction or the velocity of the invisible current that changed her course and sent her on the Fort Point ledge.

HAD SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.

Since 1890 the Rio had several accidents. In August, 1890, she was in collision with the British steamer Bombay and was severely damaged. This occurred in Hong Kong harbor.

In December, 1895, she went ashore at South Kagoshimo, Japan, and was so badly damaged that her cargo was discharged and the vessel docked for repairs.

In March, 1896, the Rio started from Honolulu for Yokohama. Continuous heavy headweather was encountered and when the Japanese coast was still 1,200 miles away it was found that there was only 250 tons of coal in the bunkers. The steamship was run back to Honolulu, but before she got there the cabins and state rooms had been gutted in order to provide fuel for the furnaces.

In May, 1899, she collided with an unknown Japanese steamer off Honimoko, Japan, but was not seriously damaged.

HAS LOST MANY SHIPS.

During the past fifty years the Pacific Mail Steamship company has lost nineteen of its fleet. The foundering of the Rio de Janeiro does not result in the greatest loss of life, as 200 of the 300 passengers on the Golden Gate were lost off the coast of Mexico in 1862, while 400 Chinese were lost in the wreck of the steamer Japan off the Chinese coast in the early 70's.

Freight Clerk Englehart, of the Rio, who was saved, said today that Captain Ward could not have locked himself in his cabin. "The last I saw of Captain Ward he was standing on the bridge and was tying the rope of the whistle to the rail. This was done to keep the whistle blowing all the time. I am sure that the ship sank so quickly that Captain Ward did not have time to reach the cabin."

THE LOST STEAMER.

Chester, Pa., Feb. 23.—The steamship Rio de Janerio as one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Roach ship yard in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific company at the time of her building.

In 1877 the late John Roach conceived the idea that a fleet of first class American ships running to South American ports would build up American trade in that section and prove a profitable investment and he organized a company among his friends and built and equipped two fine ships for the trade as his share of the capitalization.

It was believed that congress would aid the enterprise by giving the line a subsidy for carrying the mail and the new ships Rio de Janerio and City of Para were built for the service.

The Rio de Janerio was launched on March 6, 1878, and just one month later on April 6, the City of Para was launched. This was a great occasion in Chester and President Hayes and several members of his cabinet were present as the guests of the veteran ship builder.

President Hayes stood on the deck of the Rio de Janerio and from this point of vantage saw the Para slide down the ways.

In speaking o the loss of the Rio de Janiero, John B. Roach, president of the ship building company, said:

"The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is today The Rio was a stanch and steady ship, splendidly constructed, and had proved her sea-worthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a fatal defect in case the ship struck a reef which tore a large hole in her."

STRUCK A SPECIAL OFFICER

GROVER JAMEY, A LAD, FINED IN POLICE COURT.

Had Trouble With the Peace Guardian at Temple Theater—Heard in the City Hall.

James Phoebus, the special policeman at the Masonic Temple, appeared in police court this morning with an eye that had seen better days. Grover Jamey, a lad who was responsible for the condition of the officer's eye, was also an interested visitor. Last night Jamey was smoking in the lobby of the theater upstairs and was told by the officer to stop. Some words resulted and Phoebus ordered young Jamey downstairs. The boy said if the officer thought he could put him down to cut loose. The officer thought he could, and cut; hence the eye, because the young fellow, who does not appear to be over eighteen, proved himself pretty handy with his mitts and did considerable business with the other fellow's face. The mayor assessed a fine of $1 and costs for assault and battery and Jamey stayed the docket.

HEARD AT THE CITY HALL.

A water pipe burst at No. 78 Barr street and was reported. The break was repaired before any damage was done.

In some mysterious manner a fire originated last evening in the cellar of Ankenbruck & Potthoff's grocery store, on East Washington street. An alarm of fire was turned in and the department responded promptly, but its services were not needed, as the proprietors of the store succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before the arrival of the apparatus.

A party of hilarious gentlemen who had not yet recovered from the effect of a Mardi Gras celebration broke the large sign in front of the Transfer restaurant, corner of Main and Calhoun streets.

A case of diphtheria has been reported at No. 254 East Jefferson street.

William Hicks was drunk some days ago and fell on the street and brok his ankle. He was taken to the hospital department of the jail and was gven a sentence of eleven days for drunkenness. His time expired today, and being unable to walk or leave the jail, and having no place to go to anyway, an affidavit for vagrancy was filed against him and he was sentenced to remain sixteen days more. At the expiration of his second term he may be able to take care of himself.

Dr. Drayer has returned from Indianapolis, where he was called as a witness in the claim of Hartzell Bros. against the state for the loss of some dairy cows several years ago which were ordered killed by the board of halth.

Fred Einsiedler has been granted a building permit to make an addition to his house at No. 18 Zollars avenue, at a cost of $400.

The city board of health met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business save the allowing of a number of bills.

Miss Blanche L. Smith, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Douglas, of 20 West Lewis street, for several days, left for her home in Chicago today.

BLIZZARD AT ODESSA.

Odessa, Feb. 23.—Following a week of intermittent snowstorms, a terrific blizzard has been raging in this region since yesterday morning. The railways are blocked and numerous trains were snowed in. Many villagers are blockaded in their houses, and there is six feet of snow in the streets.

Mrs. J. M. Davidson, of Marion, Ohio, has returned to her home after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Estry, of 432 Broadway.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast,—since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,

Ever yours
MISS EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhœa, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I can not praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.

$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

MRS. PHEBE HEARST.

Here is the most recent picture of this eminent philanthropist. Although she has a beautiful home in California, she spends most of her time during the winter at her Washington residence.

WANT A SYRINGE?

Of course, every well-regulated household wants one. But there are syringes and syringes—those that don't work and those that do. If you want the first we havn't them, if you want the last, the kind that work, and work well, and always work, we have them.

RUBBER GOODS.

We make a special feature and have constantly on hand a full, good and carefully selected line of hot-water bottles, atomizers, etc., which we sell at the lowest market prices.

Everything a well-stocked drug store ought to have, we have.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Room 7, Arcade.
BURKETT & BAKER.
Telephone 627.
Open evenings and Sundays.

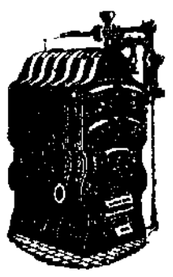
MONEY TO LOAN.

At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.



Plumbing AND .... **Gas Fitting**
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis Street.
'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

NEW FIRM.
J. K. McCRACKEN.
F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. McCRACKEN & SON,
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

ATTENTION.

Best City Flour, $1.00 Large Sack.
Pure Buckwheat, 14c Sack.
Asbestos Matts, 2 for 5c.
Borated Talcum Powder, 5c can.
Choice Batting, 5c roll.
Best Table Oil Cloth, 15c yard.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.
S. Ganzer, Prop.
287 E. Lewis. 'Phone, 783.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
Office hours are 9 to 12—1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 535, residence 534.

RHEUMATISM

Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee to cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

In no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY,
PERU, INDIANA

KIDNEY CURE

FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money!

WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrased who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 3 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.30.

Mrs. Wentworth,
Palmist and Life Reader.

Her powers are really astonishing. Tells every hope, fear and wish of your life. Her psychic knowledge excites the wonder and admiration of the most skeptical. Tells faults, qualities, capabilities, etc. In a word, she truthfully tells you everything you wish to know. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made. Terms reasonable. Hours from 9 to 9 daily. Parlors at 114 West Main street.

Note.—All special work completed in 9 or 21 days. 2-21-6t

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St
Specialty:—Disease of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

SELLS "IRRIGATED" MILK.

A certain well-known local dairyman not long ago had a number of signs printed with the legend "Irrigated Milk For Sale Here," inscribed upon them. These signs were distributed among a number of stores about the city where the dairyman sells milk. A woman entered one of these stores not long ago in quest of the juice, and seeing the sign asked the storekeeper what "irrigated" meant. The obliging tradesman replied that Webster defined "irrigated" as "watered." "What?" exclaimed the lady then, "Well, I've read jokes in the almanc about milk being watered, but I never'd a thought a milkman would own up to it, much less get them signs printed." And grasping her can more firmly she made off across the street to another shop, while the groceryman mopped his heated brow and meditatively kicked the shop cat into the cellar.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Allen County Sunday School association will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week in the Berry Street M. E. church. The convention will open on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the program as given in The Sentinel of February 15th will be rendered. The sessions promise to be very interesting and conducive to a better appreciation of the work of the Sunday school.

U. S. Stamps are reliable. 29eod-tf

LOCAL LINES.

J. R. McCulloch is visiting in Chicago for a few days.

P. A. Randall transacted business yesterday in Auburn.

R. H. Carnahan has returned from a business visit in Boston.

Mrs. C. F. Neischang will entertain at cards Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Eva Smith, of Pierceton, is the guest of Mrs. R. Baals and daughters.

Mrs. Will Yarnelle, of Wabash, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle.

Miss Lulu Currier has returned from an extended visit in eastern cities.

Contractor Alfred Shrimpton is recovering from a recent stroke of paralysis.

Messrs. Charles Porter and Alex. Wood are at home from Purdue for a few days.

Henry Sheehan, of Toledo, a former resident of this city, is visiting friends here.

The condition of Lieut. W. S. McLeod is slightly improved and he will probably recover unless complications ensue.

Miss Mayme Fitzpatrick has returned home to Altoona, Pa., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Fitzpatrick.

Alfred Cressler, of this city, who is a student at Yale, has been elected to the editorial staff of the Yale Literary Magazine.

A case of diphtheria is reported at 254 East Jefferson street and a new case of scarlet fever exists at 293 East Creighton avenue.

Dr. J. W. Younge lectured before the Culver students this morning. Mrs. Young has been spending several days at the academy.

E. F. Yarnelle and son, Page, have left for St. Louis to visit. They will visit Mr. Yarnelle's parents in Illinois before returning home.

Mrs. Ernest Homeyer entertained a few friends Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Anna Zwick and Miss Elizabeth Rolf, of Decatur.

The injury sustained by Mrs. Mayer in a fall a few days ago has proved more serious than was at first expected. The injury is liable to cause permanent lameness.

An oil tank in the grocery store of Ankenbruck & Pothoff, on East Washington street, became ignited accidentally last evening. The department was summoned, but the fire was extinguished before they arrived.

Dr. J. M. Dinnen has gone to Indianapolis to attend a meeting of the state medical board. Dr. Dinnen has with him petitions signed by several thousand residents of this city urging the amendment to the state medical laws.

Ralph Rose, of 270 Hoagland avenue, entertained a party of friends last evening at progressive pedro. First prizes were won by Miss Louise Humphrey and Dr. White, and the consolations went to Miss McKeag and Turton Halderman.

J. B. Harper is in Indianapolis attending a reunion of the Lambda Sigma Chi fraternity of the Indiana State university. There will be a banquet at the Grand hotel tonight and Mr. Harper will respond to the toast, "In Hoc Signo Vinces."

Tomorrow evening Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, will preach the closing sermon of a series of three. It will be a question box service, and each person is privileged to place in the box a question written on a slip of paper, and these will be answered by Mr. Bailey from the pulpit.

Mrs. Ormby's classes in physical culture gave a most enjoyable Washington celebration in Kimball hall last evening. A pleasing program, consisting of class exercises, vocal selections and features, was given, which was followed by the minuet. Refreshments were served at the close of the program.

Mrs. Thomas C. Warner gave a beautifully appointed progressive pedro party Friday afternoon, the decorations being appropriate for the day. Mrs. F. H. Poole won first prize for games and Mrs. Amos Richey for fourteens. Mrs. A. H. Perfect and Mrs. A. W. Heit won the boobies. Lacklin served supper at 6 o'clock. Out-of-town guests were Miss Oleson, of Rock Island, Ill., and Mrs. Bewson, of Lima, Ohio.

Richmond Palladium: "A boy who stopped at the station house the other night has been located. He came here on a freight train from Hamilton, and drifted as far north as Fort Wayne where he got a job in the round house. He has been missing from home for five weeks and his parents are overjoyed to find him. His name is Fred Lentz, and he was send home today.—Miss Nellie Parker is visiting her parents, E. E. Parker and wife in Fort Wayne."

Miss Marie Erickson entertained a number of friends at progressive pedro Friday evening. The house was beautifully decorated in red, white and blue bunting and cut flowers. At a late hour a delicious four-course luncheon was served. The first prizes in cards were won by Miss Adelaide Koellinger and C. J. Nelson, while the boobies went to Miss Viola Winkelmeyer and William Kaiser. The first prizes in the guessing contest were won by Miss Yetta Lenz and Louis Kramer, while Miss Louise Kramer and C. J. Nelson captured the boobies.

Lost Hair Restored!

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair

DR. TALMAGE WAS HERE.

Dr. and Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage were in the city for a few hours last evening and the short time they were here was spent in the palatial and spacious Pennsylvania depot. The noted divine and his wife came in over the Wabash at 6:47 and remained until 9:30. Dr. Talmage lectured in Kokomo Thursday night, and was on his way to his home in Washington, D. C.

JOHNSON DIVORCE SUIT.

Bluffton, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Russell Johnson, wife of a prominent business man of this city, has filed a suit for divorce and alimony and asks $350 for the support of one child, of which she asks the custody. Mrs. Johnson left Thursday to visit friends in Garrett. Mr. Johnson announces that he will file a cross-complaint that will create a social sensation in this city.

WOMAN'S BODY PETRIFIED.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 23.—The body of Mrs. Thompson Smith, which was removed from the cemtery near Fountain City to be reinterred, was found to be petrified. The features, teeth and hair were th same as when the body was placed in the grave. The body was as white as chalk and the only missing part was a small portion of one foot. It took four persons to lift the body.

Mrs. W. P. Breen is recovering from an attack of the grip.

AN OFFICER'S WIFE

Comments On the Food Question.

"I had a very curious experience with food and its relation to the body. Some time ago, from unavoidable exposure to a high wind for some time, I was attacked seriously with neuralgia in the head, which ultimately became chronic and I suffered much, as added to the pain I had a strange roaring or surging sound in my head, which kept me awake at night, and was of the most unpleasant character.

"It was not in the ears, but seemed in the very center of the head, and was extremely distressing. Occasionally I had dizziness come over me with the strange roaring. Medicines seemed to produce no beneficial result. I finally concluded that the famous brain food known as Grape-Nuts would be the proper thing for me to use, and I started in, using it every day.

"At once I began to recover; the neuralgia pains left and steadily and surely the distressing roaring in my brain, which had so tortured me, began to disappear. It grew fainter and fainter, with long spells of rest between the return of the hateful noises, until, in a comparatively short time, they stopped completely and entirely.

"I am now permanently free from this distressing affliction. My head is entirely well and strong, with that bright feeling which we refer to as 'clear as a bell.' Apart from the wonderful value of the food, it is a most delicious article and I can assure you I have an ardently consuming affection for it.

"This is a plain, honest statement of my case and what Grape-Nuts food has done for me. I shall ever be grateful from my heart that it has been given to the world and I have been one of the fortunate people to use it. I neglected to say that I have gained remarkably in my general health and strength and in flesh also since beginning the use of Grape-Nuts. I have not had an opportunity to weigh myself, but my appearance is sufficient. Please kindly withhold my name from publication if you use this letter." The lady is located at the government fort at Omaha, Neb. Name given upon application to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE HANDKERCHIEF CARNIVAL

The program this evening for the bazaar now being held in Knights of Columbus hall for the benefit of Hope hospital will be the best yet, and among those who will take part are Mrs. S. C. Moffat, Mrs. William Miles, Miss Helen Mohr, Miss Isabel McClure, Miss Minnie Frank, Miss Clara Paul and Miss Blanche Hattersley, and the Apollo quartet. The attendance last night was very large and the dancing, which formed the chief amusement of the evening, was very pretty. A number of young ladies were gowned in colonial fashion, though but one gentleman appeared in the costume of ye olden time, with wig, buckles and knickerbockers. Owing to the number of people in the hall a dance program could not comfortably be carried out. Few handkerchiefs were sold, but the various booths did a thriving business. Miss Hoffman and Mrs. Hartnett served coffee and sandwiches, the Misses Hoffman, Miss Knight, Miss Hamilton Miss Woodworth and Miss Barrett the lemonade. Mrs. J. A. Stutz presided at the candy booth, assisted by a number of young ladies.

WELL KNOWN GOLFER KILLED.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 23—James Russell, Scotch golf instructor for the Overland Park club, was instantly killed in a dance hall last night by the accidental discharge of a revolver. Russell was a well known golfer and won a game from Vardon during the English champion's recent visit here.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Six-room house. Inquire at 86 Brackenridge street.

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished front room, with board, at 96 East Wayne St. 19tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board—Inquire 225 West Main St. 2-21-1mo

FOR RENT—No. 142 Columbia Ave.; No. 4 Thomas St.; No. 401 Hanna St. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Two modern houses; central location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front room for gentleman; bath and telephone, 63 West Jefferson St. 23-6t

FOR RENT—Two room cottage for light housekeeping, also furnished rooms. Apply 39 W. Washington Street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 225 W. Main St. 2-21-1m

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with privilege of bath, and board if desired, 15 Clay St., near Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—One nice furnished room suitable for two—all conveniences—with or without board. Also a good barn for rent at 114 Clinton St. 21-6t

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Berry street, in Ninde block, northwest corner of Berry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 8-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR RENT—No. 18 Monroe St., house in elegant condition, hot and cold water, cistern, good cellar, natural and artificial gas and furnace. Inquire of H. N. Ward, 233 W. Berry. 23-6t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT—Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 208 W. DeWald St., 32 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; 25 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; 433 Lafayette St. and stable; 206 Spy Run Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Deafness cured or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 16, 23, 2, 9

WANTED—Lady correspondent from 30 to 45. Address Postoffice box 20, City. 22-2t

WANTED—Girl for general housework; one that sleeps at home. Apply 264 W. DeWald St.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman—To handle our automatic or self-operating sprayer; splendid chance for hustler. Address L. P. Gunson & Co., Rochester, N. Y. 23-2t

WANTED—Traveling man for Indiana; $65 monthly; permanent position; special line. Address Road Manager, 330 Dearborn St., Office 350, Chicago.

WANTED—An Idea.—Snoring is awful; an invention to cure it would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhount St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Ladies and gents out of employment can hear of a good paying business by calling or writing to Prof. Jas. J. Quinn, 22 West Main St., room 9. 18t6

WANTED—Agents—Sell steel pens and build up a business of your own; 150 per cent. profit; every inducement given to hustlers. Nickeloid Pen Co., Box 302, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Agents for successful substitute for corset; a boon for medium and slender women; gives a perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., factory, Newark, N. J. f16-26t

WANTED—A young lady, trustworthy and experienced, desires a situation as cashier, clerk or office attendant, etc., in some establishment. References given. Address, A. H., Box 199. 23-2t

WANTED—Young man over 21 for permanent traveling position in Indiana; $60 monthly and all expenses to start; advancement; references; self-addressed envelope for particulars. F. Gillis, Pontiac building, Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel for old established, reliable house; positively no canvassing required; salary $780 and expenses; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton building, Chicago. 2-9-16-23

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 8tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., have first-class girls and good housekeepers wanting places, in or out of city; places waiting for dining room girls out of city; good stenographer wants place. 16-tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We can offer better inducements now than any other season; prepare for spring rush; only eight weeks required; tools presented; positions guaranteed; catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 23-12t

WANTED—Male Help—Positions under the government—Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 16-23

WANTED—Manager; energetic man to manage branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary $125 month and extra commissions; yearly engagement; chance rapid advancement for man of ability; experience not necessary; must furnish good references and $800 cash. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Ct. 26-26t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. F. A. & F. P. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne. d-wtf

Twenty-eight of the counties of southern Michigan have lost 40,000 rural population in the past ten years.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage on West Creighton ave.; price, $1,650. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—160 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rolland, Rural Route No. 6, city. 1-15 2m d w

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Large modern house, 46 Huestis ave.; will be sold at highest offer obtainable in next 10 days. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Fine large buffalo robe, lined; one fur overcoat suitable for motorman or coachman. Enquire at 39 Douglas Ave. eod2-9-1m

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—One of the fine West Berry St. homes; very desirable; owner intends to leave the city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two full lots, with partial modern improvements, on Douglas ave.; prices cut to $3,500 and $3,700. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—100-foot corner on down town west end street; owner nonresident and wants offer; fine for investment. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—70 acre farm for city property or vacant lots; would pay difference if any. For particulars call or address, E. W. Cecil, No. 10 North St. 23-1m

FOR SALE—Cheap—6 room cottage, 105 Taylor St., with full lot, one square from Broadway. For particulars call at 36 Baker St. We will sell to suit purchaser. 16-tf

FOR SALE—We want everybody to come in and see our bargain counter, on which you will find a great many things that you can use and do not know you need it till you see it, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. and 23 W. Main street.

FOR SALE — Typewriters — Great slaughter in prices. New Manhattans at less than half manufacturer's price. No. 2 Calegraphs, second hand in first class condition $15, $20, and $25 each. F. S. Webster Co., 141 Madison St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five-room cottage on Boone street; choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain—No. 176 Griffith St.; also 27 lots in Bloomingdale; houses erected on same on monthly payments; property for sale in all parts of the city; money to loan; also represent a number of the best fire insurance companies; property bought and sold. Office at drug store, 51 E. Main St. K. J. Bauer. 2-12-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class brick house on Baker street; must be sold. Also two good seven-room houses on Walton Ave. These houses are new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kolkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 180 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 68 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

FOR SALE—Choice real estate—The following lots at reasonable prices, with best possible terms. The lots are well located. Refer to city map: Lots 31, 32, 55, 72, 89, 90, 91, 122, 123, 134, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 156, part 101, 102, White's First add.; lot 39, Lillie's addition; ½ lot 15, Wilt's add. (improved); lot 4, White's Third addition; lots 192, 196, Voirdermark's add.; lot 26, Wayne Heights; lots 123, 124, 127, 163, 164, 165, 167, Fletcher's add.; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 42, 43, 35, 36, Taylor & Abbott's add.; lot 22, Crescent add. A warrantee deed and abstract furnished. Sold on monthly payments or 1 to 5 years' time. A good chance for investment. Inquire of A. B. White, care White Fruit House.

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A CASE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

YOU never cut off three-quarters of a new cake of soap and throw it away! Yet you pay twice the price of Ivory Soap for a cake of "tinted" toilet soap less than half as large. Your little cake of toilet soap costs you four times the price of Ivory, for it lasts only half as long and costs twice as much. No money can buy purer or better soap than Ivory. If it came in dainty paper, all scented and colored, you would pay fifteen cents for a very small cake of it.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Handkerchief Bazaar—In Knights of Columbus hall, for benefit of Hope hospital.

Street Railway Employes—Regular meeting of No. 136 at 138 Calhoun street, midnight.

Stationary Firemen—Regular meeting of No. 40 at Main and Clinton streets.

Lodges—Mad Anthony Hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"The Girl From Maxim's."

The insistance of those powers who want China to settle now and on the spot appears to be based on the theory that if the present civilizing operations continue there will soon be no spot left.

Perhaps the most pitiable feature of the probability of a long and complicated civil war in Spain is, that except to the few people immediately concerned, it is now of only the very slightest importance.

It seems to have been discovered that Postmaster Gordon, of Chicago, made a contribution of $100 to the republican campaign fund last fall, and his sudden resignation of his office is ascribed to the shock this has caused to certain virtuous members of the national republican committee who have only just heard of it, and who believe that with a salary of $6,000 a year a contribution of $100 was absurdedly small.

This is the day of big things, and we are constantly breaking records. Fifteen years ago William H. Vanderbilt, in the course of a railroad transaction, drew a check for $6,000,000, and it was duly honored. That aroused a vast amount of public discussion at the time. The newspapers published a fac-simile of the check, and it was noted as the largest ever drawn. But we have gone far ahead of that. The other day, in finishing up one of his colossal deals, J. Pierpont Morgan made out a check for $23,000,000. And that remains as really the biggest one on record.

VENEZUELA'S ASPHALT.

While the rival asphalt corporations fight among themselves and seek to embroil the United States and Venezuela in their battle of kites and crows, the American public can hardly be without interest in the subject of the dispute. The American people know little and care less about the merits of the rival claims to control of the asphalt supply, but now that asphalt has become the favorite substance for street paving in every American city, they are interested in the source and extent of the supply and the possibilities of its exhaustion.

Lagro La Brea, or the Lake of Pitch, as it is known to the Venezuelans, is in area about five miles in length by three in width, divided in part by a narrow ridge of dry land with a few stunted trees upon it. Its depth no man knows, for every excavation into its surface fills up from the edges. All the asphalt that has been shipped away from this mine of natural wealth has left no greater impression upon the surface of the lake of black pitch than is left by pulling a finger out of a basin of water. No perceptible settling of the surface at the edges is shown as yet. At certain seasons it is covered with a tall grass which at other seasons takes fire and burns over the entire surface without affecting the asphalt except to crust it for an inch or so on the top.

The lake is situated on the mainland about 100 miles to the west of Port of Spain, on the Island of Trinidad, and is accessible to shipping by the Gulf of Paria and the San Juan river, which will admit vessels with a draft of eighteen or twenty feet. The mined asphalt from the lake is brought to the shipping wharf, upon a branch of the San Juan river, by a narrow gauge railway about six miles in length. One of the contesting corporations propose to reach the Gulf of Paria farther to the north with a narrow gauge railway about nine miles in length. For the present two American and one Venezuelan syndicate lay claim to the entire deposit. Diplomacy and the courts will have to settle the rival claims.

That the deposit will constitute a mine of wealth to those who are finally able to secure control of it goes without saying. The general public is more concerned, however, with the extent of the supply than with the question of who shall get rich out of it, and to all present appearances this promises to be practically inexhaustible. That we are in any danger of getting into a war with Venezuela about the matter is improbable to the last degree. Venezuela wants markets and customers for its asphalt, not a war to restrict its use, and the United States government has more important duties to perform than to get into a war to enforce the claims of a private corporation.

MURDERS NOTED CHARACTER.

Helena, Mont., Feb. 23. The body of Captain Oliver Dolson was found in his house in Washington gulch thirty-five miles west of Helena, yesterday. Dolson had been shot through the head. Officers are searching for a former convict, who is believed to have committed the crime. Dolson is the father of Clinton Dolson and the grandfather of Oliver Benson, who, with Elias Persinger, murdered Eugene Culinane near Washington gulch in August, 1899. Clinton Dolson was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for the crime and Benson and Persinger are each serving sentences of ten years. A few months ago a convict told a friend that he was going to kill old man Dolson when he was released after sending to the authorities what would purport to be a confession that he (Captain Dolson) had committed the Culinane murder. The scheme was to obtain a pardon for the convicted men. This convict was released in December and was seen near Washington gulch last Sunday. No alleged confession, however, was found by the officers. Captain Dolson was one of the men who staked out the city of Denver. He was a famous character in the Black hills. Once a gambler, he afterward headed a movement which resulted in closing all the gambling houses in Deadwood.

WAS A MISSIONARY IN CHINA

MISS ALICE LINAM ARRIVES IN THE CITY.

Delivers Two Addresses Tomorrow, and on Monday Speaks to a Missionary Society.

Miss Alice Linam, of Leesburg, arrived in the city this afternoon and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lem R. Hartman, of West Wayne street. Miss Linam was formerly a teacher in the Warsaw public schools, but for the past six years has been laboring as a missionary in China under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church.

Miss Linam was in charge of the woman's Bible work in the Ku-Cheng district, and with hundreds of other missionaries was compelled to flee at the outbreak of the boxer troubles. For a time Miss Linam's friends were in grave alarm for her safety. Tomorrow morning Miss Linam will deliver an address at the Wayne Street M. E. church, and in the evening will speak at Berry Street M. E. church, the occasion being the annual thank offerings of those churches.

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock promptly the regular meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society will be held at the home of Mrs. L. R. Hartman, and Miss Linam will be present to address the ladies, telling of her experiences in the mission fields.

STUDENTS' FIGHT IN RING.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 23.—As an indirect result of an attempt on the part of the juniors of the state university to break up a banquet held by the seniors of that institution last Tuesday night Guy H. Robertson, '01, and Paul Coates Harper, '02, two of the most prominent students of the university, fought to a finish with bare fists at the old flour mill near Ravena park yesterday morning at 9:30 o'clock. The fight was in the presence of fifty of the leading upper classmen. Four rounds were fought, at the end of which Robertson was completely knocked out by a succession of blows on the head and face.

DISCARDED

The Old Methods of Treating Piles and Rectal Diseases Supplanted by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

The old methods of treating piles by ligature, by the knife or by the cruel methods of dilatation, besides causing intense pain and frequently collapse and death, are now known to be but mere makeshifts as far as a cure is concerned.

The liver is responsible for nearly every case of piles and the mistake has been made of treating piles as a purely local disease. Such is not the case, however, and the success of the new treatment known as the Pyramid Pile Cure has demonstrated it.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not a salve or ointment, but a suppository which is applied at night and absorbed into the sensitive rectal membrane and acts both as a local and constitutional treatment and in cases of many years' standing this treatment has been effectual.

Thousands of pile sufferers bear witness to the inestimable value of the Pyramid and even those who have undergone surgical operations without a cure have been happily surprised by results from a few weeks' treatment with the Pyramid.

The relief from pain is so immediate that patients sometimes imagine that the Pyramid contains opiates or cocaine because the relief is so instantaneous, but the Pyramid Pile Cure is guaranteed absolutely free from any opiate or mineral poison whatever.

The relief is the result of the astringent properties of the remedy which causes the little tumors and conjested blood vessels to contract and a normal circulation is established.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is strictly scientific, both in its composition and in its therapeutic action and the best feature of it is that it is perfectly safe and harmless. No ill effects ever result from its use, but only positive benefit.

A singular fact, in view of the large number of patent medicines before the public, is that the Pyramid is the only pile cure of national reputation. It is the only pile cure popular enough and meritorious enough to be found in every drug store in the United States. It sells at 50 cents for a full sized package.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

U. S. Stamps good as gold.

29ood-tf

DIED IN FLAMES

MAN AND FOUR DAUGHTERS PERISH IN FIRE.

HOUSE BURNED OVER THEM

TERRIBLE NIGHT TRAGEDY AT VERSAILLES.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Versailles, Ind., Feb. 23. — Geo. James and his four young daughters were burned to death in their farm house, four miles from Versailles, early today. Mrs. James and another daughter were away from home. A son 12 years old, made a desperate effort to get his father and sisters from the burning house but failed. Just before daylight James arose and built a fire in the kitchen range. In some unexplained manner the stove fell apart and in a short time the house was filled with smoke.

The fire spread quickly. It first awoke the four girls who slept on the second floor. They rushed down stairs to their father's room and tried to get him to leave. Apparently he was stupified by the smoke and refused to move. A 12 year old son, who had been sleeping with his father, rushed through a rear door and finding it impossible to get back owing to the rapid spread of the fire, rushed to a window of his father's room and broke in the glass with his fist He begged those inside to climb through the broken sash but they made no reply then he ran to the farm bell, which he rang several minutes, alarming the neighbors, but before help arrived the house was a mass of flames and in a few moments the whole structure fell, burying the five inmates.

James was a civil war veteran, 65 years of age.

HUSBAND SUES FOR $10,000.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mrs. William Mathhews recently filed suit for absolute divorce from her husband, charging nonsupport. The husband, who is interested in one of the Republic steel mills of this city, filed a cross complaint, naming William H. Neff, a washing machine manufacturer, as co-respondent. He also entered suit for $10,000 damages.

The suit for divorce was heard Thursday by Judge Leffler, of the Delaware circuit court, and he refused to grant the decree. Matthews states that he will now prosecute the suit for damages against Neff without delay. In the divorce trial it was alleged that Mr. Neff and Mrs. Matthews met frequently at the Walnut Street hotel.

PICK WABASH POSTMASTER.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 23.—Milton Crain is to be the next postmaster of Wabash, entering upon his duties July 1. Mr. Crain has been the republican county chairman and the public statement of Postmaster Wood that he would not seek reappointment left the way open for Mr. Crain's selection. He was backed by all republicans of prominence here and no other applicants appeared. It was announced yesterday that Representative Steele will recommend him. The appointment is satisfactory to the public. The office pays a salary of $2,500 a year.

DUNKARDS GET A COLLEGE.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 23.—Manchester college, North Manchester, this county, will pass under control of the Dunkard church next June. For ten years it has been of a semi-denominational character, but its policy has not been directed by the church. It had debts of many thousand dollars. The proposition was made to transfer the institution to the church conditional to the latter's assuming the debt. For a year a canvass for subscriptions has proceeded and the money has been raised. Two Indiana church districts have elected trustees—I. D. Parker in the central and David Snell in the northern—and a third will be elected in the southern. The college will be completely reorganized before the fall term and will be backed by the Dunkards of the United States.

LIKES THE JAIL.

Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 23.—Peter Evans, a noted character of this town, appeared before Justice Eiler Thursday with a witness and had a warrant sworn out for his own arrest on the charge of drunkenness. The justice fined Evans $5 and costs, issued the mittimus which he gave to the prisoner, and the latter, unattended by an officer, went to the jail and had the sheriff lock him up. Evans had only been released the day before, after serving a term of thirty-four days in jail for the same offense. Within the past fifteen years Evans has served ten years of the time in jail and frequently commits minor offenses in order to get the officers to arrest him and place him in that institution. This makes the ninety-seventh time Evans has been arrested in Warsaw.

NICE OLD QUAKER LADY

Cured of Catarrh By Peruna After 20 Years' Suffering.

MRS. POLLY EVANS, A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF PE-RU-NA.

"My wife (Polly J. Evans) says she feels entirely cured of systemic catarrh of twenty years' standing. She took nearly six bottles of thy excellent medicine, Peruna, as directed, and we feel very thankful to thee for thy kindness and advice. She did not ever expect to be so well as she is now. Twelve years ago it cured her of la grippe. I want to tell thee there has been a great deal of Peruna used here last winter. Peruna does not need praising. It tells for itself. We can and do recommend it to anyone that is afflicted with catarrh."

As ever, thy friend, *John Evans,*
South Wabash, Ind.

The above letter written by a venerable old Quaker, Mr. John Evans, living at South Wabash, Ind. tells in his quaint language his experience with the national catarrh remedy, Peruna.

The Quakers have always been characterized by their untiring care in relieving the suffering of their own poor, and are hospitable, sweet-spirited and gentle people. They universally wear plain, unobtrusive clothing, not so much for uniformity, as to escape the ever-changing fashions in dress.

Their honesty and veracity is well known. Hence this letter will be read with interest by all classes.

Could any words be more to the point, could any evidence be more convincing, than the above persuasive, direct, sincere letter? Systemic catarrh is a condition in which chronic catarrh has pervaded the whole system. Catarrh first begins by localizing itself in some one or more organs of the body, but very soon it shows a tendency to spread to other organs. If it is not checked, the whole system becomes invaded by this insidious disease.

When catarrh has reached this stage, of course it has gone beyond the reach of all local remedies.

Nothing but a systemic remedy can reach it.

Peruna is the only remedy yet devised to meet such cases.

Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system.

It does its work quietly, but surely.

It cleanses the mucous membranes of the whole body.

It produces regular functions.

Peruna restores perfect health in a natural way.

Anna P. Nichols, Vice Grand Baxter Rebekah Lodge, in a letter from 906 Main street, Kansas City, Mo., says:

Anna P. Nichols.

"My friends recommended Peruna so highly that I purchased a bottle to try it and have never been sorry.

"At times my system became entirely run down, I could not sleep well and lost my appetite. Since I have used Peruna I feel like a different woman and hardly know what it is to be sick. I congratulate you on the merits of your wonderful medicine and wish you continued success."

One of Dr. Hartman's free books on catarrh, sent to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

LOST HIM A BRIDE.

LaPorte, Ind., Feb. 23.—James D. Brown, of this city, announces that he has employed attorneys to sue Mrs. Slawson, of Racine, Wis., for $25,000. He alleges that she broke off his engagement with Miss Florence Slawson, of Chicago, by charging him with a crime in LaPorte of which he is absolutely innocent.

THE MARION LIBRARY.

Marion, Ind., Feb. 23.—The people of Marion are in high spirits over the $50,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a public library. The city is the owner of a beautiful site for the building. It is located at Sixth and Washington streets and was purchased by the school board and city council some time ago for $6,000. The lot measures 66x132 feet. The new library project is now in the hands of a committee. Three of its mmbers will visit the finest libraries in the country that the most recent plans may be obtained. The new Marion building is not to cost over $50,000 and no bonds will be issued by the authorities. The library will not be ready before next Christmas.

WABASH COUNTY OBJECTS.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 23.—The trustees of the Wabash county orphans' home are indignant over bills pending in the legislature, which transfer the management of county homes over the state to a district board, or to the board of state charities. It is claimed that if the bills pass as drawn many fine buildings erected by the counties, similar to that constructed in this county, at a cost of $15,000, will in many cases be abandoned. The board is seeking to interest the trustees of the county homes elsewhere and is sending a petition to the legislators to kill the bills and permit the present law, which is working satisfactorily, to remain unchanged.

CHILDREN WERE PERISHING.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 23.—In an old brick hut on the fair grounds, near his residence, Trustee Fowler yesterday found four children—three girls and a boy, ranging from twelve to four years—almost perished from cold. They were clothed in rags, with neither shoes nor stockings. There was neither a bed nor a stove in the house, nor a morsel of food. The eldest girl told Mr. Fowler that their name was Goble and that their father was away from home. The trustee took the waifs in charge and placed them with Sheriff Thrasher, who has applied for their admission to the home of the friendless at Plymouth.

Omega Oil

THROAT AND CHEST—The doctors have all sorts of names for throat and chest troubles, but they are pretty much the same in character after all. Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Pleurisy, Asthma and similar troubles are more or less related, and whatever is good for one is good for the others. Omega Oil accomplishes wonderful things in troubles of the breathing organs. The beauty of it is that you can rub it in from the outside, and run no risk of swallowing or inhaling drugs that may cause internal troubles or injure the digestion. It is a liniment that softens, loosens, heals, allays inflammation, and brings about relief as nothing else ever did before. The weather is so changeable and dangerous that Omega Oil has come to be looked upon as a remedy that no one can ignore.

If your dealer refuses to supply you with this wonderful Swiss green liniment, the Omega Chemical Co., 257 Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle, prepaid, for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. 361

A Grand Opportunity.

$30,000 WORTH

Of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, all to be sold regardless of cost, in order to retire from business. A few of our bargains---Gents' Gold Filled Watches, Elgin movement, $10.00...Ladies' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, $7.65...A fine line to select from.

P. SHERZINGER,

PIONEER JEWELER,

No. 78 Calhoun St. — Established 1865.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

ABOUT BASE BALL.

Billy Meyer is already regarded as president of the Inter-State, judging from the letters he is receiving almost daily since the announcement was made that he will probably be the choice of the clubs. Most of the letters are from gentlemen desirous of serving the league as umpires at $10 per serve. He replies to all inquiries stating that the applications are a trifle previous, inasmuch as he is not yet the president. Mr. Meyer also wishes to correct the impression that has evidently gone abroad that he is a millionaire and will refuse a salary. He insists that he is not burdened with wealth and a snug salary will be the proper thing to induce him to accept the presidency. He retired from the glory business some years ago.

Managers of the Inter-State league clubs are in a hurry to sign their men to contracts for next season. They fear that President Power, of the American association, who was at the head of the Inter-State league last season, will try to swing a number of their players to the new association. Power says there are a dozen men in the Inter-State league who could easily hold their own in the American association.

Columbus papers are noting the fact that Mr. Strobel, of Toledo, blew into their town the other day and is interesting himself in organizing a ball club in that city. The Columbus papers are evidently on to the windy Toledoan and do not slop over very much in speaking of him. Strobel has evidently not yet succeeded in convincing the scribes of the Ohio city that he is the whole thing or that the base ball world would suffer an irreparable loss if Strobel should be lost track of. The indications are that Columbus will be in line, though, and in that event Saginaw will be dropped out. In commenting on the local situation the Columbus Dispatch says:

"The Inter-State league this year is to have a faster and more compact circuit than ever before. Toledo, Dayton, Fort Wayne and Mansfield—which will probably have Sunday ball—are the sure towns of the old guard. Deacon Ellis, the former Western league magnate, has promised to put a team in Grand Rapids, and Saginaw wants a club. These six, with Columbus and either Marion or Anderson, would make the best circuit the league ever had. Both Marion and Anderson are very anxious to get into the league and both have shown sound financial backing. They are small places, however, and Mr. Strobel thinks that one of them would be enough. Then there is always the chance of securing the Indianapolis territory, provided the American association fails to start the season. But the Inter-State magnates are especially anxious to have Columbus in the circuit. The city is so well located and has such excellent railroad facilities that it can hardly be left out. All that is needed is a little enterprise on the part of the many who are interested in keeping Columbus on the base ball map. Bobby Quinn is expected home today or tomorrow and there may be news for him when he gets here. Mr. Strobel says the wholesale signing of Inter-State players by Western league magnates will benefit the Westerners not at all. The Inter-State has paid for protection and will surely get it from the National league. He also thinks that the American association will start the season, but will have to have assistance to finish. The Toledo magnate will spend today in investigating the prospects for a stock company to control the Columbus base ball team this season."

CROWE WRITES TO CUDAHY

DECLARES HE IS INNOCENT OF KIDNAPING.

Promises to Surrender if He Can Be Assured Protection From Mob Violence.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.—Pat Crowe has been heard from under circumstances which indicate that he is soon to make public appearance. E. A. Cudahy is in receipt of a letter bearing Crowe's signature. The handwriting has been tested by comparison and it is the opinion of the Pinkertons, Chief Donahue and other authorities that the signature is genuine.

The letter is dated South Omaha, February 15, but the envelope indicated that it had been mailed in Omaha. Crowe maintains that he is innocent and says that he has no knowledge of the affair, with the exception of what he has read in the newspapers. He says that he will drop into Omaha some day and prove himself innocent and that he would have done so long ago had re not been afraid that he might suffer the fate of the negro who was lynched at Leavenworth.

Crowe says that Omaha people must have cooled off considerably by this time and that he soon will be able to come here with safety. He makes an appeal to the chief of police and Mr. Cudahy for protection and says he will expect them to stand between him and violence.

"When I received this letter," Mr. Cudahy explained, "I was determined not to take too much for granted, so I sent it to Chicago, as I know Mr. Pinkerton has samples of Crowe's writing and would be able to identify it without difficulty. Mr. Pinkerton said he had compared the writing with a sample of Crowe's chirography and that they were the same beyond question. I wouldn't be surprised now if Crowe should show himself almost any time. I believe the letter was written in good faith."

A PRISONER OF WAR.

Albion, Ind., Feb. 23.—S. S. Smith, formerly a well known Noble county citizen, is held by the English army as a prisoner of war at Ragama prison camp, Ceylon, East Indies. Smith disappeared nearly ten years ago and was presumed to be dead, but his whereabouts have just become known by a letter written to his sister, Mrs. G. S. Woodruff, of Ligonier. Smith went to India some years ago, finally reached the Transvaal country and joined the Boer army. He was captured with others and has been held in Ceylon since last June.

REPORT OF FOUR CURES IN ONE DAY

...IN...

...INDIANAPOLIS...

Messrs. Ranke & Nussbaum, sole agency for Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, tell of receiving word of four remarkable cures in one day in Indianapolis. Those brought from weakness to strength are: Councilman Edw. E. Bernauer, 324 E. Morris St.; Henry Schett, 1616 West Maryland St.; Jos. W. Foy, 35 Virginia Ave., and Albert C. Lentz, 917 High St.—four cures, all reported in one day.

Call on Messrs. Ranke & Nussbaum for further information regarding this great Body Builder. Mr. Foy writes the proprietors as follows:

I have hesitated in writing you, as I do not like publicity, but do so now simply because I feel it a conscientious duty. For several years I have tried all kinds of medicines and treated with many physicians, but to no avail. No physician seemed able to diagnose my case. They could not get at the cause, but the result was weakness of nerves and muscles, insomnia, depression of mind, irritability, loss of appetite; in fact, a complete breaking down of my system. Your Renovator was recommended to me, but I took it with little faith, so many things having failed. Remarkable as it may seem, a few doses showed a change. I felt like eating and my food did not distress me. This encouraged me and I kept on taking the Renovator. A few bottles more gave me strength, firm nerves and the physical energy necessary to attend to my business duties. I trust that all who may be weak and miserable will give it a trial. I shall always take pride in recommending this great medicine.

(Signed.)

JOS. W. FOY,
35 Virginia Ave.
Indianapolis.

THE CUBAN CRISIS

THE CABINET HAS REACHED A SOLUTION.

AN EXTRA SESSION AVOIDED

CONGRESS TO TAKE QUICK AND JOINT ACTION.

WILL SATISFY THE ISLAND

CONDITIONS OF WITHDRAWAL TO BE FIXED.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The Times-Herald prints the following special from Walter Wellman, its Washington correspondent:

There is now rather more than an even chance that the whole problem of Cuba's future will be settled in a manner satisfactory to both Cuba and the United States before the close of the present session of congress, and that therefore an extraordinary session of the new congress may be averted.

At an important conference held at the white house today between the president, Secretary Root, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the Cuban committee, and Senator Spooner, a plan of action was outlined which calls for the passage of a Cuban resolution or amendment by moth branches of congress before March 4. This resolution will define the conditions under which, in the opinion of congress, American military control should be withdrawn from the island. With this warrant of congress for his action the president will then proceed to perfect the details of the relations which are to subsist permanently between the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

Secretary Root was able to submit to the conference today definite information concerning the nature and scope of the draft of relations which the constitutional convention of Cuba is about to submit to this government. This draft is not complete, and it may be amended before it is finally adopted. But Secretary Root has received encouraging advices from General Wood, and unless unforseen difficulties arise the constitution and the draft of the relations which the constitutional convention's special committee has prepared should reach this city by the middle of next week. Secretary Root will know the precise form of those relations by wire before the post can bring the formal copy. This telegraphic digest will be used as the basis of the resolution which the Cuban committee is to prepare and bring forward in the senate. In this way it is believed time enough can be saved to give a fair chance of action by both branches at this session.

President McKinley will, without doubt, send to congress before the end of next week a special message on the Cuban problem, transmitting to congress the new constitution and the draft of the relations proposed by the constitutional convention. In this way the whole subject will be brought before the national legislature and before the country.

Practically speaking, the question is to arise in a form which obviates all difficulty as to the pledge of no jurisdiction or control which congress gave three years ago in the Teller resolution. The case is to come before this government not as a proposition prepared by the president or by our congress, but as a proposal of the Cuban constitutional convention that certain relations amounting to a protectorate shall be established between the two countries.

It is doubtful if congress could be induced to accede to any program which involved forcing our protectorate upon the Cuban people, as that would be regarded as the violation of our pledge. But as the Cubans are themselves to invite us to establish such a protectorate, on terms defined by themselves, it is held by men of all shades of opinion that there is no objection to our doing so. The whole question thus becomes one not of principle, since both parties agree to that, but of method; and obviously the president, once gaining the indorsement and consent of congress, is the best agency of our government to proceed to perfection of the details.

It was said at the white house conference today that this government has no desire to amend, reject or ratify the Cuban constitution. It is held that as long as that scheme of government is generally satisfactory and calculated to secure good government in Cuba we have nothing to do with its details. That is the business of the people of Cuba. Nor is there any desire to limit or to impose restrictions upon the Cubans against their will

Their government is to be independent, free, sovereign. Such limitations as they choose to place upon themselves, like the foreign relations, treaties with other powers, power to contract debts in foreign countries, are restrictions which they voluntarily propose for their own good more than for ours.

There is a general notion throughout the country that the United States required the Cubans to place within their constitution, as a part thereof, their idea of the relations which should exist between the two governments. This is not true. It was true at the time the constitutional convention was first called, but afterward, upon representations by prominent Cubans that the constitution was no place in which to formulate relations with another power, President McKinley authorized General Wood to modify the call so as to require the relations to be formulated "after the constitution was framed."

This the Cubans have proceeded to do and in so doing they are responding exactly to the president's call and wishes.

After today's important conference at the executive mansion it was said the central idea prevailing now both in Washington and at Havana is that, irrespective of the wishes of the people of this country or Havana, the conditions are such that for a long time to come the United States must act as the protector of Cuba. We must do this whether we wish to or not, and whether the Cubans wish to have us do so or whether they do not. This duty cannot be escaped by either party. It belongs to the inherent and unchangable conditions. Now that the Cuban constitutional convention has recognized this predominating factor, it is proposed that the American congress shall also recognize it. The plan calls for a stipulation of this duty and the power which should exist under it in definite form, so that there need be no doubt or misunderstanding in the future.

It is also desired that the stipulation shall be so plain and be ratified in such a formal manner that all the nations of the earth will be aware of the peculiar relations which exist between the two republics and act accordingly. All the world will know that the United States is responsible for the Cuban nation in an international sense.

The details of the draft of relations which has been nearly completed at Havana are not generally known here. They were read at the conference today, but no man who took part in that discussion feels at liberty to divulge them. The only information vouchsafed is that they are "reasonably satisfactory and afford a basis upon which it is believed a complete relationship can easily be built, in amity and good feeling on both sides, in the course of time."

It is proposed that congress shall pass a resolution declaring the general principle of relations which will be satisfactory to this government, leaving the details to be worked out by the executive department. The offer of these relations by the Cuban constitutional convention, the only body now competent to speak for the people on that island, will be held as a satisfactory pledge that the government to be established under the new constitution will adhere to the recommendation of the constitutional convention and conclude a treaty with the United States embracing the provisions.

American troops will not be withdrawn from the island till after the new government is established and in good running order, and consequently able to take over all the machinery of government and the preservation of order. Nor is there any necessity for withdrawal of our troops till after the government of Cuba shall have fixed the relations in a formal treaty with this country. Therefore the last of the American soldiers may not leave Cuba till a year from now, as the senate may have to ratify a treaty with Cuba at next winter's session. But this will work no hardship or indignity upon Cuba.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 23.—Thursday afternoon George Tague, a prominent citizen of Indian Creek township, Monroe county, was on his way home when, about two miles south of this city, he saw three men, one of whom carried a rifle. As Tague came up, the gun was discharged and one of the men fell. Tague hurried to them and saw the bullet wound in the man's face, just below one eye. The man's companions helped him to his feet and hurried him off toward Bloomington. They refused to give their names or to talk about the shooting. Bloomington physicians refuse to give any information as to whether they treated a wounded man. At the place where the shooting took place there are blood stains in the road, and the mark where the man's head struck in the soft mud is plainly visible. Officers are at work on the case.

A happy reunion was held Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boese, of Winch street, in honor of Mr. Boese's eightieth birthday anniversary. Those present included five children, twenty grandchildren and five great grandchildren, with a few close friends of the family. A graphophone was used in furnishing music, and an elaborate supper was served.

A CLAIM FOR INSURANCE

MRS. MINNIE REITZE SUES THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Claims She Paid Assessments After Having Been Divorced—The News of the Courts.

In the superior court this afternoon Mrs. Minnie Reitze, the divorced wife of John B. Reitze, deceased, commenced suit against the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum and William Reitze, for $3,000. The plaintiff alleges that John B. Reitze, from whom she was divorced several years ago and who died February 16, 1901, carried an insurance in the Royal Arcanum in the sum of $3,000, made payable to her at his death. The camplaint admits that one of the provisions of the policy is that in the event of the insured and the beneficiary being divorced, then the policy shall be made payable to some one else, but sets out that the Royal Arcanum, after the divorce and with a full knowledge of it, accepted from her a number of payments of the assessment against the said policy. She alleges that William Reitze conspired with her husband and pretended to have executed a paper which transferred the benefits of the policy to himself. She asks judgment for the amount of the policy and her case will be presented by Breen & Morris.

Catherine Hettler has filed her final report as administratrix of the estate of Christian Hettler and asks to be discharged. Her report shows that all debts and claims against the estate have been paid and that there remains in her hands for distribution between the heirs, being herself and her son, Herman Hettler, a little over $53,000.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Liveryman C. W. Fulton has reported to the sheriff that on Wednesday a man about twenty-four years of age hired a horse and buggy at his stable, ostensibly to make a trip to the country. The rig has not yet been returned and the sheriff now offers a reward of $25 for the return of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

Daniel E. McKenzie, in the superior court, has filed a suit against Frank Cramer et al. for partition, and in the circuit court, simultaneously, Frank E. Cramer et al. have commenced suit against Daniel E. McKenzie for partition. There should be no trouble in the parties coming to an agreement when both are suing for one

Emma Bessert once more comes to the breach and files an appeal from France's court to the circuit court. The case is against her former husband

Morton T. McComb, administrator, has commenced suit against James Warner on a note for $250.

Marion Small sues Adam Reidnour on account for $119.12.

The county commissioners are in session today transacting miscellaneous business. They will purchase a court house flag.

The Allen county township trustees association is in session this afternoon in Trustee Schirmeyer's office. There is no special business before the meeting but various measures now before the state legislature were discussed.

The conveyance dedicating a certain strip of land as a public highway, forming an extension of Taylor street and granting a franchise to the Southwestern Railway company to build an electric line thereon, was filed in the recorder's office this morning. The dedication is made by H. C. Rockhill, the Sweeney heirs and others.

The case of Barva vs. Hirsch is on trial in the circuit court before a jury.

Judge O'Rourke is still confined to his home and is not much improved He is suffering from a complication of liver troubles

The motion for a new trial in the divorce case of Fleischman vs. Fleischman will be argued in the superior court February 28.

In the case of Steigerwalt vs Gordom, a motion for a new trial was over ruled by Judge Aiken.

Gouty, one of the defendants in the case of George Castle vs. the College Place Improvement company, has filed a motion for a new trial.

Lilly Bellamy was this morning granted a divorce from William Bellamy. The decree also gave her the custody of her five minor children and restored to her her maiden name.

So far this term Judge Aiken has disposed of eighty cases. Since his induction to the bench he has disposed of 150 cases, while 115 new cases have been filed.

In the case of the state ex rel. William Meyer, auditor, vs. John Bailey et al., W. L. Moudy was apointed receiver and the injunction issued several weeks ago was made perpetual. The case relates to some lands upon which the county holds a mortgage to secure a loan of school funds.

Adel Eme this morning was given a judgment against Henry C. Taylor for $1,418.

CURSED BATHS OF ALGERIA.

Hammam-Meskhutin, or the accursed baths, are situated in the wilds of Algeria. If they were in any more accessible part of the world they would no doubt seriously interfere with the popularity of places like Carlsbad and Homburg, for the surroundings are as beautiful as the natural phenomena are wonderful.

The temperature of the water is no less than 203 degrees Fahrenheit, which, taking into consideration the height of the source above the sea level, is just about boiling point, and clouds of steam arise from the earth in different directions, as well as from a mass of waterfall Where the waters rise the surface of the rock is thickly incrusted with carbonate of lime and resembles white marble. The largest volume of water falls into a beautiful wooded glen and the rock over which it passes has the appearance of a huge petrified waterfall, owing to the ever-increasing calcareous deposit. Above the fall and scattered about are numerous pools bubbling over with boiling water, the bottoms of which are rendered creamy white by the deposits. In the waste water that runs away below the falls Arabs may occasionally be seen cooking and washing in the hot water.

There is only one hotel on the spot. It has but one floor and the rooms run around three sides of a large lemon and orange orchard.—London Traveler

The Christian Endeavor society of the Third Presbyterian church held a Washington celebration last evening in Schwartz's hall

Electrocution has been violently attacked by the Electric Review on the ground of cruelty The Review holds that shooting, garroting, hanging, the guillotine, hatikari and beheading are all humane compared with the mutilations and sickening preparations for electrical execution.

CELRO

—makes the—

BLOOD TINGLE
NERVES STEADY
BRAIN CLEAR

It brings back the health and vivacity of youth and gives the strength to body and mind to resist old age and insidious disease. Guaranteed to be the greatest tonic, invigorator and vitalizer ever discovered.

Price, Fifty Cents

CELTRIC PHARMACAL CO. INDIANAPOLIS, IND

PELLENS & POLSTER, Exclusive Agents. 94 Calhoun St.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker

and Embalmer,

NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

According to statement, there were no less than 390 binders sold last year in Edmonton and Strathcona, in British Columbia. The record of implement sales includes twenty-nine thrashing machines, and the districts consumed 260,000 pounds of twine.

The French Legion of Honor is the biggest order of merit. It numbers 500,000 members

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

PRINCESS OF SAXE-COBURG.

Princess Beatrice, who was Queen Victoria's favorite granddaughter and who inherited much of the late queen's private fortune, is no longer a power at the English Court She and King Edward VII dislike each other thoroughly

A Lurking Danger

To Fort Wayne People.

There's a lurking danger in a bad back.

Most backache pains are Kidney ills.

The kidneys filter the blood, keep it pure and healthy.

When the kidney filters become clogged up many serious disorders follow quickly

Backache, headache, weariness, nervousness make you miserable all the time.

Neglect sack kidneys, urinary disorders set in, Diabetes, Bright's disease

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every form of Kidney Ills. They act on the kidneys only. Doan's Kidney Pills are indorsed by people you know, by Fort Wayne people.

Prof. A. Keller, of 157 Wells street, says: "Kidney trouble with me was not of a few days' standing, but had been bothering me for a long time, and I had tried many different remedies without getting much relief. As I was reading our paper one day I happened to notice an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. Before I began taking them I had a very bad headache, dizzy spells and my feet and back swelled. As soon as I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I could feel that the symptoms were growing less, and from day to day I kept improving until I had taken all of the box. I was then stronger and my health was better than it had been in months."

All druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and entirely to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists—Price 50 cents.

CHARLES C. ADSIT

226 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,

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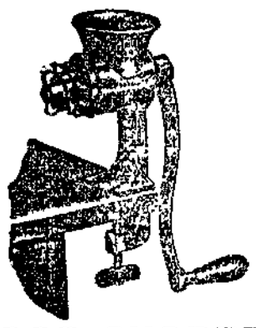
Feb3 eod-1mo

THE UNIVERSAL



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IT WILL CUT

Meat and Vegetables COARSE for Hash, Mince Meat, Soups, Stews, Etc.

IT WILL CUT

Meat FINE for Hamburg Steak, Sausage Croquets, Patties, Etc.

IT WILL PULVERIZE

Crackers, Bread Crumbs, Etc.

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Hardware, Paint and Glass.

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Office open day and night.

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No. 21 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $250,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent. per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

TO HAVE STRAIGHT STREETS

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE.

Purposed to Regulate the Survey of Streets and Alleys in the Cities in Indiana.

Senator Fleming will introduce a bill in the legislature purposed to prevent in future the evils of narrow and crooked streets and alleys in the towns and cities of Indiana. The bill was drafted in Fort Wayne and has been strongly commended. The text of the bill is as follows:

An act to provide for platting outlots, land, and tracts of land in and surrounding cities and towns of the state of Indiana, by city and county engineers and surveyors, and their approval by the board of public works, city council, board of trustees, township trustees and county commissioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana that it shall be the duty of every city and county engineers or surveyor of any city or county of the state of Indiana, to plat or replat all city or town out-lots, land and tracts of land in and surrounding any city or town in the state of Indiana according to the following distances and inhabitants, and said streets and alleys shall be continuous with the present streets and alleys in all cities and towns and shall run straight; and it shall be lawful to have a change in the roads and streets running now, from, and to, any city or town in the state of Indiana so much or possible and practicable, to be continuous with the present streets and alleys in the cities and towns.

All streets as possible and practicable shall run straight and shall run from south to north, and east to west and no city shall be narrower than fifty feet in width, and any alley no less than twenty feet in width, and all principle streets no less than sixty feet in width.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every county surveyor or engineer to plat all lands or tracts of lands in and surrounding any city or town in his respective county according as this act provided for, and the county surveyor or engineer shall have the same rights and fees as any city engineer; in all cities or towns which have no city engineer.

Section 3. All plats made by any city or county engineer or surveyor shall be approved by the board of public works and county commissioners, and where there is no board of public works, then said plats shall be approved by the common council and county commissioners, and where there is no city council, then it shall be approved by the board of trustees and county commissioners, and where there is no board of trustees then it shall be approved by a township trustee and board of county commissioners.

Section 4. The following shall be the distance for the surroundings of cities and towns in the state of Indiana, according to the following inhabitants for land or tracts of land to be platted from the present line of all cities or towns as follows:

Up to 500	inhabitants	½ mile.
Up to 5,000	"	½ mile.
Up to 10,000	"	1 mile.
Up to 20,000	"	1½ miles
Up to 30,000	"	2½ miles.
Up to 40,000	"	3½ miles.
Up to 50,000	"	4 miles.
Up to 60,000	"	5 miles.
From 60,000 to 100,000	and over	6 miles

And in the city or county engineer or surveyor, with the board public works, common council, board of trustees, or township trustees, whatever the case may be, deemed necessary to extend the distance as above stated at any direction from any city or town, it shall be lawful and their duty to do so, but not longer than double the foregoing distance at one time.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the county commissioners to allow the county engineer or city engineer or surveyor reasonable compensation, but not more than three dollars ($3.00) for a full day's work, or thirty cents an hour for the above work, to be paid out of the county treasury; and no bill must be filed to by the county or city engineer or surveyor, before the county commissioners shall allow the same.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell any land or tracts of land, in the state of Indiana, except in accordance of the plat made by the city or county engineer or surveyor, and duly approved as above stated, as the case may be, and a copy of said plat shall be kept for the public in every city or county engineer's or surveyor's office, board of public works city clerk, board of trustees and township trustee's offices, as the case may be.

Section 7. It shall be lawful for the board of public works, common council, board of trustees, township trustees, as the case may be, to condemn any land or tract of lands, any lot or part of lots, to be condemned for the benefit of straightening, opening and extending any street or alley, provided they shall first appoint three disinterested persons to appraise said property to the cash value, and to assess the benefit to the property in the vicinity and who are benefitted by it, and if said assessment for it is not paid in sixty days, the appraisers returned, shall be filed in the auditor's office, and said appraisement shall become a lien on said property, as any tax may be levied against it; said appraisers shall be paid out of the city or county treasury as the case may be, but not more than two dollars a day for eight hours' work.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of every county commissioner to see that the above mentioned provisions of this act be duly executed and enforced accordingly.

Section 9. If any person or persons violate this act they shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, and suit may be brought against any person in any justice of peace office and superior or circuit court in the name of the state of Indiana.

Section 10. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with these provisions shall be hereby repealed.

Section 11. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

TASTES NO FOOD IN YEARS

POLICE COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK A WONDER.

Mr. Murphy Has Taken Nourishment Artificially for Years—A Remarkable Case.

New York, Feb. 23.—Police Commissioner Murphy is a physical wonder in that for the last ten years he has not tasted food. He smokes with his friends, talks with his friends and is a pleasant companion generally but when meal time comes he is compelled to retire to a private room and pump specially prepared food into his stomach through a silver tube inserted below the aesophagus.

Colonel Murphy's case has attracted the attention and excited the wonder of the medical world. In 1889, in the midst of an exciting campaign, he was attacked with acute indigestion, which caused a stricture of the aesophagus. He was unable to swallow anything. To prolong his life eminent physicians decided upon what they informed him might be a fatal experiment.

They decided to cut into his throat and afterward remove his stomach. It was first decided that his stomach should have rest and for fifty-three days he was fed unnaturally. Colonel Murphy has told how he was forced morning after morning to swallow a yard of flexible rubber tubing until it reached the stomach. Through this tubing the doctors would pour a solution intended to cleanse the stomach and heal the ulcerated parts. The medicine was highly poisonous and had the tube failed to reach the proper place, or had it been displaced, the patient would have been dead in a few minutes. During this operation one of the doctors always held a watch, for it was dangerous to leave the solution too long, for it might be absorbed by the system. When the solution had been there the proper length of time it was pumped out. At the length of sixty days the stomach was pronounced healed, but meantime the colonel almost died from starvation.

He had been a man physically sound, weighing 210 pounds. After the operation he was reduced to eighty-six pounds. Colonel Murphy weighs today about ninety pounds. After a consultation of the most famous doctors of the country it was decided that the only thing that could keep Colonel Murphy from starving to death was to cut into the abdomen and insert a silver tube. He was told that there was little chance for him to survive.

"Go ahead," he said. "I've faced death before and I'll do it again. If I die I'll forgive you."

The wound from the incision healed within a few weeks and the operation was successful. Since that time no food has passed his palate.

U. S. Stamps give reliable goods. 20eod-tf

THE CHESS MATCH.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 23. Seven adjourned and drawn games from previous rounds had to be returned in the International Chess Masters' tournament at the Casino on this city today. At the time of the noon recess Marshall had ended the two games with which he was concerned, that with Janowski resulting in a draw and that with Marco resulting in a win for Marshall.

U. S. Stamps always good. 29eod-tf

Henry Jordan has resigned his position at Fox's bakery and accepted a more lucrative one at the Indiana Machine works.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Having "evened up" their deals Thursday preparatory to yesterday's holiday, speculators evinced no disposition to use the half-session today in getting into fresh deals. Unexpected steadiness of the Liverpool market, however, gave the market a firm undertone. May opened ⅛@¼c higher at 76 to 76⅛c, and advanced to 76¼@76⅜c. Local receipts were 43 cars, two of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth report 599 cars against 411 last week and 637 a year ago.

May advanced to 76⅝c later, and closed firm ⅝@⅞c higher at 76⅝@76⅞c.

Corn was quiet but firm. May opened a shade lower to ⅛@¼c higher at 40⅝c to 41c, and sold to 41@41⅛c. Receipts were 470 cars, 11 of contract grade.

May later advanced sharply to 41⅞c, and closed strong ⅝@¾c higher at 41⅞c.

Oats were dull but firm with wheat and corn. May opened unchanged to a shade higher at 25⅝@25¾c, and sold to 25¾@25⅞c. Receipts were 317 cars.

Provisions were profoundly dull, but firm on light hog receipts and higher prices at the yards.

May pork opened 2½c higher at $14.07½ and sold to $14.17½.

May lard unchanged at $7.52½ and May ribs unchanged at $7.07½.

THE CLOSE

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Feb., 74⅜@74½c; March, 74½@74⅝c; May, 76⅛@76¼c.

Corn—Feb., 39⅝c; March 39⅞c; May, 41½c.

Oats—Feb., 24⅞c; May, 25⅞c.

Pork—Feb., $14.00; May, $14.15.

Lard—Feb., $7.47½; March, 7.47½; May, $7.52½; July, $7.57½@7.60; Sept., $7.67½.

Ribs—Feb., $7.07½; May, $7.12½; Sept., $7.22½@7.25.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.65; May, $1.62.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market nominally steady; good to prime steers, $4.90@6.00; poor to medium, $3.50@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.50; cows, $2.50@4.30; heifers, $2.50@4.50; canners, $1.85@2.50; bulls, $2.40@4.30; calves, $4.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.00; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts today 31,000; Monday, 40,000; left over 2,668; market steady to strong. Top, $5.50; mixed and butchers, 5.30@5.50; good to choice heavy, $5.35@5.50; rough heavy, $5.25@5.35; light, $5.25@5.35, bulk of sales, $5.40@5.45.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 23.—Butter—Receipts, 8,211 pkgs; market firm; fresh creamery, 16@23c; June creamery, 15@20c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,782 pkgs; market quiet; fancy large colored and white, 10½@11½c; fancy small colored, 10½c; white fancy, 12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 10,223 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 18½c; southern at mark, 18c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, quiet.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7½c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 23.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $911,600,900; decrease, $2,622,100. Deposits, $1,009,186,900, decrease, $2,142,100. Circulation, $31,225,000; increase, $66,600. Legal tenders, $73,890,100; increase, $1,418,800. Specie, $192,953,300, decrease, $960,100.

Reserve increase, $1,694,225. Surplus bank reserves in excess of the legal requirements of Feb. 16, $11,546,675.

MORE WAGES OR NO WORK.

Toledo, Ohio, Feb. 23. The Marine Engineers' Beneficial association of this city has ordered all its Toledo members not to go to work until the Lake Carriers' association complies with its demands for increased wages. This order will take effect in every port on the great lakes for the time being, and unless the demands of the engineers' association are complied with, no boats will be run next season. A convention of different lodges on the lakes was held recently in Cleveland and a scale of wages set. This was sent to the representatives of the Lake Carriers' association, which was given until February 20 in which to answer. No answer has been received by the Marine Engineers' association and until its demands are respected not a union engineer on the great lakes will go to work.

MAY BE A THIRD TRIAL.

New York, Feb. 23.—District Attorney Philbin stated today that he had not yet decided whether Samuel J. Kennedy would be put on trial for the third time for the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds, but a decision is expected by next Monday. He said the county should not be put to the expense of another trial unless the evidence warranted. He would be guided by the weight of the evidence brought forward. Mr. Philbin said he would object to any motion to obtain bail for the prisoner at present.

BUSINESS BETTER IN THE EAST.

New York, Feb. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Business in the east and particularly along the north Atlantic coast has been catching up with the rest of the country a little this week, so that in the few lines where complaint has been heard locally of late the tone has been better. This comes from the working off of retail stocks which owners feared would have to be carried over until net season. In builders' hardware the buying has been notably better and the distribution in the grocery jobbing trade has been given a considerable stimulus.

"Even the laggard dry-goods market has shown a good measure of improvement; though in cotton goods there is still much to be desired, for the larger buying has not brought out any improvement in general tone and in some directions the market is slower than a week ago. From the interior advices are almost uniformly favorable, with a heavy movement of general merchandise and farm implements over the northwestern railroads.

"No diminution appears in the movement of iron and steel products. Mills are rushed with orders and new contracts are taken at full prices. Pig iron is freely bought and prices tend upward. Billets and other partially manufactured forms are firmer and finished goods would command high prices if immediate delivery could be secured. Structural shapes are still a feature, with large operations pending in bridges and track elevation.

"Lumber and materials are in good demand owing to extensive preparations for spring building, and at Buffalo there is special activity on account of hotels and other works in connection with the exposition. Grain markets are devoid of wide fluctuations, although many reports are circulated regarding the condition of winter wheat. It is too early to secure definite information and traders are not influenced by rumors. News from India and Australia indicates a larger crop than last year's.

"Failures for the week were 253 in the United States, against 201 last year and 39 in Canada against 33 last year."

BOOTH'S BODY IN BALTIMORE.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 23.—Col. R. S. Culloin, commandant of the Pennsylvania soldiers' home, who was in charge of the squad that guarded the body of John Wilkes Booth, after thirty-five years has consented to tell the story of its disposition. He says:

"After the autopsy it at first was decided to place the body in the hands of Colonel Baker, the celebrated detective, with orders to sink it at sea, but this plan was abandoned. Immediately after the autopsy was performed the body was delivered to the chief of detectives at midnight and he took it by rowboat to the old penitentiary in the arsenal grounds. It was there buried in a cell. It was subsequently removed and buried at the foot of the gallows, where the other malefactors were buried. Some years afterward Edwin Booth, who had always been known as a loyal man and who went into retirement immediately after the tragedy, requested permission of the government to remove his brother's body. The request was granted and the dust of John Wilkes Booth reposes in the family lot in the cemetery in Baltimore."

PROMOTING THE ALLIANCE.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Figaro believes that the mission to St. Petersburg of General Pendezec, chief of the French general staff, who recently arrived at the Russian capital, is more weighty than the conveyance of a simple expression of happiness on the part of France over the renewed health of the czar. The paper attributes to General Pendezec the bearing of expressions of good will and the furtherance of the bonds of the Franco-Russian alliance.

LOCAL NEWS.

Henry Busching and Daniel Krap will leave tomorrow for a business trip to Chicago.

The W. R. C. will be entertained at the Elektron building Tuesday evening by the A. Y. C. entertainment club and the Peerless Mandolin club.

Mrs. Ella Nicholson gave a Washington's birthday party at her home on East Williams street, Friday evening. American flags and bunches of cherries were used in the decorations of the dining room, and each guest received a hatchet bearing Washington's picture as a souvenir of the occasion. Mrs. Nicholson was assisted in receiving by Miss Winnie Spalding.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

VETERAN SHOPMAN NO MORE

JOHN J. HONTHEIM DIED FRIDAY EVENING.

Fatal Fall of a Little Child at Maysville—Other Deaths and Funeral Notices.

John J. Hontheim, a veteran machinist at the Wabash shops, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday evening at the home of his son, Michael Hontheim, 121 Baker street, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, four months and ten days. Mr. Hontheim has been in failing health since July last, but has been confined to his bed only during the past four weeks. Death was due to kidney trouble and senile debility.

Mr. Hontheim was a native of Germany, and was born October 12 1819. He removed to America about forty-five years ago, and came almost at once to Fort Wayne, the family residing for many years at 12 McClellan street. For thirty-five years he was employed at the Wabash shops in this city, retiring soon after the death of his wife about five years ago. Since last October he has been making his home with his son.

Surviving are six children—Mrs. Sophia Soneen, of Grand Rapids; Jacob J. Hontheim, of Defiance; Mrs. Kate Hoyt, of Minneapolis; Michael Hontheim, Mrs. Fred Olds and Peter Hontheim, of this city. Jacob Hontheim, of this city, is a brother of the deceased.

The funeral services will be held from St. Paul's Catholic church, of which the deceased was a devoted member.

SAPP.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Sapp, of Maysville, died Friday under most distressing circumstances. The babe, eighteen months old, fell from a high chair and broke its back, death ensuing shortly after the accident.

The funeral services will be held at the Barnett chapel Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

PECKHAM.

The death of Mr. Peckham, a pioneer farmer residing near Monroeville, is reported. He was seventy-two years of age, and death was due to pneumonia.

GRUND.

Mrs. Icie Grund, wife of John Grund, died this afternoon at the family home, 24 Schick street, at the age of 52 years. Mrs. Grund's death was due to rheumatism of the heart and she had been ill about one week. She was born at Avilla, but has resided in Fort Wayne many years and was a most estimable and widely-known lady.

Mrs. Grund was a member of the Baptist church, and the husband and two children survive her. These are Mrs. Alex. Cour and Ollie Johnson, both of whom reside in Cleveland, and will arrive in the city this evening.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Wade—Funeral services of Miss Margaret A. Wade will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, 172 Holman street, and at 9:30 from the Cathedral.

Turner—Funeral services of Mrs. Anna E. Turner will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 225 West Superior street, and at 2:30 from the West Jefferson street Church of Christ.

Ketker—Funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth Ketker will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 18 Lavina street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Reformed church.

CANADIANS START HOME.

London, Feb. 23—Most of the members of the Strathcona horse, which arrived here from South Africa last week, left London early today and later embarked at Liverpool on the British steamer Numidian for their homeward journey. The troopers were played to the station by a band of pipers of the Scots Guards. The large crowds which witnessed their departure and the rousing cheers which followed them showed the popularity of the Canadians. The color presented by the king was carried by a subaltern. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Duke of Abercorn and many other distinguished people were present at the station to bid the troopers farewell. About one hundred of the Canadians will remain in London for the transacting of private business. The lord mayor of Liverpool entertained the troopers at the town hall with a reception and luncheon.

FRICK MAINTAINS SILENCE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—H. C. Frick arrived home from New York today and is in conference with his business associates of the Carnegie Steel company. Nothing could be learned of the object of the conference, as Mr. Frick refused to be seen.

SUICIDED AT TOLEDO.

Moses Crawford Hoyt, formerly of this city, for many years a conductor on the Wabash, committed suicide at his home in Toledo yesterday by shooting himself through the head. He was made a Mason in this city, and enlisted for the civil war from this point.

UNDER QUARANTINE.

Quarantine has been established at the premises 206 East Washington street. Sickness in the family had been reported as smallpox, but diagnoses today led to no agreement by physicians that it is smallpox. However, the family has been exposed to smallpox and quarantine was established as a measure of precaution.

LOCAL LINES.

Sion S. Bass post last evening gave a social in the post hall in the Elektron building. The social was for the benefit of a fund to be expended in defraying expenses to the next national encampment in September. Financially and otherwise it was a success and a handsome sum was realized.

In a card to The Sentinel Rev. C. Gross explains that the entertainment to be given by the young ladies of Emanuel church is not for the benefit of that congregation. Rev. Gross says that while the Lutheran church has no objection to entertainments, it has always opposed the practice of "benefiting" the church by such means.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart entertained very pleasantly Friday evening in honor of the first wedding anniversary of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Watson. The evening was spent in cards and dancing and a fine three-course luncheon was served. The out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. Cudahy, of Virginia; Mrs. Nickey, Miss Nickey and Mr. Moloney, of Churubusco; Dr. Schwab and the Misses Caskey and Switzer, of Van Wert.

NEED NOT FEAR NIGHT AIR

In passing along a row of city tenements in the dawn of a mid-summer day about ninety-nine of 100 windows can be seen tightly closed. Sleepers whose lungs crave life air as a desert traveler thirsts after a draft of cold water have excluded the refreshing night wind in obedience to the behest of a sanitary superstition, "Beware of draughts, get a dollar's worth of weather strips; be sure to close your windows after dark" in other words, exclude the air which the children of nature have for myriads of ages breathed with perfect impunity and poison your lungs with the azotized, sickening atmosphere of an unventilated bedroom. We might as well advise a health seeker to avoid rock springs and fill his water bucket at the effluent pipe of a festering city sewer. We might with the same logic admonish our children to beware of fresh vegetables and mountain strawberries and still their hunger with the garbage of a dump pile.

Millions of travelers pass the night in boats and open sheds without the least injurious consequences; animals that perish with consumption in the atmosphere of a well-warmed menagerie survive the tremendous night storms of the tropical forests.

Is night air a lung poison? Is the outdoor atmosphere made deadly by the absence of sunlight? Does the gas lamp of a stifling dormitory remedy that grievance? Must we exclude the cool night wind bringing relief to countless sufferers from the misery of a sweltering summer day?

It is no exaggeration to say that individuals who have freed themselves from the nightmare of that superstition can live out-and-out healthier in the central wards of a large manufacturing town than its victims on the airiest highlands of the southern Alleghanies.—Chautauquan.

According to a letter from Dawson, in Yukon territory, the temperature there from January 8 to January 15 was the lowest known even in that frigid region. The lowest temperature that was recorded prior to that time was 55 degrees below zero, and the thermometer dropped day by day and finally broke all records. On the 15th ult. it was 82 degrees below zero.

TRADES COUNCIL, ATTENTION!

The Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night in the Council's new hall, fourth floor of Elektron building. Take elevator.

C. F. BAKER, President.

A CARD OF THANKS.

It affords me great pleasure in this way to thank the members of the Allen County Mutual Burial Association for the prompt payment of the benefit due me at the death of my late wife, Mrs. Louise Beckes.

J. A. BECKES.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

By The Great Specialists In Treating Weak and Diseased Hearts, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B.

Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Special Treatment Free as a Trial.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new and complete special treatments by mail for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles, or dropsey, Dr. Miles will send two dollars and a half worth free as a trial, to all who mention this paper.

His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete special treatment that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free.

Nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes as suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. Kronck, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed; Mrs. Flora Gruster, of Bristolville, O., after twenty-two. Jas. K. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mr. Julius Keister of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. R. Parker after sixteen failed.

A thousand references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free upon request.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D. LL. B., 209 State St., Chicago, Ill., for trial treatment before it is too late.

Symbols of Success

A vacant chair and a portrait on the wall—strange symbols of success! Yet, in many a home these are the symbols of the success of the man who did not find time to care for his health, or neglected the increasing warnings of disease which Nature gave him. When the stomach is "weak" and food is imperfectly digested and assimilated, it is only a question of time until the break-down comes. The stomach is the very center of vital power and must be kept in health if sickness is to be avoided. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the supply of pure, rich blood, and gives the body strength to withstand the strain put upon it by the struggle for success.

"I was a sufferer from what the doctors called indigestion, but after trying several eminent physicians failed to get a cure," writes Mr. Frank Mericle, of Independence, Jackson Co., Mo., Box 473. "Some of my symptoms were soreness in pit of stomach, fullness, tired feeling, constipation; sometimes soreness would extend to bowels. Some one recommended me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after taking only a few bottles of 'Discovery' and your 'Pleasant Pellets' can say I derived more benefit from them than any other medicine I ever tried. I began to gain flesh from the start. Have recommended it to others and will continue to do so."

The sluggish liver made active by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 55 Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.
PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,
48 E. MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

N. W. BLOOM,
107 CALHOUN STREET.
Funeral Director
—AND—
..... Embalmer.
TELEPHONE 362.

SHOP AND RAIL

JACOB GEHRING INJURED AT PORT HURON.

BIG ICICLE FALLS ON HIM

KNOCKING HIM SENSELESS AND CUTTING HIS HEAD.

A PENNSYLVANIA SMASH-UP

LIGHT FREIGHT RUNS INTO PASSENGER CARS.

The Port Huron Daily Herald prints the following concerning a former citizen of Fort Wayne: "J. C. Gehring, general foreman of the locomotive shops, had a narrow escape from being killed at the shops this week. He was walking past one of the buildings when a huge icicle weighing about thirty pounds, fell and struck him on the head. He was badly cut and was removed to his home on Gratiot avenue, where he has been confined ever since. The injuries, although painful, will not be serious." The same paper also says: "It is rumored that General Foreman J. C. Gehring, of the Grand Trunk locomotive shops, will be transferred to London, Ontario."

DOG'S STRANGE RIDE.

Near Payne, Ohio, last Thursday, as Nickel Plate passenger train No. 4 was reeling off space at the rate of a mile a minute, a small dog rolled into the cab. Leisurely viewing the surroundings and "sizing up" the occupants of the cab, the canine evidently became satisfied with the situation and complacently took a position on the seat back of Engineer Charley Long, where it was permitted to rest until the train reached Bellevue. How the dog got into the cab and whence he came are questions which will never be satisfactorily explained. Neither Engineer Long nor Fireman John Beltz knew the dog was on the engine until he appeared before them in the strange manner told in the foregoing. If it was picked up by the pilot and hurled back to the tender while the train was moving, its escape from injury is as remarkable as its mysterious presence in the cab. There was not a mark upon the body or limbs of the animal to indicate such method of getting aboard the engine. The dog seemed to enjoy the ride and was loth to leave the cab even after the engine had gone to the round house.

A BAD COLLISION.

Bristol, Pa., Feb. 23—A east bound train of empty passenger cars on the Pennsylvania railroad was run into by a "light" freight train near here this morning and a bad smash-up of railroad property resulted. G. McCann, a railroad flagman, was killed, and Conductor Hengst and Brakemen Jones and Nilon were injured, but not seriously.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Engineer Bert Crosby is sick and off duty.

The Pennsylvania limited was two hours late in reaching this city this morning.

J. E. Smith resumed his duties in the Pittsburg round house today after a brief illness.

M. Connorz, of the Pitteburg shops, has gone to Warsaw to spend Sunday with relatives.

W. H. Young, agent for the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, was in the city this morning.

Peter Huntine, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of the death of his father.

Machinist Fred G. Olds, of the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of the death of a relative.

Superintendent J. B. McKim went to Pittsburg last night on business for the Pennsylvania company.

Cyrus Bender, who had been sick, reported for work at the Wabash blacksmith shop this morning.

Daniel J. Barkley, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, has gone to the country to visit relatives over Sunday.

The Fort Wayne Electric company today shipped a 2,000-light incandescent dynamo to Noblesville, Ind.

C. H. Smith, Paul Kinley, Casper Lehmkuler, W. A. Callahan and L. A. Murray, Pittsburg shopmen, are sick.

H. Brunskill resigned his position in the Wabash shops this morning to take another position in the electric works.

George Telley has suffered a relapse of the grip and is again quite sick. Mr. Telley is night foreman of the Pittsburg round house.

Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, now in Scranton conferring with officials of the Lackawana, went there at the request of the officers of the road to confer concerning the wage agreement and consider the question of promotions.

George Croker will pass through the city tomorrow in his special car, attached to Pennsylvania train No. 21, en route to California.

Joseph Ehlanger, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, and his family went to Logansport this afternoon to spend Sunday with his relatives.

M. L. Reynolds, superintendent of the Lansing division of the Lake Shore road, was in the city yesterday, looking after company affairs.

J. H. Cody, of the Pittsburg plaining mills, went to Indianapolis this morning. He was summoned there to attend the funeral of a relative.

James Kent, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city. He is an electrician and was formerly employed in the electric lights in Fort Wayne.

Brakeman H. G McKean, of the Nickel Plate, went to Ohio yesterday in response to a summons which informed him of the serious illness of his mother.

John Roach, a member of the shipping gang in the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Monroeville to attend to some private business and spend Sunday with friends.

H. R. Williams will on March 1 take the position of agent of the Indiana Car Service Bureau at Muncie and C. O. Balfour will be made agent at Alexandria.

Pittsburg Fireman O. Rost, who had his head injured two weeks ago by being struck by a chunk of coal from the tender, has recovered sufficiently to resume work.

It is stated that J. W. Daly, general passenger and ticket agent of the Jacksonville and Southwestern, and his chief clerks have tendered their resignations, effective March 1.

William Dryer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, dropped a piece of iron upon his right foot last evening, severely bruising the member and breaking the bone of the little toe.

M. W. Laughlin, for three or four months employed as a brakeman on the Nickel Plate, resigned that position yesterday. He gave no reason for quitting the company's service.

J. H. P. Hughart, general manager of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, passed through the city last night, en route to Pittsburg, where he will confer with Pennsylvania officials.

E. M. Osborne, George Riley, Fred H. Fry and H. C. Kruse, who have been working in the Pittsburg freight house for some time, have been transferred to the road service as firemen.

Engineer J. A. Keplinger has returned from Bucyrus, Ohio, where he went to see his mother, who is so ill that little hopes for her recovery are entertained. The lady is eighty-three years old.

During the week closing today engines 44, 137, 139, 224, 256 and 272 were turned out of the Pittsburg shops after receiving repairs. During the week engines 260, 266 and 352 went into the shops for repairs.

B. Frank Sarver, foreman of the Pittsburg boiler shop, who has been ailing for several days, is now confined to his bed. He is afflicted with the grip in an acute form, but no serious results are apprehended.

All of the latest inventions of General Manager J. J. Wood, of the Fort Wayne Electric company, were photographed yesterday and they will be represented in the catalogue soon to be issued by the company.

Engineer W. Swartz is sick and Engineers E. Jamey, C. Rogers and W. K. Wilder are taking a lay off on account of private business. Engineer J. B. Ryan, who was sick, reported for work this morning. They are Pittsburg employes.

L. T. Rotenbaugh, baggagemaster on the Pennsylvania Central, who was summoned here on account of the sickness of his wife, who is visiting relatives on Pontiac street, was called to Michigan last night. His mother is thought to be in a dying condition at her home in that state.

The Indianapolis Journal says the Pennsylvania will be a strong competitor for travel from St. Louis and southwestern territory to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. With this end in view the company will, in connection with the Erie, put through passenger trains into service between the points named.

A letter from James McConnell, clerk in the Pittsburg freight office, conveys news of the death of his father, Dr. McConnell, which occurred in Marseillea, Ohio, yesterday. James McConnell is at that city and will remain until after the funeral. Dr. McConnell was the oldest physician in term of practice in that part of Ohio.

So large are the engines of today that the space in the shops allotted to work upon the different parts of the machinery is inadequate. This morning one end of the frame of a big Wabash engine extended through the door of the office of the general foreman while a machinist was engaged in drilling a hole upon the other end of the frame. Mr. Paul hopes to have his office more conveniently located soon.

Local Pennsylvania officials have received notice that a special train bearing 225 Chicago school children will pass over the Fort Wayne road March 2, enroute to Washington, where the children will witness the inauguration of President McKinley. The party will take supper at the McKinney house. The excursion will be gotten up by the management of the Chicago American and the entire expenses will be borne by the proprietor of that paper.

The nucleus of a locomotive museum is being formed at Purdue university, and the university asks that roads having engines which for any reason are distinctive to consider the advisability of preserving a sample at Purdue, to be in the nature of a loan collection. Three engines have already been secured; one, the gift of a western road, of an American engine built thirty years ago, another a camel-back engine presented by the Baltimore and Ohio, and the third an engine James Tolman built in England for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who invented a locomotive firebox which has some meritorious features, has just brought out another invention, a multitubular boiler for locomotives. In an address before the Engineers' club, Mr. Vanderbilt said: "I am now working on a multitubular boiler. I regard the possibilities of this as very great. Within a few years it will be in general use. Within a year I hope to appear before you and give a practical demonstration of its possibilities and of my ideas on the subject. It appears to me very remarkable that so few improvements have been made in the patterns of boilers since the days of Stephenson. There is plenty of room for more change in the construction and many changes are likely to be made in the next few days."

MINISTERS' INSURANCE UNION.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—The Ministers' Casualty union, a new insurance organization, has been incorporated, having for its object the mutual benefit of ordained clergymen under seventy years of age. Within a week policies will be issued to the 200 applicants already on file. W. G. Calderwood and W. P. Hobart are the originators of the organization. The union offers accident insurance with a limit of $5,000, and sick benefits for twenty-nine different diseases, ranging from $10 for tonsilitis to $80 for empyma. The assessments are $2, with thirty days' notice, and only one assessment for one indemnity claim. The annual expense dues are $1.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 23.—The Daily Express publishes the following from its Russian correspondent: Several of the Russian provinces are still suffering acutely from famine. In the governments of Kherson and Bessarabia tens of thousands are famishing. Amid the additional hardships of the severe winter, hunger, typhus is rapidly spreading also. The condition of the peasantry in the famine districts of southwestern Russia is equally lamentable, but it is worst of all in the northern and east Volga provinces, where the people for months have been subsisting on rotts, grasses and offal and are now dying of sheer starvation. As in previous famines, the absence of sufficient rolling stock prevents a distribution of stored grain to the famine districts.

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

For the Cure of Catarrh.

A physician now retired from practice, but who still keeps abreast of the times, in speaking of the advance made in medicine in the last ten years says: "One of the most obstinate and baffling diseases is the very common trouble, catarrh.

Nasal catarrh is only one of its many forms; catarrh of the throat; catarrh of the stomach, bowels, liver, and bladder are very common but the sufferer usually thinks it is something else than catarrh and is treated for the wrong disease.

The best and most successful treatment for any form of catarrh is now admitted to be by internal remedies through the stomach and the safest and probably the most efficient is in the tablet form, sold by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

I have seen many remarkable cures of catarrh resulting from regular daily use of these tablets, which seem to act on the blood and liver, driving the catarrhal poison out of the system through the natural channels.

I once had occasion to analyze these tablets and found them to contain no cocaine nor opiates, but simply a combination of harmless antiseptics like Eucalyptal, Guaiacol, blood root, etc.

At any rate I have known of severe catarrhal headaches which were cured by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and catarrhal deafness, hay fever, asthma and catarrh of the throat and stomach speedily show great benefit after a few days' use of the remedy and when it is remembered how much more convenient a tablet is than inhalers, douches, salves and powders it is not surprising that this new preparation should so rapidly supplant all other remedies for catarrh.

U. S. Stamps are good anywhere. 29eod-tf

A LEADING FRATERNITY MAN

Fort Wayne is conspicuous among the cities of the country for the number as well as the prosperity of its fraternal societies. Naturally a community wherein the fraternal spirit flourishes as it does in Fort Wayne will produce many men who attain eminence in the realm of the grip and password. Fort Wayne is no exception to this. Among the citizens of this city who have become conspicuously identified with the fraternal world and prominent and influential in its affairs is William S. Wells, past

WILLIAM S. WELLS,

Past Grand Archon, Royal League of Indiana.

grand archon of the Royal League of Indiana. Mr. Wells is not only prominent in the city, but he enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the state. He was born May 21, 1860, in Altoona, Pa., where he attended the public schools, afterwards going to Harrisburg, where he graduated from the high school of that city. He then returned to Altoona, where he entered the railway shops of the Pennsylvania railroad company and in due time was graduated February 7, 1881. The Altoona shops have been the great school in which the Pennsylvania company has developed so many of the men who have risen to importance in the executive affairs of that mighty railway corporation. Mr. Wells came to Fort Wayne in October, 1891, continuing in the employ of the Pennsylvania company, as he is now. Mr. Wells became identified with the Royal League at the time that fraternal society was first established in Fort Wayne. He is a charter member of Old Fort council No. 192, in which lodge he has filled all the chairs. In January, 1900, Mr. Wells was elected grand archon of the Royal League of Indiana at the meeting of the grand council. His administration was marked by a vigorous growth of the order. Four new councils were established, one of them in Fort Wayne; the membership everywhere notably incrased and a spirit of lively enthusiasm instilled into the membership throughout the state. Mr. Wells is now the supreme representative of the Royal League of Indiana in the supreme council. Among the councils Mr. Wells has organized in Indiana is that in Indianapolis, which embraces in its membership a number of the most prominent citizens of the Hoosier capital, including Mayor Thomas Taggart. Mr. Wells is also prominent in the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is a representative in the high court.

He was united in marriage March 17, 1894, to Miss Robinson, a daughter of the late David A. Robinson and sister of Congressman James M. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have one child, a daughter. Mr. Wells is a democrat and prominent and active in the party in Fort Wayne and in the late campaign entered into the party's work with his characteristic energy and enthusiasm. In his lodge work Mr. Wells is filled with the fraternal spirit, which he imparts to those with whom he comes into contact.

WOULD FOSTER AUTHORSHIP.

London, Feb. 23.—The Daily Mail has interviewed several publishers with reference to the report that the United States congress is about to rescind the printing clause in the publishing law. George Herbert Thring, secretary of the incorporated society of authors, said he thought abrogation of the clause would benefit the American printing and publishing trades by fostering authorship. William Heinneman, the publisher, was skeptical, expressing a doubt that the clause would ever be abrogated. If it should be, he said, it might endanger the copyright bill altogether, in which event the last state of English authors would be worse than the first. Other publishers whose views were sought by the Daily Mail expressed the opinion that the change, if effected, would make very little difference to anybody.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

"I cannot live if"

FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Pain, Discomfort and Danger where "Mother's Friend" is not known or used.

Ease, Comfort and Safety where the virtues of "Mother's Friend" are known.

It is the one and only liniment in the world that by outward application robs childbirth of its terrors. Every woman should tell her friends of it, whether needed now or not.

Mother's Friend is sold by all Druggists, or can be sent by express paid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book on "Motherhood" mailed free to any address, containing valuable information and voluntary testimonials. Every woman should send it to her friends.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

We Are Going to Do It Again.

Another Big Consignment of Silks to be Sent to Wayne Dry Goods Co., Which Means Another Big Week of Silk Selling. . . . . .

So great was the success of our BIG CONSIGNMENT SILK SALE the importers have asked us to take another big lot to run off at the same unheard-of prices.

This time, they say, the stock they will send us will not only be larger, but will contain even greater bargains than the one which created so much surprise and delight at our store last week.

...Silk Waists...

So fashion reports say, are to be as popular as ever.

The scores of people who have spoken to us of their disappointment at not getting some of those wonderful bargains.

Now is Your Chance.

Next Wednesday Morning, February 27th,

The sale will open and you will have an opportunity of buying, in any amounts you wish, from the second consignment of these elegant $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Silks, at 69c a yard.

The loss is not ours, but the advertisement is. We are pleased to be the agent of this benefit to you.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

Special sale this week of new styles in fine Brass Beds, just received from the great Furniture Exposition. Prices commencing at $14 and running up to $70.

Spring opening of Whitney's great line of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. One hundred styles to select from. Whitney's carriages are worth two of any other make. You can only buy them in Fort Wayne of us.

Come in and see, just from the Furniture Exposition, the finest combination Secretary and Bookcase ever brought to Fort Wayne. Price $75. Whosever house it goes into will have the satisfaction of knowing they have the finest piece of furniture of its kind in the city.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.,

The Leading Furniture and Carpet House West of the Alleghenies.

- RURODES. -

Spring Dress Goods

The finest things from Europe and America are ready for your selection. In woolens fashion favors the soft clinging fabrics, such as veilings, ermines, batistes, etc. These you will find in stock in all the most desirable shades and, best of all, priced reasonable. Of the popular priced goods there is enough for everybody, but of the rich and exclusive sort, the extreme novelties, only one or two patterns of a kind. Make your choice early.

The New Wash Goods

Are beautiful in design and bristling with style. All the buds and blossoms of field and forest have been transplanted, as it were, on fabrics of sheer and delicate texture. The new fancy stripe and Foulard designs are here also in all the new shade and color effects. We boast of selling low. We boast louder of offering you the best.

The New Silks.

Foulard silks head the procession for spring. They are not only stylish but sensible. They are here in a selection of beautiful styles that will make your eyes snap. They are not the commonplace styles, but beauties of a new class in design and coloring. See the elegance we are showing in

Silk Foulards, Satin Foulards, Broche Foulards and Peau de Soie.

THE .....

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Opening —OF THE— Spring Dunlap Hats....

Saturday, Feb. 23th, 1901.

Come and make your selection.....

Golden, THE Hatter,

AGENT.

ON THE POINT

Of getting insured when your house burned—that is a story you often hear when a man has lost his home by fire. Procrastination is a thief of time, so be wise today and insure your property before it is too late. An insurance policy is the kind of a friend in need that you will appreciate. I will insure you in the best companies at the lowest possible rate of premium. I also offer the best bargains in vacant and improved real estate.

LOUIS F. CURDES.
3 AND 4, PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

Will Make It Easy for You

To patch up your winter suit with a pair of new trousers. We will during this month close out our heavyweight trouserings that sold at $7 and $8 for six dollars. They are strictly pure worsted, the latest patterns, and twenty styles from which to make your selections. See our window display of these trouserings.

I. Mautner & Co.
52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms..... 650
Business Office..... 173

WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—For Indiana—Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Hon. T. E. Ellison is in Indianapolis.

J. B. Olinger is on a business trip to Garrett.

Theo. G. Seemeyer left today for Boston on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sweaney of Wolf Lake, are in the city visiting friends.

A pair of wooden shoes have been reported stolen from the barn of J. B. Olinger, on Thomas street.

Wallace Beard, a farmer residing west of the city on the Huntington road, slipped and fell, spraining his ankle severely yesterday. Dr. Tinkham attended him.

Messrs. L. J. Way and C. B. Raymond, agents of the International Correspondence schools, arrived home last evening from a successful canvass of Kendallville.

Mrs. I. Crable and granddaughter, Etney Crable, who have been the guests of Mrs. Crable's daughter, Mrs. Jennie Imler, have returned to Monroeville after a week's visit in the city.

Regular services are to be held at the city mission, 170 West Main street, Sunday at 3 and at 7:30 p. m. Quarterly meeting Tuesday and Wednesday, with Elder W. T. Loring in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, of Wells street, charmingly entertained a company of friends at progressive pedro last evening. The score cards were miniature hatchets, and an elaborate lunch followed the games.

The prizes offered by Pathfinders lodge No. 19 at their masquerade Friday evening were awarded to Mrs. Bessie Blake and Mrs. Aurelia Olinger for making the prettiest appearance, while J. B. Olinger won the prize for the most comic representation.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Berry Street M. E. church will hold its annual thank offering service on Sunday evening. Miss Alice Linam, a returned missionary from China, will address the meeting. Mrs. Clara Diana Stocy will sing a solo, and a fine musical program will be given by the choir and the orchestra.

BIDS WERE OPENED.

This morning bids were opened for the erection of a new building on West Berry street, between Calhoun and Harrison, for J. B. Barnes, of Springfield, Ill. Tom Snook was the lowest bidder, but it is understood all the bids were higher than the original estimate for the structure, and it is not known whether the contract will be let or not. The building is designed to occupy the space between the Barrows studio and the Shryock building. It is to have a double business room below, with residence flats upon the second story.

RECITAL TOMORROW NIGHT.

At the close of the regular service at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday evening, a brief recital will be given by E. Russel Sanborn, formerly of Boston, who recently accepted a position as choirmaster and organist of the church. Mr. Sanborn is a musician of ability, and one who is devoted to his work. Mr. Sanborn has announced that he will give similar recitals every Sunday evening at the close of the service.

ARE MANY APPLICANTS.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Leeper will tomorrow preach his farewell sermon as pastor of Westminster church and the pulpit will be officially declared vacant on the Sunday following. Dr. Leeper leaves soon for his tour of the orient. It is learned that a large number of applications are already on file for the pastorate.

U. S. ARMY SWORDS.

Just received, one hundred officers' swords and cavalry sabers, recently sold by the government in New York. Special price per set, $2.85, or $1.50 each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Beginners' Class will be formed at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.

Lean people made fat by eating Grain Kernels, the king of nourishing foods.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 21f

TRUSTWORTHY INSTITUTION

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Plan Upon Which the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident Association Does Business—Who Its Officers Are.

There is in Fort Wayne an institution of which comparatively little is heard in a general way, which modestly goes along conducting its business upon the staunchest business principles, but which is nevertheless one of the most substantial as well as beneficial to be found anywhere and is a worthy model for all similar concerns to pattern after. This refers to the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association, which has its offices at No. 24 Arcade block. The association is the outgrowth of the old T. P. A. and indeed many of its membership are also members of that commercial organization, but not exclusively, as originally. When the T P. A. was reorganized some years ago and insurance features were incorporated there were many who were not eligible to the association, not being traveling salesmen, who were desirous of the receiving the benefit of the insurance features. Fred Nash, then living, was an enthusiastic T. P. A., and he conceived the idea of organizing an association along the lines of the Traveling Men's association, which would admit clerks, bankers, merchants, professional men and people of that class, who were not engaged in any hazardous occupation. Mr. Nash knew that he would have to enlist the good services of a number of substantial business men in his scheme in order to make it a success, and this he had no difficulty in doing. His friends placed themselves and their names at his service and the result was the organization of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association, an organization purely a Fort Wayne concern, with members all over the Union, and one which furnishes the best and cheapest accident insurance known in this country. Originally it was promoted by Mr. Nash and his friends, and when Mr. Nash died the question arose, what to do with the association. It was resolved to continue it and place it upon a solid business footing, and that was speedily done, and today no more reliable concern exists anywhere. It is purely mutual in all its features and is operated solely for the benefit of its members and not for the profit of its managers or promoters. The association makes its assessments for actual needs only and there are no salaries to pay, nor exorbitant expenses to provide for. The directors receive the munificent sum of one dollar each for their attendance upon meetings and the only paid officer is the secretary, whose entire time is required and who is allowed a reasonable compensation for his services. Persons engaged in hazardous occupation, such as railroad men, firemen, etc., are not accepted, but merchants, clerks and professional men are welcome additions to the ranks. Death benefits are limited to deaths resulting from accident, so the rate is kept uniformly low, and epidemics and old age have no effect upon the mortuary record of the company. The responsibility of a concern of this kind is always the object of first inquiry, and this can best be fixed by the promptness with which claims are paid. Like all accident companies, this one protects itself amply against fraud, and proofs of disability must be clearly established, but once established, claims are invariably paid on the first meeting day of the board and are frequently, as the books will show, paid on the same day that the proofs are completed, and in no instance are they allowed to go unpaid over sixty days. That is the kind of insurance to carry and there is not a man in Fort Wayne who should not be represented by a policy in this association, if he is eligible.

The directors are all well known in Fort Wayne. Mr. L. H. Ransom, the secretary-treasurer, does not claim to be an insurance man, but he is a first-class, careful and thorough business man, who administers the affairs of his office with the same care as he would his private business. He was for many years a traveling salesman for Morgan & Beach. R. D. Hudgell, "Uncle Dan," the president, is too well known to need any special mention, and G. W. Pixley, the vice president, likewise, needs no introduction. The directors are C. B. Woodworth, one of the oldest druggists in Fort Wayne; William B. Lawson, the well-known commission broker; L. F. Curdes, one of Fort Wayne's leading real estate brokers; Frank E. Riblett, the traveling salesman; U. S. Shoaff, also a commercial traveler, and George B. Saylor, of the firm of Armstrong & Co., and the advisory board comprises George W. Pixley and James M. McKay. A more substantial lot of citizens can not be found back of any institution, and the name of either of them is a sufficient guarantee of the solidity of the association.

BIG FARM IS SOLD.

Henry Schnelker today sold to Joseph B. Bobay a farm of 180 acres in St. Joe township for a consideration of $6,500. It is known as the Isaac Mowrer farm and the Curdes agency negotiated the transaction.

WOMAN NEARLY KILLS TRAMP.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Calvin May, residing at Hyndman, fourteen miles above here, yesterday nearly killed an insolent tramp who had been provided with something to eat at her back door and became very abusive because he had not been given hot coffee. Mrs. May tried to escape his abuse by running into the house, but the tramp followed. Mrs. May seized a big scrub broom by the brushing end, and using the heavy hickory handle, rained blows over the tramp's head. The fellow tried to shield himself with his arms, but soon fell to the floor, bleeding and unconscious. Mrs. May dumped him out into the yard, where he remained unconscious nearly two hours. His conditon is reported critical.

A PASTOR'S BIRTHDAY.

Members and friends of the Berry street M. E. church took possession of the home of the pastor, Rev. Norris, Friday evening in a most enjoyable celebration of the pastor's birthday, which occurs simultaneously with that of George Washington. At the proper moment B. F. Shertzer ushered Rev. Norris into the room and in a few happy remarks presented the pastor, in the name of the company, with one of the finest office chairs and combination book racks which could be procured in the city. Rev. Norris feelingly acknowledged the gift and the occasion was truly a happy one that will be long remembered by those present. It developed that three of the guests present—Mr. L. E. Rock, Mrs. Jacob Haldeman and John Neufer—were also celebrating birthday anniversaries on that occasion.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The social democrats meet tomorrow at the Elektron building at 2 o'clock to arrange for their city convention, to be held March 5. It is the intention to place in the field a full city ticket upon a platform of municipal ownership.

We have in America two great states, the areas of which have probably never been traversed. These are Maine in the north and Texas in the south, where immense treasures in woods, minerals, game and other articles of substantial profit are worth all the sentiment inspired by practically valueless expeditions to frigid zones

CONTRACT FOR COONY BAYER'S CIGAR FACTORY.

Planned by Architect Charles Weatherhogg—Awarded to Wm. Ruchel.

Coony Bayer's cigar factory, to be erected on the south east corner Barr and Wayne streets, was given to Wm. Ruchel.

It will be the only up-to-date cigar factory in Northern Indiana. Mr. Bayer's business has entirely outgrown his present location, therefor, he has concluded to build a factory to accomodate at least seventy-five to one hundred hands. A branch wholesale house will be started in Toledo, Ohio, which will be conducted by his brother Fred. A new wagon which is one of the finest and prettiest ever seen on the streets, was especially built by Albanus Bros., for the purpose, and will be used in Toledo. Mr. Bayer's career in the cigar business has been remarkably sucessful and is ample proof that honest made goods is the only thing that leads to success.

U. S. Stamps are most reliable. 29eod-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

Tuesday, February 26, 1901, Thomas Turflinger will offer for sale at public auction, on what is known as the Oscar Simon's farm, two and one-half miles south of the city, with James Rodebaugh as auctioneer, six head of good horses; 52 head of cattle, consisting of Jerseys, Durhams, etc.; brood sow; shoats, wagons, mowers, reapers, harrows, rakes, plows, drills, and in fact good farming machinery of all kinds; also hay, oats, corn, fodder, etc.; household goods, barrels of vinegar and many other articles. Sale commences promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. Special attention is asked to the large herd of milk cows, anyone of which would make a splendid cow for family purposes. w31-d22-23

U. S. Stamps at Ankenbruck's. 29eod-tf

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. d273m

Uncle Sam Stamps never fail. 29eod-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve, Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., *the clogged, irritated or inflamed* condition of the POREs

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humors and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome and healthy scalp

SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this *one night treatment* is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR, $1.25

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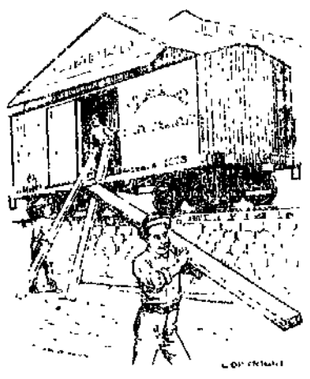

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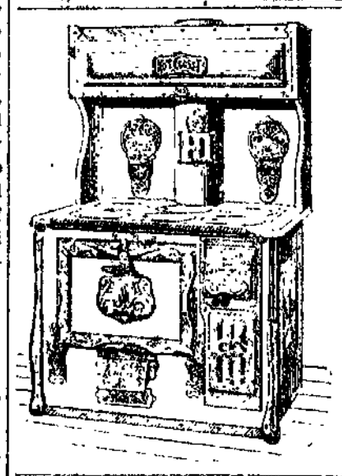

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ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF UR

ABRAHAM'S BIRTHPLACE TO BE DUG FOR SCIENCE AND EXPECTED TO YIELD RARE RELICS.

The birthplace of Abraham is to be dug up, and the work of excavation will be begun within a few weeks at Ur, from which city the great ancestor of the Hebrews originally set out, with his family and relations, on the way to Palestine. A flood of light is expected to be thrown upon early narratives of Genesis by the expedition organized for the purpose, which is led by Dr. Edgar J. Banks and backed by the Royal University of Breslau, Germany. The ancient city is represented at present by a group of mounds, the most conspicuous feature of which is the remains of a gigantic pyrimidal tower, regarded by Assyriologists as the most perfect specimen of Babylonian architecture known.

This structure, which is built in a series of rectangular stages, like the famous Tower of Babel, with a flight of broad steps running up the outside, once supported the temple of the Moon god—a fane which for more than 3,000 years was the center of moon worship in Assyria. The moon god was a great divinity anciently in that part of the world and exerted a powerful influence over the minds of the people. Indeed, the tower was hardly more than an immense altar, and the adoration of Sin, the lunar deity, was so profound that his name has survived in Sinai, the "Mountain of the Moon God," in Palestine.

ANCIENT CITY A BRICK MINE.

Now, the ruined city of Ur is near the Euphrates, across the river from the modern town of Nasarieh, and half way between Babylon and the Persian gulf. In ancient times it was a seaport on that gulf, and had a brisk trade by ship with India and other parts of the world, but now it is a long distance inland, owing to the growth of dry land from alluvial deposits. For a long period it was the political and religious capital of the Babylonian empire, and the mounds in question are believed to conceal the palaces of monarchs of three dynasties, which must be filled with priceless archaeological and literary treasures. Rich bas-reliefs and inscriptions probably line their walls, and there is confident expectation of unearthing a library of baked clay books, such as was dug up at Nineveh.

No time is to be lost. The Arabs have been utilizing Ur recently as a brick mines, exploiting the mounds, which hitherto have been practically undisturbed, for building material, and every stone they come across that bears an inscription they destroy in obedience to the same kind of superstition that prompts them to smash every ancient statue they find, lest it be inhabited by a devil. By them the site of the ruins is known as Mughair, or the Place of Pitch, because they get from it quantities of the bitumen which the ancient builders employed to a large extent for mortar.

DISCOVER MANY RELICS.

Ur was not only the birthplace of the Hebrews; it was, so archaeologists say, the source from which our own culture and civilization are derived. Its ruins stand today in the midst of a treeless, stoneless plain, on a slight elevation, so that during the annual flood of the Euphrates they form a sort of island, surrounded by a marsh. What looks like the remains of a low wall running around the old town is in reality a line of small mounds concealing graves and tombs.

The whole place is a veritable Golgotha, filled with the moldering bones of the ancient dead. J. E. Taylor, who was British consul at Bassorah in 1854, undertook at that time some small excavations at Ur, and found immense numbers of objects shaped like dish covers, under each of which was a human skeleton. Each skeleton lay on a reed mat, such as is used by the Arabs in their dwellings today, which was spread upon a brick floor, and the dish cover, which was of kiln-baked clay, had been simply put down over it. One such remnant of what once had been a woman was accompanied by a reed basket, fourteen clay vessels, a copper bowl, a wide band of pure gold on one arm and four images of ducks carved out of meteoric stone. Pieces of decayed linen were noticed about the bones.

ODD DISHES AND JEWELRY.

The arrangement of the skeletons was invariably the same, lying on one side, with the skull resting upon a sun-dried brick. That the brick was meant to serve as a pillow was shown by the circumstances that in some instances it was covered with remnants of a tasseled cushion of cloth. At the left side of each skeleton, and lying on the palm of the left hand, was a copper bowl, while of other utensils there were always at least three—a large jar for water, a smaller one to drink out of and a shallow clay dish, perhaps to contain food.

On lifting the covers, if an attempt was made to touch the skulls or bones they would fall to dust, but if exposed for a few days to air they became quite hard and could be handled without risk of injuring them. The teeth in every instance were beautiful and excellently preserved. With the female skeletons were found many bracelets and rings, as well as bangles and beads of copper. In one grave a quantity of rings for the ears and toes were found partly fused together into a mass, with a remnant of a cloth covering in which they had been wrapped. Doubtless they were the special treasures of a young lady who died 4,000 or 5,000 years ago. Among the oddest curios were small elongated vases made by rubbing down a kind of shell and which were filled with rings.

There are also vaults, built of white brick, which contained many skeletons—one of them held eleven—but in these the defunct were provided with no copper bowls and had no bricks under their heads, though there was always a confusion of vessels for water. Some jars contained little clay figures, rudely executed, and beneath one of the "dish covers" was found a statuette of a priest in copper. All over the ruins and in the graves were extraordinary quantities of marine shells—another evidence that the city of Ur stood anciently by the seashore.

The huge pyramidal structure already mentioned was surmounted by a temple, the only remains of which are a few glazed bricks and some copper-headed nails. In 1854 Mr. Taylor found on the vacant top floor of the tower two or three ancient clay lamps and fragments of fine chased pottery. Very many of the bricks in the ruins bear inscriptions and some have a thin coat of enamel with stamped characters, though they are so rotten with age that it is difficult to preserve them. Concealed in box-shaped cavities in the corners of the pyramid of the moon god were discovered four cylinders bearing inscriptions by a Babylonian king, each of which concludes with a prayer for his first-born son Belshazzar.

ANCIENTS WERE PROGRESSIVE.

In ancient times the pyramid and its temple were surrounded by a wall, within which were courts and chambers, and possibly the shrines of minor divinities. The structure was begun about 2,800 B. C., and was one of the most renowned and revealed seats of worship through the whole Babylonian period, being referred to over and over again in the records of Assyrian monarchs. Ur dominated all southern Babylonia about 4,000 B. C. and later, and in those days was a great manufacturing and commercial town as well as a political center. A sister city, Eridu, which is likewise to be dug up by the Banks expedition—equally old and represented by the ruin-mounds of Nowawis, just visible from Ur—was the seat of worship of Ea, the god of wisdom and father of mankind.

Ur and Bridu were located close by the sea, but now they are 120 miles as the crow flies from the head of the Persian gulf. The distance affords an interesting time measurement inasmuch as the rate of alluvial deposit—i. e., the pushing forward of the shore line—is known to have averaged about 100 feet per annum since the time of Alexander the Great. Accepting this datum as approximately accurate, 8,000 or 9,000 years must have elapsed since these twin cities of old Babylonia stood on the seashore. In other words, the period when they were so situated must have been somewhere between 6,000 or 7,000 B. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.

The written records do not go back so far, the earliest writing as yet found only slightly antedating 4,000 B. C., with the exception of a few tiny inscribed tablets of clay which may be 1,000 years more ancient perhaps. The earliest king about whom anything has been discovered was Lugal-Kigub, who reigned 3,900 B. C. One thousand years later there was a monarch named Ur-gur, who uplifted the city of Ur into importance by conquest, making it the capital of all Babylonia. It was he who built the temple of the moon god, which was finished by his son Dungi. Those were days when first one town and then another in that region became prominent through vicissitudes of war, and thus Ur saw its ups and downs, rising into conspicuousness for the last time about 2,400 B. C., when Dungi II. started the third dynasty that sat on the throne in the birthplace of Abraham.

Notwithstanding the scratching of the surface done by Taylor and the depredations of recent Arabs in search of bricks, Ur is today one of the least disturbed of all the ancient ruined cities. It is practically virgin ground, indeed, and there is every reason to believe that the excavations now about to be begun will result in valuable discoveries, perhaps throwing a light from the distant past upon the stories of the Bible.

GARDEN GIVEN TO HOSPITAL.

The beautiful residence and grounds known as Maplewood Lodge, near Hartford, Conn., have been donated by their generous owner, Dr. Russeel, to one of that city's public institutions for the care of the sick, says Meehans' Monthly. Flowers for hospitals have proved among the most grateful restoratives. Health requires mental administration as well as corporal. One may well say, if a few flowers are so beneficial to the sick, what a noble benefaction this generous gift of a whole garden must be.

WOMEN IN STREET CARS

A cynic who has been observing the habits of the women who patronize the street cars declares that it seems to be the chief aim in life of the majority of them to make their fellow passengers uncomfortable, say the Chicago Chronicle. He forgets that lovely woman has enjoyed that right for ages. It is true that she does not always recognize that right—really high-bred women seldom do—but that is a matter for her to decide, and, we regret to say, she usually decides it in the affirmative. No patron of the F street line—provided motormen will stop for him—can have failed to observe the timesome monotony with which women refuse the platform entrance and, by preference, push past seats already occupied in order to reach an empty place on the other side. It is a general rule, with few exceptions. The car may halt with the platform exactly fronting her, but the lady will in ninety-nine cases out of every 100 pass slowly along the row of seats, trying to push through over people occupying them, and, failing that, she will enter at the back, squeezing between the last seat and the back of the car. Under no circumstances will she accept the free and commodious entrances provided by the front and rear platforms.

Of course, as we have said, there are exceptions, but these are few and far between. Far be it from us to set up against that of others the result of our personal observation. We say, simply, that a long and painful experience leads us to the conclusion that the average woman would rather muss up her own raiment by climbing over other people than enter a trailer comfortably by way of the lawful and proper door. All of which confirms us in the lifelong opinion that women are utterly unselfish and that they will rumple a dress rather than be comfortable themselves.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN ROME.

Another important discovery has just been made in the Roman Forum. In front of the Temple of Saturn, between the Rostra and the Basilica Giulia, Signor Boni has found a large platform of concrete with marks of a massive construction which formerly stood upon it. These marks have been recognized as those of the arch of Tiberius, which was of the same dimensions as the arch of Septimus Severus, and which stood on a line with the arch of Augustus. The position of the foundations corresponds exactly to the position assigned to the arch of Tiberius in the bas-relief on the arch of Constantine. Traces of these foundations were first discovered in November, but could not be certainly identified until now. The arch of Tiberius was erected in the year 16 of the present era in order to celebrate the recuperation of Germanicus of the eagles lost by Varus when the three Roman legions were destroyed by the Germans under Arminus. From the point of view of topography the discovery of the foundations is most important, since many historians and topographers have placed the arch of Tiberius at the opening of the Vicus Jugarius, and have drawn erroneous conclusions, as the arch of Tiberius was the principal point in the topography of the Forum during the first century of the empire.—Paris Messenger.

One hundred and sixty miles an hour is the speed aimed at by a new electric railway company in Germany under the direct patronage of the emperor. Cars with accommodations for fifty persons each are now being built and will be tried on a thirty-kilometer track.

BITE USUALLY FATAL.

The American Rattlesnake is a Deadly Reptile, But is Easy to Avoid.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The theory that the rattlesnake's bite is rarely attended by fatal results is denied by D. Muir, a Chicago man, who has had much experience with rattlesnakes, and is thoroughly well acquainted with their characteristics and deadly power.

"There are several species of this reptile in the United States, and the bite of each is greatly to be dreaded," says Mr. Muir. "The species to be found in the timbered regions of the east and south and in the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains is of the yellow variety, and attains a larger size than the other species. The bite of this species is occasionally successfully combated. Whether this is due to the fact that it is less venomous than the others, or that the remedies made from plants indigenous and peculiar to the locality are more effective, is an open question.

"The species found in the west, and occasionally designated as the massasauger, is of a dull color, and its general appearance is most forbidding and repulsive. The bite of the massasauger is almost invariably fatal to man, irrespective of whatever line of treatment be employed or how promptly applied. This is equally true of the black diamond, or water rattlesnake. The writer at one time lived on a 160-acre piece of land in one of the western states, on which forty-three 'rattlers' were killed in one summer, and the only deaths in the county during one entire year were from rattlesnake bite. The climate was healthy, but the snakes were 'pizen.'

"Animals fare better than man. Domestic animals are frequently bitten. Dogs generally recover after a day or two of frightful suffering. Instinct impels them to seek a mudhole, preferably in a running stream, and there they lie until the force of the poison has abated. Various methods of treatment are used for horses and cattle, the mudhole treatment being the best, if the location of the wound is favorable to its application. They generally recover. Methods of cure which are applied successfully to animals are not successful when applied to man, except in rare instances. I would advise the professor who is incredulous to beware of the bite of the crotalus. It generally means death, and always in a horrible form.

Mules are rarely bitten. They have an instinctive dread of snakes, and are pretty sure to discover their presence in ample time to avoid them. The hog is a natural enemy of the snake family, and is apparently immune from the effects of the bite of the deadly varieties. A snake, once discovered by an unconfined hog, has slight chances of escape. If St. Patrick hadn't driven the snakes out of Ireland the pigs would.

ALWAYS WARN OF DANGER.

"No one having his hearing and exercising a little care need be bitten by a 'rattler,' as they always sound the warning of danger. The only exception to this rule being in August during the shedding season. At this time they cannot readily make themselves heard, and strike out blindly and viciously upon the slightest pretext. They are at all times sluggish of movement and easily dispatched if struck on the head. The virus is most deadly during the breeding season. Once having heard the rattle of one of these snakes and knowing its import the peculiar sound will ever after strike terror to the heart of the stoutest when heard unexpectedly, as is usually the case.

"There are many persons who are of the impression that these snakes delight in chasing human beings. Nothing could be further from the truth. They have an intense fear of man and avoid meeting him whenever possible. The moment one of them sees that a meeting is inevitable he at once sounds the alarm and assumes the defensive by coiling for a spring in such a manner as to leave the greatest freedom of movement for his head. He is then prepared to make a desperate fight for life, which he always does when forced to it. If he should not be molested he goes his way, and thus the meeting ends. Men never allow them to escape if possible to get at them, but women and children are usually thrown into such a paroxysm of fear upon meeting one that they escape, much after the fashion of the holdup man who temporarily has his victim paralyzed with fear.

SUICIDE BY BITING ITSELF.

"A peculiar fact is that the bite of this reptile is also fatal to its kind, and upon occasion it attempts suicide by biting itself. I recollect an instance in point. With one helper I was burning the grass from a piece of land, the grass having been fired all around the piece so that the head fire was met by a back fire. As the flames closed up for the finish we noticed a large rattlesnake which had been 'rounded up' by the circle of fire. He made a desperate attempt to pass the fiery cordon, but his movements were too slow and the fierce heat beat him back. At this juncture he discovered our presence and undoubtedly came to the logical conclusion that escape was impossible in any event.

"Thereupon he deliberately turned his fangs against his own body, biting himself in three places, evidently with the intent to cheat the flames. He then laid down to stoically await the coming of the inevitable end. It soon came. The flames, close at hand, were quicker than the poison and not to be denied. The stiff prairie breeze fanned them rapidly to the fatal focus and in a few moments nothing was left of grass or snake but a blackened and motionless mass."

THE CIVILIZING PEANUT

The peanut may yet prove the salvation of the African negro. At least so it is asserted by Herr Bernegau of Hanover, who delivered, before the section of pharmacy at the recent Congress of Naturalist at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), a lecture on the products of the German colonies, viewed in their relations to the chemical industries of the mother country. "Among other subjects," says the National Druggist, "he touched on the cultivation of arachys hypogeea, or the peanut, in the Kamerruns and elsewhere in tropical Africa. While in Dakar (Senegambia) the speaker found that enormous quantities of the nuts were shipped thence, by the Kusfisque and St. Louis railway, to Marseilles, and that the quantity was ever on the increase. The price of the nuts there, in Dakar, was about a shilling a bushel, the latter weighing from twenty to twenty-three pounds, while in Marseilles they commanded £9 to £10 sterling ($45 to $50) per ton. In 1898 there were shipped from Bathurst alone, 39,000 tons. The peanut, says the author, is proving an excellent educator of the negro in the paths of agriculture. The 'factors' or trading posts in the colony give each negro a bushel of nuts, free, as seed, on condition that he returns four bushels from his crop from the seed. The yield, he states, is usually twenty-fold, in good years. The seed is planted at the close of the rainy season (in April-May) and the nuts are dug in November. Enormous crops are made by the natives in the English and Portuguese possessions, and the author urges the German government to press it in colonies. The nut yields a delightful oil, which is used, we may remark, in sophistication and imitation of olive oil, and the nut is now one of the cheapest known sources of albumen. It contains a very large percentage of nitrogenous matter, and constitutes an important ingredient of the concentrated rations issued to the German soldiers on the march."

WINDSOR AND THE LOUVRE.

Windsor castle is the proper home of our kings, because, in a sense, it symbolizes the character of England and Englishmen. Despite the iniquitous restoration of Wyatt the Destroyer, we can still mark its ancient lines and wonder at its ancient splendor. It is vast, it is rugged, it is without a plan, it has grown with the energy and zeal of Britain. Compare it to the palaces of France and note the difference.

Windsor lacks the beauty of the Louvre; the Louvre lacks the character of Windsor. Even the fortified castles of Touraine are more elegant than the great palace of our kings. Yet we are more likely to see another Louvre than another Windsor. The vast towers and the modest cloisters afford a whimsical contrast which cannot be matched elsewhere, and though the hand of change has been havy upon its walls, Windsor has been a castle for a thousand years.

Nor may its situation be matched in the world. Once a stronghold, it is now the pleasure palace of our kings. Ther many a monarch has ruled, hunted, loved and been buried. Its walks have witnessed the processions and pageants of many centuries. But never have its lofty walls looked down upon a more sorrowful procession than that which recently wound up the slope to the noble gate of St. George's chapel.—London Daily Mail.

The first currency issued by the whites within the limits o the United States was wampum, which was adopted by the Massachusetts colonists in 1607 in their intercourse with the Indians.

CAN PAY $600,000,000.

CHINA'S LAND TAX WOULD PAY INDEMNITY WITHOUT CRIPPLING THE NATION.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

China is today facing one of the heaviest indemnities ever imposed upon any nation. The bill of costs drawn against her by the various nations on account of the recent uprising against the missionaries, with its consequences, will, when all the items are entered, foot up to more than $600,000,000. How can China pay it? There sems to be a general impression on this side of the world that the enforcement of this claim will plunge the oldest empire into hopeless bankruptcy. This idea is based on an underestimate of China's enormous resources. China is able to pay, and that without imposing upon her people an appreciably heavier burden than they now bear.

Many charitable and kind-hearted people believe that the claims upon the Chinese should be limited to the actual damage to foreign residents and foreign property. But this would represent no penalty at all for the misdeeds of the Chinese; the claims would be so small as to cause no embarrassment to China whatsoever, even though they were increased for the purpose of indemnifying the native Christians. During the whole uprising only about 100 foreign missionaries have lost their lives, and if to these are added those who were killed in the defense of the legations at Pekin or injured to such an extent that their death can be directly traced to the same cause, the whole number of death claims against China would still be represented by less than 200 lives lost. It has been fairly established by a long line of precedents that $25,000 is a reasonable indemnity for loss of a life. Thus the aggregate claims against China on account of the death of foreigners will not amount to more than $5,000,000. It is extremely doubtful whether the claims for the destruction of mission property will exceed $2,000,000, and certainly $5,000,000 more will cover all claims on account of the destruction of foreign property at Pekin and Tien Tsin. If, as suggested, this sum be swelled to include an indemnity for the native Christians, the whole claim against China, independent of the cost of the military expeditions, should not be more than $20,000,000.

It has, however, been agreed that indemnity shall be paid to the states as well as to corporations and individuals, and on this agreement are based the heavy claims against China. If the powers had been willing to limit their claims against China to the actual cost of their expeditions for the relief of Pekin, $100,000,000 would easily have covered all claims. The Russian government, whose part in the relief expedition was second only to Japan's in size, and considering the distance from which the troops were brought and the difficulties under which they were sent, far more expensive, has stated that its total expenditures on this account were less than $10,000,000. Certainly $10,000,000 would cover the actual expenses of Japan, and $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 will cover the cost of our detachment in the relief expedition. The claim of no other power except Great Britain could possibly be anywhere near as large as ours, but the greed and arrogance of some of the powers precludes all possibility of China escaping with any such payment. Germany, who took no part in the relief of Pekin, has since poured in a large force that has ravaged the province of Peichili, slaughtering thousands of inhabitants and destroying millions of dollars' worth of property, and for this she proposes to make claim of over $80,000,000. Such a claim cannot be justified on the score of actual damages or expenses, even when swelled by the enormous salaries which Germany has allowed to her officers and soldiers for this purpose. It can be based only on the theory that punitive damages must be enforced for the insult to national representatives and for the breach of international treaties. With Germany making a claim of such proportions it is, of course, necessary for the other powers to increase their claims by including the same punitive damages in order to secure their fair proportion of the ultimate award, and so it is that China is today facing a bill of costs exceeded only by that enormous claim made by Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian war.

In the methods of collecting this great indemnity the powers are in danger of making a blunder. It has been stated in the dispatches that they would call upon China to assign the "likin," or transit taxes as security for the indemnity, but such a proposition would miss the desired effect. In the first place, the likin taxes are one of the most insignificant sources of revenue to the Chinese government. hTe total receipts from them amount to less than $10,000,000 per year. Moreover, these taxes are already assigned as security for the last Chinese loan, amounting to over $75,000,000, and the charges on this account against the likin taxes amount to $6,000,000 per year, leaving less than $4,000,000 per annum available as security for this great indemnity.

But China has other means whereby to pay. The present national debt of the empire is only $250,000,000, being almost entirely created for the purpose of paying the indemnity imposed at the end o the Japanese war. The first $175,000,000 of this debt is secured by the customs and revenues of the empire, which are now administered by a foreign force under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. The customs duties collected by China amount to 23,000,000 taels ($16,500,000) per annum, and the cost of administration is about 10 per cent. The customs revenues of China are derived from a tax of 5 per cent., levied upon all exports and imports of the empire. This percentage is insignificant compared to the customs duties of other nations, and can easily be raised to 15 per cent. without seriously affecting the volume of China's trade. Such an increase would raise the revenue from this source to about $55,000,000 per year.

The land tax of China is the greatest source of imperial revenue, yielding more than one-third the total revenues of the throne, which aggregate only about 90,000,000 taels a year. This land tax is a direct tax of from 25c to $1 per acre, according to the quality, levied on all the arable land in the empire, yet last year it yielded only a little over 33,000,000 taels. The collection of this tax is still in the hands of the Chinese officials, and with the known corruption of such control it will not be surprising to learn that the amount assessed and collected from the people aggregate more than five times the amount which reaches the imperial government. From the area of land taxed and the known rate of taxation it is estimated that the amount collected from the people on account of this land tax agrgegates about 160,000,000 taels ($117,500,000) per annum. The differences between this sum and the $25,000,000 received by the Pekin government represents the "squeeze" of the army of officials through whose hands the money must pass before reaching the imperial treasury. If this great land tax of China were honestly and efficiently administered by a foreign commissioner, as is the customs service, it alone would offer an ample security for the great indemnity now demanded. After paying for its administration and paying to the Chinese government a sum equal to that now received by it from the tax it would still leave a balance of over 100,000,000 taels per annum. Such a sum would pay 5 per cent interest per annum on a debt of 1,000,000,000 taels (730,000,000) and leave a sum sufficiently large to repay the entire principal of the debt in about fifteen years. When it is understood that such results can be secured from the taxes already levied without increasing the burden upon the people, one get some idea of China's resources.

It is, of course, true that China is unable to pay in cash any such sum as that demanded by the powers, but she can easily pay a sum of $100,000,000, which will be ample to cover all actual damages or loss sustained by the powers and their nationals in China. However, the very purpose of exacting punitive damages would be lost if China were able to pay them at once in cash. The purpose of exacting such an enormous indemnity from China is to place her under bonds to secure her future good behavior. It can be done only by imposing a debt of such proportions upon her that it will exhaust her surplus revenue for years to come and so prevent the enormous purchase and manufacture of war materials and supplies which has been going on since the disastrous collapse of the imperial arms in the war with Japan.

Probably the smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindu vassal state of Bhopaul, and governs a people more than a million souls. This dwarf is a woman, Pjihan-Begum by name, but although she is about fifty years old, she does not appear larger than a child of ten.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

A NEW SCOURGE COMING

KAKKE, THE DREAD DISEASE OF THE PHILIPPINES, NOW THREATENS AMERICA.

Fears that the occupation of the Philippines may introduce a new endemic and epidemic disease to the United States have been worrying the medical profession. Kakke is the designation that has been given it, and the virulency of it is such as to make its introduction into this country of serious moment. Under favorable circumstances its victims may be one in ten, and where the disease is unchecked half of those attacked may die. United States soldiers in the Philippines have been attacked by it and the long-lived germ may be brought to the Pacific coast in transports. It is considered to be as serious as leprosy.

"Beriberi," according to Dr. Carl F. von Klien, has been confused with this new affliction. The doctor says that "beri," in the Singhalese tongue, means bad, and that beriberi means simply that a person is "very bad." The word comes from bheree, a sheep, and signifies that in beriberi a patient is pale and haggard—"white as a sheep." He says that kakke, as it has developed in the Philippines, has a directly opposite effect on the patient, leaving him flushed but often with no fever. In China and Japan the maximum of deaths from kakke has exceeded 50 per cent., and seldom is below 12 per cent.

According to Dr. von Klein, beriberi, anaemia, debility, numbness, degeneration of muscular tissue, pain, effusion into serious cavities, paralysis of extremities, and sometimes sleepiness or drowsiness. In beriberi men of every constitution and age are occasionally attacked, the aged being peculiarly susceptible, while in kakke only men between 20 and 40 are particularly subject to it; those of debauched habits are especially liable. However, kakke attacks anyone between the age of 20 and 40, irrespective of physical conditions, just as measles and smallpox, and indifferently persons of all constitutions and temperaments.

NOT OF SPONTANEOUS ORIGIN.

Kakke does not originate spontaneously; it can be acquired only in localities where it exists habitually. It is a common disease in prisons, asylums, schools and among soldiers in the army, and is known to break out on vessels among crews who sail from or touch at a kakke port, having taken on board passengers or patients from infested places.

It is considered a non-febrile disease, the temperature frequently being sub-normal; however, where fever does occur it is generally during or just after the initial stage. The blood is not often found changed, but the heart reveals more or less pronounced alterations, there is usually palpitation, percussion and heart murmurs. The pulse varies and is always in harmony with the heart actions.

In many cases the digestive organs are not impaired, the appetite is good and sometimes craving at the beginning of the disease; occasionally there is a loss of appetite. The tongue is covered, sometimes there is nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, or constipation. The liver and the spleen generally normal; in a middle-aged patient the liver is found to be increased in volume and slightly painful on pressure. The genitourinary organs are generally impaired on manifest respiratory troubles, sometimes accompanying paroxysms of severe pain, and in many the patient is taken during the night and even during the day with violent fits of suffocation, similar to asthma. The skin is dry, rough, and corky; it has also been observed that perspirations may occur in certain regions of the body.

The patient complains of formication, pricking, and tingling; some say that the ground often seems elastic as if it were covered with thick layers of cotton, and some say when walking their feet feel as if they were being pricked with needles; others when they touch the roof of the mouth with the tongue feel a sensation like that produced by hairs or threads. Some experience sharp pain in the muscles, especially in the calves of the legs, in the thighs and forearms. The patient often complains of a heavy feeling, rigid muscles; in fact, cramps in all the muscles. Ocular disorders are also frequent.

Sometimes patients suffer continuous eruptions or various kinds, and at last the whole chest is filled with serum, and, in fact, there is a complete effusion of the lungs and the heart sac, and an extreme degree of numbness, chiefly of the lower extremities.

Wernich, a German physician, who practiced in Japan, says that kakke is a chronic constitutional disorder of blood-making of the ascular system; consequently the afflicted do not change in color of the face.

The disease may last a long time and slowly progress towards a chronic state, subjected to acute paroxysms, many of which are terminated by death; sometimes it is rapidly cured when the patient changes climate, at other times it remains stationary for a long period or grows worse slowly.

The duration of the disease may be five weeks, and may be two years; relapses are frequent and may occur from three to six times.

Many persons manifest symptoms of the disease every time they come in contact with an endemic center, and are compelled to leave at once. It has been known that patients who exhibited extreme degrees of paralysis, atrophy and oedema of the heart and lungs recovered; and, on the contrary, many who manifested slight and apparently mild symptoms often terminated fatally.

In some of these instances the progress of the disease is so rapid that it carries off the patient in six, twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six hours after its first attack.

DIFFICULT TO MAKE DIAGNOSIS.

The symptoms are varied and complex. Few diseases present so many different features; therefore it is difficult to make a diagnosis, especially by physicians who never saw such a malady. The principal symptoms are preceded by a feeling of sadness, chills, and headaches, presentiments, inability to work, muscular fatigue after the slightest exercise, shortness of breath, insomnia, bad dreams and nightmares when the patient does sleep, and palpitation. Now and then for a few days the patient may feel quite well, but again relapses and may keep on getting better and worse for some time before the more [illegible] symptoms of the disease appear; the acute pernicious or subacute benign, dry or dropsical, with paralysis affecting especially the lower extremities.

It was at one time thought that Caucasian races were immune, but recent observations show that no race enjoys immunity from it. The last epidemic in Brazil attacked all races who were exposed to the causes of the disease, the negro, however, being less susceptible.

HISTORY OF KAKKE.

The disease is of Asiatic origin and well known to Chinese and Japanese physicians. The history of kakke may be traced back as far as the second century of the pre-Christian era. Ancient and medical writings reveal the fact that the word "kakke" was discovered in a Chinese work, dated 200 B. C., and about 130 years later the disease was fully described in another Chinese work. In the third and in the seventh and eighth centuries of the present era, and in all the medical books belonging to the tenth century, there is already a distinction drawn between a "dry" or paralytic kakke and a "wet" or dropsical. In the beginning of the tenth century in the Japanese medical books the disease is confounded with rheumatism, heart disease and dropsy. In the seventeenth century there was an epidemic of a similar disease in the East Indies, and in the middle of the nineteenth century in Brazil, which they call beriberi. It was observed in an epidemic of beriberi at Dirma, Sumatra, in 1866 and 1867, that most of the cases which presented all the symptoms of the acute disease ended fatally. It once broke out in the penitentiary of Batavia, where a sailor was imprisoned.

There are various opinions as to the origin of the disease. Some say that the disease is peculiar to the kinds of soil; other to the influence of overcrowding and want of ventilation; others to dietic causation, such as deficient or improper food and drink, tainted or brackish drinking water. However, the cause is of a specific nature.

The indications of the presence of kakke poison in the system may not be sufficient reason for the person to feel ill. There are generally certain factors creating conditions of predisposition to the action of the germ.

Bacteriologically, it is a disease of microbic nature produced by the action of bacteria on the system, and multiplies almost similar to other infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, puerperal fever, etc., and presents forms according to circumstances and age; the bacillus is with a spore formation.

An epidemic broke out on board the ship L'Indien; there were 575 passengers and 118 of them were infected. On another ship, the Jacques-Coeur, there were 272 passengers infected with kakke, 14 of them dying.

In the last epidemic at Tokio, Japan, there were 1,113 cases; only 104 terminating fatally.

Among the Filipinos the mortality is the same as in China. The maximum among the Chinese is 51.9 per cent., but in Japan the minimum of patients who die from this disease is 12.5 per cent.

The question at this moment is how long our army, composed of young men in the vigor of life, can withstand the hardships and trials of garrison life of scanty food and shelter, 5,000 miles away from civilization, without being infected with the dreadful disease kakke? Is it possible that they can escape the prevailing disease of a country to which they are not acclimated? History tells us that every army that has ever gone to foreign lands was always more or less infected with diseases peculiar to the country.

Thousands upon thousands of English soldiers died in India of beriberi. Many Spanish soldiers died of tropical diseases in North and South American countries, and many of our soldiers have died of yellow fever in the late war with Spain.

DISEASES TRACED TO ASIA.

To Asiatic origin many diseases may be assigned, and the many epidemics, endemics, and infectious diseases have been transmitted to European and American countries by Asiatics. Cholera, for example, a disease which derives its name from a malady closely relating to it in symptoms, is a pandemic, which first originated in Asia. There have been four principle pandemics since the year 1817, but the point of departure of the first epidemic is enveloped in considerable obscurity. It appears to have begun in the district of Behar, in the neighborhood of Purneah, Asia. It lasted some seven or eight years, subsided for a short period, and again broke out in the country of its origin, spreading towards the borders of Europe and Africa, and finally reached Canada and the United States in 1833. Its area has since covered the greater part of the inhabited globe.

Smallpox, a disease so well known throughout the world, has everywhere left monuments of its ravages. Its origin is assigned to Asia, where it has been prevalent, especially in India, from time immemorial. From India it came to the western parts of Asia, and thence to European, African, and American soil. Great antiquity is also claimed for smallpox in China; some authors put it at upwards of 2,000 years. It was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the disease reached the United States, first appearing in Boston in 1649.

Scarlet fever and mumps and measles are other epidemic diseases believed to be of Asiatic origin. The time of scarlet fever's first appearance the earliest information about it goes hand in hand with that about measles. It first appeared on the continent of Europe in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the continent of North America it was probably in 1735 and in New England that scarlatina first obtained a footing.

The earliest accounts of the epidemic prevalence of dengue, a knee disease, come from Arabia, where this malady appeared for the first time. The first great epidemic of dengue on Asiatic soil occurred in 1824 and 1825 in India and further India. It appeared as an epidemic in 1827-'28 in the West Indies, on the seaboard of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Atlantic coast of the Southern states of the union. In 1835 it occurred in the form of an epidemic on the Arabian coast; in 1836 at Calcutta; in 1845 at Cairo; in 1853 and 1854 it was widely spread in Upper India; in 1865 in the Canary Islands; in 1867 at Cadiz; in 1868 at Port Said. In 1870-'73 it again broke out over Arabia, Upper and Lower India, and as far as China.

The first accounts of goitre as an endemic come from north China. It is estimated that at least one-sixth of the inhabitants are goitrous. At the present day the area of distribution of epidemic goitre extends over nearly the whole of the inhabitable globe. It is particularly prevalent in Italy, where the number of persons liable to military service examined during the period of thirteen years amounted to 2,000,000 out of these 42,863, or 20.9 per 1,000 were declared to be unfit on account of goitre. This malady is also endemically prevalent in France, Spain, and especially in Switzerland and in the Alpine provinces of Austria. The endemic occurrence of goitre in North America belongs to the beginning of the nineteenth century, where it existed principally in the mountainous districts.

There are hundreds of other contagious and infectious diseases which have their origin in Asia, but are attributed to the bordering countries. In fact, almost all of the infectious diseases have their origin traced to either Asia or Africa, particularly to the Mongolian and Ethiopian races.

A BELL WITH A HISTORY.

There hangs in the belfry of the little Christian church in the town of [illegible] in Andrews county, Mo., says the Charleston News and Courier, a bell which has a remarkable history. In 1852 forty-eight years ago there occurred at Lexington the most disastrous accident which ever befell a steamboat on the Missouri river and one attended with the greatest loss of human life. The Saluda, a sidewheel steamer with a battery of two boilers, was on its way up the river with a cargo of general merchandise and its cabin and lower deck crowded with passengers, the most of whom were Mormons. The river was unusually high, and the current, as it came around the point just above the town, was extremely strong. Capt. Francis T. Belt had made repeated efforts to stem the rapid current, but had as often failed. At last, after waiting several days for the flood to subside, he asked the engineer how many pounds of steam it could stand. On being answered that it had already every pound of steam that it could safely carry, he gave the command: "Fill it up, put on more steam," and remarked to the round the point or blow it up.

He then retired to the hurricane roof, rang the bell and gave the final command to "cast loose the lines." The bow of the boat turned gently out into the stream as it was caught by the current. The engines but one revolution. Then come the terrible explosion—and all was chaos, darkness and death. The number of those who lost their lives by the explosion was never known. About one hundred bodies were recovered, and it was supposed there were as many more victims whose remains were never found. Nearly all the officers of the boat were killed. The bell which had just sounded the death knell of so many unfortunate ones was blown high up on the bank where it was found uninjured.

ROYAL MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Modern history is full of the unhappy fate of dowager queens.

The position of mother-in-law is always most difficult and delicate, and trebly so when mother-in-law to a queen. It is an open secret that the life of the Empress Frederick since the death of her husband has been far from happy. The worst of all reasons—difference with her imperial son has been the cause of much family friction.

William and his mother were not on speaking terms for years; even now they rarely see each other.

For a long time the court of Lisbon was divided into two rival factions—the supporters of the Dowager Queen Maria Pia and of Queen Amelie, says a writer in "Stray Stories."

The late King Luiz was an easy-going monarch, with a profound disinclination to manage state affairs. He was glad, indeed, to have his vigorous and strong-minded queen to rule for him. The present King Carlos, his son, is of just the same mettle.

When Luiz died his widow, Maria Pia, retained the reins of government. Her son Carlos did not object, but his Queen Amelie did. As imperious and clever as her mother-in-law, Amelie determined to be queen in more than name.

The queen dowager had ruled for twenty-eight years of her husband's reign. She wouldn't resign readily. But, after much quarreling and bitterness, Queen Amelie had her way. Dowager Queen Maria Pia was forced to retire and leave affairs in the hands of her daughter-in-law.

In the neighboring court of Madrid Dowager Queen Isabella II. repeatedly attempted to interfere in political and court affairs, until the present queen showed she could rule alone.

At St. Petersburg, again, there is trouble between the empress and dowager empress. To Alix of Hesse the habits and customs of the Russian court are wearisome and repulsive. It is an open secret that the dowager czarina was bitterly opposed to her son's marriage. She intended Nicholas to marry Princess Helene of Montenegro, now queen of Italy.

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law were thus not on the best of terms to begin with. Wide differences arose over the young empress' dislike of Russian customs. Soon after her accession she forbade ladies of the court to smoke.

Now, all ladies smoke in Russia; the dowager empress herself is a great smoker. She took the decree as an insult from her daughter-in-law. War, more or less veiled, has since existed between them.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials.

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LOOKING FOR HIRED GIRLS.

The territory of Arizona is suffering from a severe attack of the servant girl problem and a desperate effort will be made to solve it. In years past here was no need of servant girls in Arizona. In the earlier stage of life in the territory Chinese cooks composed the servant class. Chambermaids were an unnecessary luxury and housekeepers who made any pretense at the art of home making were few, says a Tucson correspondent.

Of late years Arizona has acquired civilization and has need of the housemaid. In larger cities of the territory there are many people who make an effort to keep up establishments equal to the metropolitan houses. To a certain extent Chinese are useful about the house, but there are strict limitations to their capacity. The Chinaman is clever in the kitchen, but he does not do well in the dining room or at the door. In fact there are lots of little things which no one but a housemaid can do properly.

In consequence there is a heavy demand for house girls. It is virtually an impossibility to secure a good servant, even though the wages are twice as high as in the east. So great has been the demand for servants that the employment agencies have taken steps to import a large number, and to that end an agent will soon start out with the object of engaging several hundred servants for shipment to Arizona. On the way he will stop at St. Louis and pick up a few there if possible. He may even visit New York before being able to get the desired number. The women can earn $35 to $40 a month or about twice the wages of ordinary housemaids in the east. A special train will be chartered and the women sent to Phoenix, whence they will be distributed over the territory.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modelia, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

NO WOMEN CYCLERS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish girl has none of the free and happy time our girls enjoy after emancipation from the drudgery of the schoolroom and before the cares of womanhood begin, says a Madrid correspondent.

All Spanish girls are convent bred and their education consists very largely in learning to embroider, which is an art in which they excel. At 14 or 15 or even sometimes at 12 years old, they make their debut in society and are considered marriageable.

Girls of 14 and boys of 16 frequently marry, and a girl of 15 or 16 has often a family of two or three little ones. These early marriages are seldom happy, but divorce is unknown in Spain. If a husband and wife cannot agree they separate and live apart.

The "new woman" as we know her is unknown in Spain, and though the ladies of that country are often graceful and clever has women the bicycle is only just beginning to make its way among them.

Not only is there among gentlewomen a prejudice against cycling, as not being a graceful accomplishment, but their natural indolence makes them prefer to be carried on horseback to having to exert their muscles to propel a "bike."

As a rule Spanish girls take a considerable interest in dress and though they have a great love of bright colors they contrive to wear them so they are very becoming.

Spanish women have greater need of care in the matter of dress than have English women, or they fade so much sooner. They come to maturity far earlier than their northern sisters and, perhaps on account of their earlier marriages, at 40 they often have lost every vestige of youth and beauty and are perfect old hags.

TOLSTOI'S FAVORITE AUTHORS

Tolstoi's favorite thinkers and authors—according to his recent biographer, Sergejenko—are Socrates, Epictetus, Pascal, Dickens, Victor Hugo, Lermontoff, and above all Rousseau, whose "Confessions" made a lasting impression on him. At one time he had with him a collection of German authors, but the books were taken from him at the boundary, to be examined by the censor, and never returned to him. Hence it is only lately that he has become acquainted with the writings of Heine, Boerne and Schiller, which he greatly admires and now frequently cites.

COLD CURE FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Many people neglect a cold because they say they have no time to attend to it. Krause's Cold Cure is a remedy which can be taken without danger while performing your daily duties, and will relieve the most aggravated case in 24 hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

A BACHELOR'S ADVICE.

Thus said a bachelor a few days ago when it was claimed by his young niece that all the girls drank now, says the Philadelphia Press.

"Take that, my young relative," he said, "and pin it up over your mirror. It isn't a great quotation from one of your poets, but it is a piece of life's wisdom from a man who knows what other men think and what the best and worst women do.

"If you are level-headed don't do as all the girls do and drink whisky cocktails before meals and King William and club soda at lunch in hotel cafes. A glass of Madeira at your mother's dinner table is not wise until you are 25, and even then it is just as well you refuse.

"A woman wants to make herself attractive to men and some one man in particular; that's what you are all up to, isn't it? Well, take my word for it that whisky and cigarettes are to be as carefully avoided as a soiled collar, wrinkles and uncombed hair. If a man finds out there is really something strong and fine beneath the surface of a girl who drinks or smokes, just as sure as the first thing he will do is to get her to stop it.

"Be level-headed, my young relative, and know that the things that one sees other women do are not always the things to adopt. I think you are right about it's being the fashion, in all my life I've never seen so much of it done by young and middle-aged women in public in Philadelphia and Atlantic City as for the last two years, but be as exclusive about your habits as you are of your friends."

A REAL LONDON FOG.

What was, perhaps, the densest fog of the present winter overshadowed the metropolis for many hours on Saturday morning, says the London Express.

It first made its inconvenience felt about 7 o'clock, and by 8 there was general darkness, save where an occasional street lamp made a feeble effort to send its rays beyond a two-yard radius.

Traffic on the streets, railways and river was considerably disturbed, and on the Great Eastern line the local trains to Ilford and Loughton had to be withdrawn.

'Buses and trains had also to be stopped on several of the Metropolitan routes, and the greatest difficulty was experienced by business people in getting to the city.

Some accidents were reported on the railways. A train, one at Brixton at 10:16, arrived only ten minutes late, but it was found impossible to restart it and a fresh engine had to be got from Lowestoft, causing half an hour's delay.

Three trucks left the metals at Benfleet station on the London, Tilbury and Southend line, and the traffic had to be worked on the up line.

A number of plate layers had an adventure near Pitsea. They were proceeding on their trolley to the station, when they were surprised to see a train bearing down upon them on the same set of metals. The men had just time to jump off before their trolley was smashed to pieces.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

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COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Dry Mill Wood. I give the most for the money.

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Mississippi has no large city. Vicksburg is the metropolis of the state.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Hallsville, O.

CITIZEN ARMY FOR AUSTRALIA.

The idea of a citizen army for the Australian commonwealth is taking a very strong hold of a large section of the people, writes the Melbourne correspondent of the London Express. The scheme which seems most likely to be adopted is that formulated by Brig. Gen. Gordon, commandant of the South Australian forces, under which every man who is physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and forty years will be taught to shoot, will undergo an army training for a certain number of weeks every year, and will undertake to join the ranks of the federal volunteer army whenever necessity arises.

The federal government would, under this scheme, provide instruction, arms, accouterments, ammunition and uniform, and would pay each man who made himself efficient a bonus of £10 to £30 a year for non-coms, and regular army pay for officers.

Each state would raise sufficient men to guarantee immunity against attack by a foreign foe and would supply the needs of the empire in the event of any such emergency as that which in South Africa has found so loyal and enthusiastic response. Under this scheme it is calculated that it would not be difficult to raise within five years a capable and efficient citizen army of 300,000 men.

To determine whether the shore line has not been shrinking a corps of engineers belonging to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey department has been at work on the Pacific coast. It is believed that the results of their labors will show the Pacific to have sunk several inches within the century and to be going down much more rapidly than the Atlantic.

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THE SENTINEL'S SHORT STORY PAGE.

OLD TUNES.

Old tunes, old tunes! How memory croons
Their rhythm through my soul tonight!
Of joy replete or pathos sweet,
In scenes that charm my raptured sight!

A form once loved, by fancy moved,
Enthralls me as in days agone,
And bright eyes beam with love's first dream—
Lips warm unto mine own.

Hand clasps hand in friendship's bond
O'er vows once broken, now restored,
And laughter low, with music's flow,
Vibrate with one accord.

Oh, tender past; weird, mystic past!
Fain would I dream thy pleasures o'er,
And tunes, old tunes that memory croons,
Thrill through my soul forevermore.
—Richard Pelham in Washington Post.

A Leviathan's Revenge.

By M. Quad.

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We were bound for Alijos island, off the coast of Lower California, in the bark Dolphin, to look for an old wreck of 40 years before. One day, when yet 200 miles to the north of the island, a whale suddenly breached within 300 feet of our craft, which was making only about three knots an hour under a light breeze. The monster of the deep shot to the surface and above it as if propelled by an engine of 1,000 horsepower. At least 40 feet of his great body was in the air when he came down with a crash, and the fall kicked up such a sea that the bark was boarded by three waves in succession. Instead of sinking out of sight or making off the whale kept company with the vessel and gradually edged down toward us until a man could have tossed his cap over the rail on the broad back covered with patches of barnacles. Almost as the whale shot up from the depths of the sea our mate, whose name was Davids, cried out:

"Before heaven, but that's old Sam Patch, and he's after me!"

We had come out of a California port with a picked crew, excepting the mate. I mean by that that Captain Chambers knew his men personally, most of whom had sailed with him before. At the last moment the old mate of the bark had met with an accident, and Davids had been given the berth at

"THAT'S OLD SAM PATCH, AND HE'S AFTER ME!"

an hour's notice. He had been found to be a man who thoroughly knew his business, and it was understood that he was an old whaleman. He had spun no yarns of his adventures, however, and now for the first time, as the whale kept pace with us and the frightened crew tiptoed about the decks, the mate gave us a brief outline. He had been whaling in every sea, both in sail and steam vessels, and had been ashore after his last cruise only a month when joining us. Three years before in a whaler out of London they had lowered for a monster whale off the Madeiras and fought him for four hours. The leviathan had smashed two boats and killed five men. Davids in his boat had got him fast, but the whale sounded so deep they had to cut the line and let him go. Three months later 700 miles to the north the whaler encountered the same fish and had another boat destroyed and two men killed. Again Davids got fast, but after being towed 15 miles to windward had to cut loose. Six months later, down off the coast of Brazil, he had his third fight with the same whale and got in a third harpoon.

During the next two years Davids sighted that whale, which had come to be known as Sam Patch, off the Cape of Good Hope, off the coast of Peru and off the coast of Mexico, and on each and every occasion at least one boat was smashed and some one killed, and the mate also made fast and had to let go again. The whale had scars by which he could easily be identified. He had always been known as a wild fish, and that he should rise so near our bark and keep company with us for hours was more than a mystery to the mate.

"I'll tell you what it is," he said after leaning his elbows on the rail and taking a long look at the vast bulk almost rubbing our starboard side; "that whale is after me. He knows I'm aboard here. Six of my harpoons are rusting in his carcass, and though I'm not after him on this voyage he wants revenge."

We laughed at the idea, but the mate clung to it. He was an intelligent, fairly educated man, and it was evident that he fully believed in his own words. Perhaps it was his earnestness that made us also come to believe that there might be something in it, although it looked absurd at first sight. When the whale had been keeping company with us for three hours, we let the bark go four points off her course, thinking to quietly steal away from him, but he changed his course and kept with her. Then we shortened sail, but he slowed up. For an hour we worked to part company, but he was up to all our tricks. For seven long hours he hung to us, and then of a sudden he sank out of sight without so much as a splash. We argued that he had gone for good, and it was a weight off our minds, but Davids shook his head in a mournful way and replied:

"Sam Patch came here after me, and he won't leave for good till he gets me. He's only off to feed."

We reached the island without having seen more of him, however. As we came within a mile of the north shore the bark was thrown into the wind, the boat lowered, and Davids was to be rowed in to sound the depth and find a safe anchorage. Three sailors took their places at the oars, and the boat shoved off. It was a sunny sky and a calm sea, with never a thought of danger, but the yawl had not pulled above a cable's length from us and every man in the bark had his eye on her when she suddenly rose in the air with a crashing, rending noise. Below her appeared the great head of Sam Patch, and it was thrust upward until the stove boat was lifted 30 feet high and then slid off. When ten feet more of the body was exposed to view, the whale fell over with a mighty swash, rolled his great body over and over three or four times and then disappeared beneath the surface.

We had a second boat down in no time to pick up the men, but while four had gone in the boat there were only three to rescue. The trio were more or less knocked about and almost frightened to death, but they had come off better than the mate. Whether the whale seized him in its mouth or drowned him as it rolled we could not say, but our search for the body was in vain, and Sam Patch disappeared to trouble us no more.

The Fate of the Fly.

At one of the English-German schools in the city a teacher recently announced to a class of very young girls that they could have 20 minutes to write a composition on any subject of their own selection. A bright girl, whose head is adorned with a liberal supply of beautiful auburn hair, handed in the following:

"Flies from Flyland.—Mrs. Fly had a very great deal of trouble with her children. They worried the old lady so much she did not know what to do. One little fly—Worst One by name—never did obey his mother. Now, of course, there never yet was a case of disobedience which was not punished in some manner. If you do wrong and nobody is around to punish you, you usually knock against something or fall down and hurt yourself.

"We will see now what little Worst One did and how he was punished. One day he and his brothers had a chat, and in it they spoke of the jam that the cook left standing on the kitchen table, and they all determined to get just the tiniest bit of it, and they went. Now, the mother knew of this, and she went with them, and of course she did not scold. Oh, no! 'Why, every fly eats jam, but you must not go inside the jam jar, as no one knows what will happen to you if you do. Just rest on the top,' the mother said.

"The others were all afraid and did not go in, but little Worst One, he did not care; he was going in, and in he went in spite of what his mother said. And what do you think happened to him? Never before in the history of flies did such a strange thing happen. You think he died and remained there, don't you? You are mistaken. They did get him out, but he had a terrible punishment, and he had to carry it with him ever afterward. His hair had turned red with fright. I believe after that he obeyed his mother."

The teacher gave this composition "100."—Baltimore Sun.

Queer Nests of Fishes.

During a summer vacation the rare opportunity was given me of studying the nest building habits of a small flat fish that frequents the shallow places in Lake Sunapee, N. H.

My fish had selected a quiet cove within a few feet of the shore and quite near a row of cottages. Presumably they were less in fear of man than of the finny tribe. Their nests were circular in form and about the size of a bushel basket. They were hollowed out in the center like a saucer and were kept in perfect shape and beautifully clean by a swift, fanlike motion of the tail fin of the fish, held in a perpendicular position. The bottom of the lake being of a dark color and these nests made of white sand, you could easily see what a neat housekeeper this little fish was. Each nest had its owner, who fought for her "hearth and home" with great valor, chasing off every intruder and seldom being vanquished in the fray.

This pugnacious creature was essentially a home body, seldom leaving a nest except to dart off a few in quest of food or in hot pursuit of an invader. This little fish is a bold robber as well as a valiant fighter. I noticed one of the largest specimens drive a smaller one from her nest again and again and then take possession of it, spending her time between her own nest and the one she had robbed. I counted three dozen of these nests, not more than a foot apart. Some of these fish were beautifully colored.

I went down to the lake very early one morning to take a look at my pets. The water was very calm and clear. Nearly all of the fish were lying perfectly still in the center of their nest, apparently fast asleep.—Interstate Journal.

Her Inheritance.

"Your daughter's voice," said the professor, after the first lesson, "really has a fine timbre."

"There!" said Mrs. Rocksley. "I always knew it. I've told my husband ever since the day Adeline was born that she took after him. He was in the lumber business when we got married."—Chicago Times-Herald.

BALLADE OF A STUBBORN LOVER.

Never a kiss she gave him when
Swift she vanished from out his sight,
Lost as fades in a marish fen
Phosphor gleams of the witches' light.
Stanch was he and her faithful knight—
That indeed she could not gainsay—
Murmuring not at her sudden flight;
Ah, willow and welladay!

Back he turned to the haunts of men,
Mingled in with the bitter fight,
Caught the thread of the world again,
Never doubting in all despite;
Knew no wrong that was not her right,
Smiling still in the olden way,
Not resenting a fancied slight;
Ah, willow and welladay!

Recked she little in passing then
Whether on him would sorrow light,
Thus to wander from out his ken,
Fading and disappearing quite;
Though he bent to her beauty's might,
Never a prayer had he to pray;
Curse on him for a stubborn wight;
Ah, willow and welladay!

ENVOY.

Prince, when the bards of earth recite,
They strike the chords and insistent say,
Some will love, though the loved one smite;
Ah, willow and welladay!
—Ernest McGaffey in January Woman's Home Companion.

The Instructive Case of Jenkins

Jenkins is a bright young lawyer, who has sat before a big empty desk for nearly two years without earning enough to buy a whole suit of clothes. Of course he's busy. It takes him about ten hours a week to study out the diplomatic possibilities of his next encounter with his landlady. Then there is his affair at the restaurant. He has to keep watch of the holes in his meal ticket and look for chance invitations to more sumptuous meals. It took him nearly a year of finance with Chinese laundrymen before he adopted celluloid. What leisure he had was until lately occupied with a sort of credit correspondence with his father, upon whom he is at liberty to draw only in cases of extreme necessity. Jenkins has written home many really able definitions of "extreme necessity."

All this may not prove that Jenkins is willing to work, but he is, and he proved it last week. He "offices" with an eminent lawyer. This means, in his case, that he gets deskroom in exchange for his services as office boy, court messenger and a few more important vicarious duties. In the same office with Jenkins there is Stack, the clerk, whose chief excuse for being there is that he is nephew to the aforesaid eminent one. Then there is Harkins, the stenographer, who really works and who is the envy of both Jenkins and Stack because he draws a good salary and is allowed postage on his own mail. Stack's salary is $7.50, but as he lives with his uncle and pays no board he is really the aristocrat of the office. Jenkins gets 2 per cent on the bills he collects.

Two weeks ago, however, somebody bought him a good dinner, and then such an unwonted courage rose up within him that he decided to approach the eminent lawyer with whom he "offices" and ask advice. To the lawyer Jenkins said:

"Mr. Lord, I'm not getting along very well, and I don't know exactly what to do to improve my affairs. Of course I don't want to leave you, but the fact is if I don't commence to take in a little more money I'll have to get a situation, go into some trade—quit the law."

"Now, see here, Jenkins," said Mr. Lord. "I'll tell you what I'd do in your place. I'd start a collection agency. You can do it right here in my office. Take in the other boys; get up a little stock company. It doesn't require any capital, and if it's run right it ought to pay. I'll give Stack all my old accounts, and you can get as many more as you want by advertising."

Jenkins' eyes bulged with joy. Here at last was his chance. He thanked his superior repeatedly, and that very day the Calumet Quick Collection company was formed. Jenkins wrote a long letter to his father, explaining that postage stamps were an "extreme necessity," and then drew for $5. Stack and Harkins each contributed as much, and the new concern began life with a stock of enthusiasm and hope that was not expressed in the amount of paid up capital. Jenkins contributed most of the enthusiasm, but Stack and Harkins hoped for the best. The work was so divided that the young lawyer had to do all the outside work. The stenographer, of course, could not leave the office except for meals, and the clerk argued that it would pay to have some one at headquarters to meet customers and clients; so, with some misgivings, Jenkins agreed to this arrangement.

The young lawyer was determined to do or die in his new venture, and to this end he came down to the office about daybreak on the morning of his first effort. He had a package of statements an inch thick and a long book in which the names and amounts were listed. He began work at 8 o'clock with 65 cents for car fare in his pocket and the anticipation of swift and certain success shining in his eyes. On foot, in street cars and in trains he literally flew about the town till noon.

Some of the men he sought were dead.

Others talked as if they would like to be.

Many had left the city for good—for their own good, Jenkins thought. Some were so poor that he knew they would never pay.

A few laughed at him.

Nobody paid him.

He got back to the office about noon broken in finances, but not in spirit. He almost lost his temper, however, when Stack laid down the paper covered novel he was reading, took his feet down from the steam radiator and asked:

"How much did you get?"

He even fancied that he could hear Harkins laugh when he answered: "I didn't collect a cent. Hard luck, isn't it? I ran into a gang of tough ones and then ran out of car fare. Any answers to our dunning letters?"

"Not a glimmer," mourned Harkins.

Stack looked glad of it. He loaned Jenkins a half dollar for car fare, charged it up on the company's book and resumed his warm place in the corner.

When the young lawyer was gone out, the clerk sidled up to the stenographer and said:

"Say, Hark, I think we're on a dead one, don't you?"

"I hope not, for Jenk's sake. He's so in earnest," said the stenographer.

"Well, it's Jenk's doings. He suggested it, and I guess he needs the money worse than we do."

"But if it fails?"

"Well, if it fails I think Jenkins ought to stand the losses. I'm out five fifty already, and it's his fault."

"But he's doing all the work," suggested Harkins.

"Well, so he ought." And Mr. Stack went back to his novel.

The young lawyer worked like a fiend. When car fare was gone, he walked, even ran, after his supposed victims. He quit going back to the office and worked far into the night. He pestered the life out of every debtor who showed the least sign of paying up, and if they offered him a dollar he took it and asked for two. In the meantime, a few answers to advertisements came into the office, but Mr Lord seized upon them as "too deep for the boys." Nobody called. Stack began and finished three paper covered novels. Harkins plodded away indoors, both wondering how long Jenkins' nerve would stand the hardships of chasing his prey through ice and snow.

At noon on Saturday Jenkins appeared at the office. He looked thinner than ever. His shoes were worn out. He had a piece of red flannel round his neck and his voice was a husky whisper. Harkins didn't have the heart to ask him how he fared, but Stack yelled:

"Hello, old man! We thought you had absconded with the firm's money!"

Jenkins was very silent. He sat down at his desk and began to make out his statement. Stack watched him with curious interest as he piled up the few checks and greenbacks which represented the first week's business of the Calumet Quick Collection company. He had collected $240, and the net earnings of the company at 10 per cent amounted to $24—just $8 for each of the three stockholders.

"Good boy!" said Stack, picking up his share. "You're a wonder. I didn't think you'd make it go."

Harkins, being what Stack calls "a champ," clushed when Jenkins handed him his share of the profits.

"I'll tell you, Mr. Jenkins," he said "I don't feel as if I was entitled to any of this money. You and Stack here did all the work, and you ought to keep my share for stamps and car fare, eh?"

But Jenkins insisted, and the stenographer yielded.

"All right," he laughed; "I'll take it on condition that you take dinner with me this evening. We'll celebrate the week's success—kind of christen the business. What do you say?"

Jenkins and Stack promised, and at 7 o'clock that evening the three partners were sitting together at a restaurant table christening the collection company.

When they got to the coffee, Jenkins let his bomb fall upon the festal board in this wise:

"Now, Hark and Stack, as to this collection company, I don't know whether it is 'the quick' or 'the dead,' but I want to announce that, so far as I am concerned, it is dissolved, evaporated, vanished. Here are our accounts." He pulled out the package "They are supposed to represent $8,000 of good accounts. You can have them I wouldn't give $4 for the bunch."

His partners looked at him in astonishment. "You're joking!" they chorused. "Why, we have just got to work!"

"You mean I've just got to work," said Jenkins. "Well, I'm done too. I'm out $5 for stamps, I've worn out a pair of shoes, I've done $100 worth of the meanest work on earth, and I haven't got anything but $8 and the grip. This is the first square meal I've had for two weeks, and I tell you the quick collection business is all off."

The next day Stack said to Harkins that Jenkins wasn't such a mark after all. As for the young lawyer, he is in doubt whether to go back to the farm or look for a more congenial place to "office," for now Mr. Lord, the eminent attorney, says that Jenkins has "no sand" and will never get along unless he learns to "love work."—Chicago Record.

The Toper's Dinner.

Instead of going to their work on Monday a number of workmen entered a public house determined to spend the day there.

About noon a woman looked in and said, addressing one of the party:

"I supposed you are not coming home to dinner today, so I have brought you your share."

So saying, she placed a dish and plate carefully tied up, in front of the toper and went away.

"Looks well after you, your wife does," said a mate. "Suppose we taste and see what it's like?"

"Aye, let us have a taste," said the husband as he untied the bundle.

But the plates were empty, and there was a note with them which ran as follows:

"I hope you will enjoy your dinner It is the same as myself and the children are having at home."—London Answers.

LOVE FORSAKEN.

I that was blithe erstwhile,
Dreaming the world a lovely lone isle,
Am one for whom the sun fain doth cease to smile.

There was a garden place
Whereon, methought, were lilies and every grace
That man might crave to look upon—her face!

And, oh, the garden stir
Of heartsease that it brought me! That is o'er
Since otherward 'tis turned forevermore.

I shall go down the years,
Groping through sterile hours and crowding fears,
To darkling solitude too deep for tears.
—Chester Firth in Harper's Bazar.

A Maid to Order.

A Story Touching on the Servant Question.

The table was charming. The pearly expanse of damask that infolded it was one of the Misses Dormond's most treasured possessions, saved out of a general wreck of family fortunes.

The old fashioned silver, of those inimitable patterns which no modern shop can supply, gleamed like irregularly shaped planets at intervals across the cloth.

Moreover, a daffodil bulb cherished in window sill warmth had obligingly thrown out a handful of blossoms. This pot, sheathed in yellow tissue paper, made a thoroughly attractive centerpiece.

"It is simply lovely," said Winifred, with a little sigh of relief and satisfaction. "I shan't be in the least afraid to have Mrs. Caulkington's eagle eye turned upon it, even though you are a candidate for her secretaryship, Isabel, and so much does depend upon making a good impression."

"The house couldn't fail to make a good impression," Isabel broke in. "It is clean and sweet and old fashioned from top to toe. One can't say that a house has a toe. There's just one thing lacking. I do wish we had a good maid to wait on the table. I hate those embarrassing breaks in a home luncheon where the hostess is obliged to cut off in the middle of a sentence and bolt into the kitchen to bring the broiled squab course to table."

"Yes. That's always wretchedly embarrassing," Isabel agreed. "It's harder on the guests than the hostess too. However, there's no help for it. We don't keep a maid, and this suburb isn't a place where you can find a girl to call in for a day at a time. It's a pity, but it can't be helped."

"What is a pity, but can't be helped?" demanded the youngest Miss Dormond, who pirouetted into the room just in time to hear the last half of the sentence.

"Isabel and I were lamenting that we didn't have a maid to serve the luncheon, Gertrude. We were saying how desperately embarrassing it is for a hostess to jump up to remove the plates after a course and to bring the next course to table."

"I never thought of that," Gertrude acquiesced in a disappointed tone. "Our entertaining has always been so informal we're likely to make the guests change the plates and bring in the courses from the kitchen themselves. But it's true, as you say, that kind of thing won't do when we're entertaining Mrs. Caulkington. She's so critical that her eyes burn holes in anything they fall on. We wouldn't mind her little peculiarities if she were merely an acquaintance, but if Isabel is going to demand a big, fat salary she must make a big, fat impression. I'm sure Mrs. Caulkington would cut her down half if she knew how poor we are and how badly we need that secretaryship. Something must be done."

"Gertrude, dear, you know perfectly well that nothing can be done. There are only two hours left, and in any case you can't secure a girl here in the country to come in for just one day."

"I know that, but whisht, my dear! An idea dawns in my brain! Let it mature!"

"An idea for what? For getting us a maid?"

"Yes, my dear—a ready maid, so to speak."

"Silly! Do you think Isabel and I have time to waste upon your vaporings?"

"A ready maid—no, a maid to order! Don't talk to me for three minutes. I feel the idea grow in my cerebrum, and it really is a good one."

The young lady sat down in the little oaken window seat and buried her face in her hands.

Three minutes later she sprang up and pirouetted triumphantly around the charming table.

"Huzza! I've solved the problem," she cried. "And I'll stand for it that you shall have a maid to serve Mrs. Caulkington's luncheon. A stunning maid, well trained, light footed, soft voiced; a maid who will not send so much as one plate of raw oysters down the back of your guest; who will do things without diagrams and will not cause the downfall and destruction of precious willow pattern china. In fact, the maid I propose to offer you will be an explanatory key with copious illustrations to the entire servant question."

Gertrude's sisters were very far from despising the girl's ready imagination. It had often helped to solve an economic problem which they themselves had abandoned in despair. But this crisis of the maid to order seemed considerably beyond Gertrude even, and they frankly announced themselves skeptics.

"Do you mean to look for your remarkable maid here in the suburb or elsewhere?" they demanded.

"I shall procure her in the city, or, rather, I shall go on a trip to the city, and I will send the maid to you in my absence."

"But, Gertrude! If you leave now for the city you won't have time, child, to get back for Mrs. Caulkington's luncheon."

"I'm not afraid, but I'm glad of an excuse to absolve myself. I'm in awe of Mrs. Caulkington, and I tremble before the glare of her lorgnettes. You can make my excuses to Mrs. Caulkington and tell her that I was obliged to go into the city on pressing business."

It seemed an injustice that Gertrude should not be there to witness the success of the occasion for which they had all worked so hard.

The older girls reasoned, pleaded, represented, but Gertrude stood firm.

* * * * * * *

Mrs. Caulkington's critical eyes were already boring holes in the drawing room furniture, and the luncheon hour was but three minutes in the future.

Isabel, in her prettiest silk waist, was arranging the oyster plates upon the table preliminary to ushering their guest into the dining room.

Suddenly a purling of gingham skirts brushed the silence of the place, and a soft voice sounded in Isabel's ear.

"If yo' please, miss," said the voice, "Miss Gertrude done send me. I am de maid to ordah."

"Good gracious!" shrieked Isabel under her breath. She started back, the oyster plate in her hand narrowly escaping calamity.

She said "Good gracious" once more, and very fervently, when she turned, for there, not a yard from her side, waiting to be assigned to her duties, stood the most desirable of colored waitresses.

She was tall, well poised and, barring her skin, a strikingly handsome young woman. Her pink gingham gown fitted to perfection and closely resembled one worn by Gertrude for mornings on the porch. Her dainty ruffled apron was strikingly like one which Isabel herself wore while sewing. Perched saucily in her black, ripply hair she wore a bit of a cap, which, when examined at close range, seemed to be nothing more than a tuft of white lace cleverly pinned.

Isabel took a second look at her new acquisition and dropped into a chair, laughing weakly.

"Miss Gertrude done send me, miss," the maid repeated softly, "an she said fo' yo' to jest go set in de parlah an leave all de servin to me."

"Oh, Gertrude, Gertrude!" gurgled Isabel. "What nonsense won't that child attempt?"

The luncheon was faultlessly served. Never was waitress quicker, lighter, softer, more all seeing, more graceful.

Even the critical Mrs. Caulkington was impressed.

Afterward, when the luncheon party had adjourned to the drawing room, the guest deliberately led around to the subject of domestics.

"Do you find it as hard to get good girls in the suburbs as we do in the city?" she asked. "I imagine not, for that young waitress of yours is perfection itself."

"Well, good girls are very scarce here," answered Isabel, "and I've no doubt we'd have endless trouble if we had to change. But, you see, we have raised Anna ourselves. She knows our own ways and suits us perfectly. We've had her for more than ten years. I know she'll never leave us—unless, of course, she marries and has a home of her own."

"My dear girl, you simply have a treasure," cried the visitor, with warmth. "If I were in your place, I would shiver at the very thought of losing her. And, do you know, since I've seen how perfectly your little table is arranged and served I'm really afraid of what Miss Isabel will think when she comes to me in the city. I hope you will close your eyes to a number of things in my housekeeping, Miss Isabel."

"Oh, I am not critical, Mrs. Caulkington," laughed Isabel. "And every one knows how hard it is to get maids like Anna nowadays."—What to Eat.

Neglected Dryden.

Notwithstanding Lowell's high praise of Dryden's prose works and the accusation he brings against literary plunderers of this magnate of letters 200 years ago, few people except scholars now ever open Dryden's essays, though they are well worth careful perusal and study, in spite of Swift's malicious and witty lines:

Read all the prefaces of Dryden,
For these our critics much confide in,
Though merely writ at first for filling
To raise the volume's price a shilling.

There is truth as well as wit in this characterization, for Dryden was in some respects but a literary hack, although a man of genius. But, being a genius, it was impossible for him to write anything, however carelessly and slipshod, without something finding its way in that will arrest the reader's attention even yet, after the lapse of two centuries. Unlike the other and smaller literary hacks of his time, whatever Dryden wrote he wrote freely, and there is an absence of cramped formulas and of pedantic utterances, as a rule, which is interesting. Even in his shilling prefaces to which Swift alludes the reader will have no difficulty in discovering a man of genius, one of many lovable traits and great characteristics, and at least Dryden's own likings and judgments are set forth pleasantly and frequently in a convincing manner. He is one of the old writers that weary moderns given up to novel reading could profitably turn back to and peruse to their own great advantage.—Exchange.

Brother Dickey's Sayings.

Ef dis worl' is a howlin wilderness, it's man dat do de howlin.

Job wuz a pashunt man, but he never had ter wait fer a railroad train.

Solomon wuz a mighty much married man, an yit dey calls him de wisest man!

Ananias wuz kill fer lyin. In dese days men git a prize fer it.—Atlanta Constitution.

NOW A "FREAK BOOK."

The latest fad of the eternally inventive feminine is the "freak book." The idea has been introduced to polite society by a little woman who recently attended a reunion of southern folk in this city, says a writer in the Richmond Times, and who happened to mention her possession in connection with some incident of her childhood, recalled by one of the company. This led to explanations and a wholesale demand by the other women to see the novelty. They saw it and since then they have all started imitations of the book.

The "freak" book is a book of life. It may be worked up from the start of an ordinary scrapbook, provided it be of large size and have its pages set rather wide apart in the binding. A brief description of the original freak book will give a pretty good idea of the spreading craze.

On the first page is pasted the first picture taken of the owner, showing her in her baby clothes, all eyes and chubby face. It is not at all necessary that the date of this picture be written below it. The lack of this figure will provide the owner's friends with food for speculation, and thus enhance the enjoyment of looking through the book. A little lock of the golden hair, tied with a blue ribbon, is glued to the page and acts as a reminder of the changing power of time.

Then come various mementoes of school days, a bit of slate pencil tied to a page, a copy of the first "composition," a signature in a cramped, painstaking hand, calling up visions of the plump little fingers and the troubles they had in making the pen do its duties. After this, boarding school reminders, photographs of her friends and of herself in the gorgeous "commencement gown," little sentiments in prose and verse written by her fellows, a eulogistic account in the local paper of the graduation exercises, and the winning of medals.

Later, the return home and the introduction to society; more newspaper clippings, this time descriptive of her appearance on her "coming-out party," cards of this and that admirer long forgotten, a german favor here and there, a scrap of poetry scrawled in a masculine hand, a reference to a trip to New York, a tin horn fastened in to bring up a night on Broadway during election time; a cabalistic sign or two interpretable only by the owner.

Further along, an engagement announcement, a page devoted to the wedding, some faded orange blossoms, and rice grains scattered profusely over a page.

These are a few of the entries in the first "freak" book. The women who are following the idea are developing novelties from their inner consciousness, and are united in pronouncing the new diversion "lots of fun."

BRITISH POSTAL REFORMS.

Among the new century reforms which the postal authorities are credited with having under consideration is the adoption of the system known for many years in India as the "valuable-payable" parcel post. Under this scheme, for a very small commission, the postoffice delivers parcels, collects the value of the article, and transmits it to the sender of the parcel. During last year 2,500,000 parcels were thus carried by the Indian postoffice, the commission realized amounting to £34,000.

The Indian postoffice has a similar system of paying money orders, the whole operation occupying no more time than it at present takes in delivering a registered letter and obtaining the addressee's receipt for it. This system is also under discussion at the general postoffice. The number of letters, parcels, money orders, etc., carried by the Indian postoffice last year was 520,0000,000. The number of complaints was infinitesimal, and practically the whole of the work is done by natives. There should be little difficulty, therefore, in introducing these eminently desirable reforms in the English system.—London Express.

WATERFALLS TO BE UTILIZED.

Sweden is a country whose inherent powers of nature are worth barrels of gold, writes a Copenhagen correspondent. There are so many waterfalls, which might be utilized as motive powers for works of every description, but want of capital leaves the most of these natural sources of wealth inactive. A few waterfalls have been taken into the service of factories and other works through the application of foreign capital, but too many are left unused. As the waterfalls belong to the crown, a certain reasonable rent is paid. There is a movement on foot to erect a large station for the production of electricity at the waterfalls of Saarikoski and Saukokoski, in Noorbotten. The government will charge about 11s annually for each effective horsepower produced by the falls.

Within the last twenty years freight rates from and to England have decreased from 50 to 75 per cent.

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A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S."

The Masonic Temple tonight will have as its attraction the latest French farce comedy success, "The Girl From Maxim's." This farce comes here after a long and prosperous run at the Criterion theater, New York, and is said to be the funniest ever produced. It fairly bristles with all sorts of ludicrous matters, containing many ingenious and novel situations.

MARGUERITA SYLVA IN "THE PRINCESS CHIC."

Marguerita Salva, the star of Kirke LaShelle's opera comique, "The Princess Chic," is a native of Brussels in Belgium, and her speech is deliciously flavored with a French accent. Very few people in this country know that the bringing out of [illegible] lish [illegible] helped me [illegible] tion, and when the time [illegible] I sang the opera in English. I [illegible] that I understood [illegible] each word that I uttered, but the words I said were the [illegible] of the book." This was Miss Sylva's debut on the stage, and her success as "Carmen" lasted for a whole season at Covent Garden, London. She will be heard here in "The Princess Chic" supported by a company of sixty lyric opera singers and four comedians, next Monday evening.

TIM MURPHY COMING.

Mr. Tim Murphy and the Sol Smith Russell company will appear at the Masonic Temple in "A Bachelor's Romance," Friday, March 8.

"Mr. Murphy has done the very sensible thing in taking up a play owned by Mr. Sol Smith Russell, of [illegible] acting of Mr. Robert Harvey is well worth seeing. The comedy of Miss Carrie Ezier and Mr. Ross Snow is in[illegible]ious and during their appearance keep the audience in continued laughter. The scene in Algiers, of Giovanni blinding the child, is one not easily forgotten. The scenery is beautiful throughout, especially that of New Orleans and the mountainous country of Mexico. The mechanical effects are beyond description, especially that of the locomotive, it being one of the best pieces of mechanism ever introduced on any stage. It is really a fine piece of work, and evidently required a skilled mechanic to both design and build it. There is no doubt about its being the genuine article, for there it is, as advertised. A huge, puffing, almost living piece of machinery. The marvel is how they manage to get it on the stage. The revolving prison scene is also a fine piece of work. Messrs. Bernstein and Fessler are entitled to credit in giving the production they do, as it is far superior to any play of its kind that has been given in a number of

A SCENE FROM THE OPERA COMIQUE [illegible] MARGUERITA SYLVA [illegible]

Miss Sylva as an English, and later as an American lyric performer, was due to no other than W. S. Gilbert, the librettist of the famous Gilbert & Sullivan operas. Miss Sylva went to London with her mother, where, through mutual friends, she met Mr. Gilbert. Her voice had a high cultivation. Gilbert tested her vocal and dramatic qualities, and then took her to see the late Sir Augustus Harris, the great operatic manager. Again she went through a series of trials, but always singing in the only tongue she knew—French. Sir Augustus told her that if she could learn to sing the English words of "Carmen" within a period of four weeks that he would let her appear.

"How I ever dared to attempt it, I don't know," Miss Sylva has told. "Probably because I did not realize what I was undertaking. I knew 'Carmen' note by note and the words in French. I locked myself up at home for twenty-two days. An Eng-

playing the [illegible] says the [illegible] off with a [illegible] [illegible] is presenting an [illegible] ception of the quaint [illegible] loved book, and [illegible] time, and was willing [illegible] up without telling [illegible] because the other [illegible] so much younger and a friend of [illegible].

"A RIDE FOR LIFE."

The attraction at the Masonic Temple for Tuesday will be Jeff D. Bernstein and Walter Fessler's comedy drama, "A Ride for Life." The play is well put together, and is both pleasing and interesting. The plot is not complicated, but tells a story of the present day, of love and pathos, intermingled with sufficient comedy to dry the tears. The company is all that could be des[ired]. The [illegible] they have spared neither [illegible] expense in securing its success. [illegible] throughout the [illegible] and it bids [illegible] their previous efforts.

VOGEL & [illegible]'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible] W. Vogel and [illegible] Deming [illegible] company of [illegible] fifty people will be seen at the Masonic Temple, March 6. A glance at the roster of this organization, together with Vogel's reputation for handling nothing but the best, precludes any possibility of an inferior performance.

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

"The Village Postmaster," one of the best American plays ever written and which has had a successful run of 150 nights at the Fourteenth Street theater, New York, will come to the Temple soon. Archie Boyd, and whom there is not on the stage today a better delineator of the New England character, is at the head of the company. The original cast that supported him during the New York engagement will also be seen here with the complete production.

"BECKY SHARP."

Langdon Mitchell, in making "Becky Sharp" for Mrs. Fiske, formulated a drama from "Vanity Fair" with that freedom that is necessary in order to make from the complex novel a suitable play. "Becky Sharp" is the great character of the book. Therefore "Becky Sharp" is the great character of the play. Mr. Mitchell worked on this idea with great fidelity to Thackeray in detail and in spirit; and he has peopled his drama with those persons in the novel that are dramatically concerned with Becky. This practically exhausts all there is of prime dramatic value in the novel.

"THE PRINCESS CHIC."

A large and fashionable audience will enjoy the new comic opera, "The Princess Chic," at the Masonic Temple Monday night. The Toledo Blade says of the star: "Sylva is a kind of exotic, as hard to place as one of those orchids which take root in the balmy air of the tropics and blossom for the mere sake of showing what nature can do if she just puts her mind to it. Miss Sylva has the eyes of a Spanish senorita, the peculiar seductive grace of a French mondain, the soft, rounded curves of an American girl, the complexion of an Englishwoman, and claims to have been born in Brussels." The engagement, for one night only, is one of the events of the season.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"The Dairy Farm" will be presented at the Masonic Temple Saturday afternoon and evening, March 2. This is the same production that run in Chicago all last summer.

Hall Cain's great play, "The Christian," will be the important attraction at the Masonic Temple theater Wednesday evening, March 13. This is one of the most important bookings of the season.

Robert Fitzsimmons and his big company will present "The Honest Blacksmith" in this city Thursday evening, February 14.

Manager Stouder announces the date for Mrs. Fiske in this city as Easter Monday, April 8.

Richard Mansfield, in his production of "Henry V," will be seen in this city before the close of the season.

EGYPT ENGLAND'S CHANCE.

Modern engineers suggested to the Egyptian Government that if a dam were to be built a little way south of Cairo so as to provide a storage reservoir, then all the delta country of the Nile could rely upon irrigation as certainly it could upon the rising and setting of the sun. The work was undertaken, and experience has shown that the engineers predicted with accuracy.

With storage reservoirs large enough to secure certain irrigation every year for the enormous valley of the Nile, then that most fertile territory becomes a certain and vast producer of agricultural products, the command of which will be of almost inestimable advantage to Great Britain in the struggle for commercial supremacy which is just now beginning. Already Egypt raises one-tenth of the cotton supply of the world, and it is a kind of cotton which has advantages recognized by every manufacturer, especially of cotton thread. It is the long staple cotton and excepting upon our sea islands we raise very little cotton of that character. With permanet irrigation and with meodern mehods and modern agricultural implements there seems to be no reason why Egypt should not in the near future raise a majority of the cotton which the English manufacturers need. Undoubtedly it is that which has induced the British statesmen and financiers, with the earnest encouragement of the manufacturers, to aid Egypt in financing these public works.

England sees a colony practically as near to her as are the cotton fields of the United States providing for her a staple article which she has been in a great measure dependent upon the United States. With a better quality of cotton, with the expectation that she can get it to the doors of her manufactories at less cost than American cotton, Great Britain sees in the development of the immense Nile valley by he cotton growers an opportunity to get the mastery of what is to be one of the great features of the world's trade—the cotton goods market.—Holland, in Philadelphia Press.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY, FEB 23.

The Sprightly

The Girl From Maxim's.

Funniest French Farce.

Roars—A jolly affair.—N. Y. Herald.

Presented with the big cast and Criterion theatre (New York), production.

Prices, 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. Seat sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, FEB. 25.

First Appearance Here

The Marguerita Sylva Opera Co.

In Kirke La Shelle's elaborate opera-comique production, under direction of John P. Slocum.

"The Princess Chic."

Ensemble 60—4 Comedians.

Sale of seats Friday, Feb. 22.

Prices, 50, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

MASONIC TEMPLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th.

Ross Snow and Carrie Ezier,

IN

The Sensational Thriller,

"A RIDE FOR LIFE."

Prices 25c, 35c and 50c.

MARGUERITA SYLVA IN KIRKE LA SHELLE'S ELABORATE OPERA COMIQUE, "THE PRINCESS CHIC."

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colie, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind

MASTODONS OF THE SEA.

The largest steamers in the world are now building on the Thames river, not the English Thames, but the Thames which waters the town of New Lisbon, Conn. They are building for the Pacific line of the Great Northern Steamship company, and, though primarily designed for cargo carriers, accommodation will be provided on each ship for about one thousand five hundred passengers, of whom about one thousand will be located in the steerage. The following are the principal dimensions: Length, 630 feet; beam, 73 feet 6 inches; depth, 55 feet 8 inches. Though not so long as some of the Atlantic liners, it will be observed that the new ships are much wider and deeper.

These immense vessels, says the Shipping World, will be of about 21,000 gross tons register and 33,000 tons displacement, or just 10,000 tons more displacement than the Atlantic liner Deutschland. They have each five continuous decks extending the whole length of the ship, with three additional decks amidships. Each vessel can accommodate 22,500 tons of coal, and the deadweight carrying capacity at normal draught is to be 20,000 tons. About 200 first cabin passengers will be carried in the amidship houses; 100 second cabin just abaft of the machinery below the weather deck; 200 third-class forward of the machinery, and in the forward between decks accommodation will be provided for about 1,000 steerage. As the crew will number nearly 250 men all told, the toltal number of berths fitted for the passengers and complement will be close upon 1,750.

Arrangements have been made for carrying cattle, also for chilled or frozen meats in refrigerating chambers, and fruit or any kind of cargo that may appear for transportation.

RARE BOOK FOUND.

A very valuable book has been accidentally found in an out-of-the-way corner of the Columbia university library. It is called the "Rights of Women and Children" and was printed in 1558 for Constable Anne, the first duke of Montmorency, who died in war in 1564. An inferior copy of a "Montmorency" was sold in Paris for 5,000 francs in 1879, while another dilapidated copy brought 18,600 francs in 1886. The present volume is bound in brown morocco and is covered with delicately executed interlacings, which are supported by a mosaic treatment in seven colors. The back cover bears the Montmorency monogram stamped in gold, and the edges are gauffered and held by silver clasps. No one seems to know how the book was lost in the library for all these years.—New York Sun.

DISEASE AND VICIOUSNESS.

Because the tendency to habitual drinking is often a disease, it does not follow that it is not frequently merely a vice. The authorities at Bellevue, it seems, are beginning to comprehend this, and, in the case of chronic "repeaters" who "get on a jag" with the consciousness that it will be worked off in the comparative comfort of a good bed in the alcoholic ward, shelter from inclement weather and a sufficiency of square meals, have determined henceforth to transfer all such offenders to the police authorities for more suitable and adequate treatment. One "patient" already has been transferred to "the island" for six months. This is as it should be, save in cases in which careful observation shows collateral evidence making indisputable the defect of irresponsibility.—New York Medical Journal.

From a photo taken expressly for this paper.

SCENE AT THE RECENT MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

Photo by MacMahon, Paris. From a painting by Buffet.

MENELEK, THE NEGUS OF ABYSSINIA.

This cheerful looking monarch has been having trouble in his domains. During a brief absence from Abyssinia some of his chiefs revolted, and there was a little civil war, in which a few thousand of his soldiers were slain. The negus is now back at his capital, and peace is spread thickly over the land.

Photo by Townsend, Lincoln, Neb.

MR. BRYAN AS AN EDITOR.

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DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TO RENEW YOUTH, SAYS THE PREACHER, THE BEST WAY IS TO REJUVENATE THE SOUL.

Washington, Feb. 17.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how any one can conquer the effect of years and grow younger in spirit. Text: Psalms ciii., 5: "So that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

There flies out from my text the most majestic of all the feathered creation—an eagle. Other birds have more sweetness of voice, but none of them has such power of beak, such clutch of claw, such expansion of wing, such height of soaring, such wideness of dominion. Its appetite rejects the carrion that invites the vulture, and in most cases its food is fresh and clean. Leveling its neck for flight, in spiral curve it swings itself toward the noonday sun. It has been known to live a hundred years. What concentration of all that is sublime in the golden eagle, the crested eagle, the imperial eagle, the martial eagle, the booted eagle, the Jean de Blanc eagle! But after awhile in its life comes the moulting process, and it looks ragged and worn and unattractive, and feels like moping in its nest on the high crags. But weeks go by, and the old feathers are gone, and new ornithological attire is put on, and its beak, which was overgrown, has the surplus of bone beaten off against the rocks, and it gets back its old capacity for food, and again it mounts the heavens of air and light. David the author of the text, had watched these monarchs of the sky and knew their habits, and one day, exulting in his own physical and spiritual rejuvenescence, he says to his own soul: "You are getting younger all the time. You make me think of an eagle which I saw yesterday, just after its moulting season, swinging through the valley of Jehoshaphat, and then circling around the head of Mount Olivet. Oh, my soul, 'thy youth is renewed like the eagle's.'"

The fact is, that people get old too fast. They allow the years to run away with them. The almanac and the family record discourage them. Some of you are older than you have any business to be. You ought to get younger. Coming on toward old age, you are only in the molting season, and after that you will have better wings, take higher flight and reign in clearer atmosphere. Our religion bids us to look after the welfare of the body as well as of the soul, and the first part as well as the latter part of my subject is appropriate for pulpit.

Many might turn the years backward and get younger by changing their physical habits. The simpler life one leads, the longer he lives. Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, England, was a plain man and worked on a farm for a livelihood. At 120 years of age he was at his daily toil. He had lived under nine kings England. When 152 years of age he was heard of in London. The king desired to see him and ordered him to the palace, where he was so richly and royally treated that it destroyed his health, and he died at 152 years and nine months of age. When Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of blood, made post-mortem examination of Thomas Parr, he declared there were no signs of senile decay in the body. That man must have renewed his youth, like the eagle, again and again.

All occupations and professions have afforded illustrations of rejuvenescence. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, lived 109 years, and among those eminent in the medical profession who became septuagenarians and octogenarians and nonagenarians were Darwin, Galt., Boerhaave, Jenner and Ruysch, observing themselves the laws of health that they taught their patients. In art and literature and science, among those who lived into the eighties, were Plato, and Franklin, and Carlyle, and Goethe, and Buffon, and Halley. Sophocles reached the nineties. You can not tell how old a man is from the number of years he has lived. I have known people actually boyish in their disposition at eighty years of age, while Louis II., king of Hungary, died of old age at twenty. Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," was composed at seventy years of age. Humbolt wrote his immortal work, "The Cosmos," at seventy-five. William Cullen Bryant, at eighty-two years of age, in my house, read without spectacles "Thanatopsis," which he had composed when eighteen years of age. Isocrates did illustrious work at ninety-four. Liontinus Gorgias was busy when death came to him at 107 years of age. Herschel at eighty years of age was hard at work in stellar exploration. Masinissa, king of Numidia, at ninety years of age, led a victorious cavalry charge against the Carthagenians. Titian was engaged on his greatest painting when he died, in his 100th year. How often they must have renewed their youth!

But the average longevity of those in private life, and with less mental strain and no conspicuous success, is much larger than the average longevity of the renowned. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women now renewing their youth like the eagle's, so that the possibility of such a turning back of the years is all around us being demonstrated.

Bismarck, the greatest of German statesmen, a long while before his decease passed his eightieth milestone. When Gladstone was 83 years of age I ran with him up and down the hills of Hawarden. We started for a walk, but it got to be a run. All those men again and again renewed their youth.

Some one writes me, "Is not three score and ten the bound of human life, according to the Bible?" My reply is that Moses (not David), who wrote that psalm, was giving a statistic of his own day. Through better understanding of the laws of health and advancement of medical science, the statistics of longevity have mightily changed since the time of Moses, and the day is coming when a nonagenarian will no longer be a wonder. Phlebotomy shortened the life of whole generations, and the lancet that bled for everything is now rarely taken from the doctor's pocket. Dentistry has given power of healthy mastication to the human race, and thus added greatly to the prolongatiton of life. Electric lights have improved human sight, which used to be strained by the dim tallow candle. The dire diseases which under other names did their fatal work, and were considered almost incurable, now in a majority of cases are conquered. Vaccination, which has saved millions of lives and balked the greatest scourage of nations, and surgery, which has advanced more than any other science, have done more than can be told for the prolongation of human life. The X-ray has turned the human body, which was opaque, into a lighted candle. It is easier in this age to renew one's youth than in any other age. When Paul stopped the jailer from suicide by commanding, "Do thyself no harm," he showed himself interested in the physical as well as moral life of man. Among the blessings which God promised was that in which he said, "With long life will I satisfy thee," and David, in my text, illustrates the possibility of palingenesis or rejuvenescence.

But the body is the smallest and least important part of you. It is your soul that most needs rejuvenation, but that will also help bodily vivification. In order to do this I advise you to banish as far as possible all fretfulness out of your life. The doings of that will make you ten years younger. I know many good Christian people who are worrying themselves out in managing the affairs of the universe. They have undertaken too big a job. They are trying to drive too long and fiery a team. They have all the affairs of church and state on hand, and they fret about this, and fret about that, and fret about the other thing. They fear that China will be divided up among the nations, and there will be an entanglement causing wars such as we have never heard of. They fear that Edward VII. will not be as wise a king as his mother was a queen. They are appalled at the accumulated national debt. They fear society is going to pieces by reason of immoralities. They apprehend that America will be overcrowded with foreigners. They say the newspapers are getting so bad that this country is going to be utterly demoralized. They are all the time apprehensive of social and religious and political calamities, and it is telling on their health, depressing their physical health, and, instead of renewing their youth like the eagle's, they are imitating the eagle who would sit in his nest of sticks lined with grass on the rock, mourning about the woes of the ornithological world, the loneliness of the pelican, the filthiness of the vulture, the croak of the raven, the recklessness of the albatross. Would that improve things? No. It would be a moulting process for that eagle which would never close, and it would only get thinner and more gloomy, and less able to gain food for its young, and less able to enjoy a landscape as it appears under a twenty-mile flight on a summer morning under the blue heavens.

I do not advise you to be indifferent to these great questions that pertain to church and state and nations, but not to fret about them. Realize that it is not an archy that has charge of affairs in this world, but a divine government. At the head of this universe is a King whose eye is omniscience, and whose arm is omnipotence, and whose heart is infinite love. His government is not going to be a failure. He can not be defeated. Better trust Him in the management of this world and of all worlds. All you and I have to do is to accomplish the work that is put in our hands. That is all we have to be responsible for. In a well-managed orchestra the players upon stringed instruments do not watch each other. The cornetist does not look to see how the violinist is drawing the bow over the strings, nor does the flute scrutinize the drum. They all watch the baton of the leader. And we are all carrying our part, however insignificant it may be, in the great harmony of this world and of the universe which our Lord is leading, and we all have to watch His command and do our best and not bother ourselves about the success or failure of other performers. If you want to renew your youth, better stop managing the affairs of the universe.

Mythology tells us that Jason begged Medea, the goddess, to take some of the years of his life and give them to his father. She promised that without abbreviating the son's life she would prolong his father's life. She filled the caldron with herbs and the blood of beasts and birds, and then stirred the caldron and put some of the juices in the mouth of the aged father, and it is said that his hair turned from white to black, the shriveled limbs rounded into robust health, and the rejuvinated man felt as he did at 40 years of age. All that is oetic myth. But a brightened religious hope and a strengthened faith in Gods province have rejuvenated many a man in disposition and usefulness and renewed his youth like the eagle's. On the contrary, it is thought that worriment is becoming in this country a national disease, and it has been called "Americanitis."

Another mode of rejuvenescence is much of the time associating with those younger than yourself rather than with those who are old or older. If you have no children of your own, better adopt a child. There are in this country, and in all countries orphans by the tens of thousands. Go to one of the asylums or institutions where friendless children are cared for and select some little one with an honest eye and good disposition and take him to your home. Put around him all the elevating and happy influences you can provide. In two years he will become part of your life, and his company to you will be indispensable. It will make you twenty years younger. He will be an illumination to the evening of your life, and he will speak your praise long after you have departed from this world, and in heavenly places you will have been rewarded by the great friend of children—the Lord Jesus.

It will take all time and all eternity to fully appreciate the work of Van Meter on this side of the sea and of Banardo on the other side, in putting poor orphan children in good homes in America and England. Through that process waifs of the streets have passed from poverty and wretchedness into bright homes, and churches and pulpits and legislative halls and senates, and many have already been crowned in a better world, the work begun in the asylums on earth completed in the palaces of heaven.

Whether by such adoption of children or in some other way, call around you the young. Becoming their associates their confidants, their encouragement. While you do them good they will do you good. The old eagle while companioning in the nest with young eagles will feel new strength coming into its wings, new light into its eye, new ambition to cut a circle nearer the sun, and for the time will forget hurricanes that have ruffled its plumes and the storms of many years that have swept over its mountain eyrie. The closing years of life ought to be the best part of it, as an arrival in port ought to be happier than embarkation. It is better to have the cyclones behind you than before you. Some one will say: "David might renew his youth, but I have been through so much there is no such thing for me as revivification." You are wrong. You have not gone through as much as David went through. He had all the experiences of shepherd boy, armor-bearer, king's body guard, hunter of wild beasts, warrior and monarch. He was forty years on a rocking throne. He was the Oriental hero in many a battle; made mortal mistakes enough to destroy him; prostrated a giant with one stroke; was the father of Hebrew poetry and wrote poems which all the subsequent centuries have been chanting; dramatized dementia to escape assassination; ran against Ahithophel's betrayal and Saul's jealousy, and Absalom's insurrection and made Jerusalem the religious capital of the world. If after all that he could renew his youth, you ought to be able to do the same.

Again, I remark: Going out of this life to the Christian is rejuvenescence. What a holy glee it must be for those who in this world had the aches and pains and limitations of old age. The halting gait of the rheumatic or infirm foot, exchanged for wing of celestial velocity. The dimmed vision of worn out optic nerve, exchanged for a sight that takes all heaven at a glance. The mental depression that comes from sense of decay, exchanged for the exhilation of faculties lustrous and ever strengthening. Sad reminiscence exchanged for glowing anticipation. How cheery for the aged who love and trust the Lord to think that their last years of taking off and decrepitude are the moulting season referred to in the text. Shedding of all weaknesses. Shedding of all unholy ambitions. Shedding of all dislikes. Shedding of all hindrances. If the eagle knew that all that annual pulling down and taking off and shriveling were preparation for new wings, it would not sit moping in its nest. But you, Oh son and daughter of God, ought to be wise enough to know that all this process you are going through is to prepare you for wings. Substitution of heavenly speed and power for earthly lethargy and faltering. David felt the need of wings when he cried out, "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest!"

My text suggests that heaven is an eternal youth. A cycle of years will not leave any mark upon the immortal nature. Eternity will not work upon the soul in heaven any change, unless it be more radiance and more wisdom and more rapture. A rolling on from glory to glory! In anticipation of that some of the happiest people on earth are aged Christians. The mightiest testimonies have been given by the veterans in the Gospel army. While some of the aged have allowed themselves to become morose and cynical and impatient with youth and pessimistic about the world, and have become possessed with the spirit of scold and fault-finding, and are fearful of being crowded out of their sphere, many of the aged have been glad to step aside that others may have a chance, and are hopeful about the world, expecting its redemption instead of its demolition, and they are inspiration and comfort and helpfulness to the household and to the neighborhood and to the church. The children hail the good old man as he comes down the road. His smile, his words, his manner, his whole life make the world think better of religion.

Noah Webster, the greatest of lexicographers, departing this life at eighty-five years, exclaimed: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him against that day." The venerable Daniel Webster, the greatest of American lawyers and statesmen, in his last hours said: "I had intended to prepare a work for the press to bear my testimony to Christianity, but it is now too late. Still, I would like to bear witness to the Gospel before I die." Being too weak to hold a pen, he dictated to a scribe his words of triumphant faith.

I congratulated all aged Christians that the moulting season will soon be over, and you will mount higher than eagle ever ascended. What a good thing that you are soon to get rid of winter's cold and summer's heat, and drenching rain and hovering clouds, and live in superbest climate of the universe, whether it be this world made over as to atmosphere and contour, or in some star which mighty telescope hails from the observatory, or in some center around which all worlds wheel! It is all ready, one has been ready, as near as I can calculate, since 1871 years ago, when Christ went up after saying: "I go to prepare a place for you." What a good thing to get rid of this world's vicissitudes and enter upon glorious certainties, and to have no surprises except those that are exhilarant, as when Milton may ring a new canto, or Chrysostom may speak with a new eloquence, for I do not suppose that those who were mighty on earth are going to be idlers in heaven.

What a good thing it is, all ye aged Christians, that you can soon get rid of dulled ear, and sight that requires strong eyeglasses, and infirmities which make you hold on to the banister, leaving you panting at the head of the stairs, and enter a land of eternal health, where the most rubicund cheek of robust life on earth would be emaciation compared with the vigor of the immortals. What a good thing to get beyond being misunderstood, and blamed for what you could not help, and picked at by a hard world, and then pass into a heavenly society where all think well of each other, and friendships are eternal, depreciation and slander and backbiting are unknown, for the gate of heaven was shut against them in the statement, "Without are dogs." What a good thing to have satisfying and glorious explanation of things that puzzled you twenty, or forty, or eighty years; to have the interrogation point abolished, and all mystery solved, and God's government vindicated, and you will see why he allowed sin and sorrow to come into the world, and why the bad were permitted to live so long and the good were cut off in the time of their greatest usefulness, and why so many of the consecrated find life a struggle, while many of the infamous ride prosperously, princes a-foot and beggars a-horseback, and the last honest question shall have been answered.

Gibbon in his history says that Mohammed had a dream in which he thought that, mounted on the horse Borak, he ascended the seven heavens and approached within two bowshots of the throne, and felt a cold that pierced him to the heart when his shoulder was touched by the hand of God. That might do for Mohammed's heaven, but not for a Christian's heaven. No cold hand put upon your shoulder there; no cold hand of repulse or doubt, but the warm hand of welcome, the warm hand of saintly communion, the warm hand of God.

I congratulate all Christians who are in the eventide. Good cheer to all of you. Your best days are yet to come. You are yet to hear the best songs, see the grandest sights, take the most delightful journeys, form the most elevating friendships, and after 10,000 years of transport you will be no nearer the last rapture than when you were thrilled with the first.

In heaven you will have what most pleases you. Archbishop Leighton's desire for heaven was a longing for Christ and purity and love, and he has found there what he wanted. John Foster rejoiced at the thought of heaven, because there he could study the secrets of the universe without restraint, and he has been regaling himself in that research. Southey thought of heaven as a place where he would meet with the learned and the great—Chaucer and Dante and Shakespeare. He, no doubt, has found that style of communion. The great and good Dr. Dick was fond of mathematics, and he said he thought much of the time in heaven would be given to that study, and I have no doubt that since ascension he has made advancement in that science. The "twelve manner of fruits" spoken of in Revelation means all kinds of enjoyment in heaven, for twelve manner of fruits includes all the chief fruits that are grown on trees. I suppose there will be as many kinds of enjoyment in heaven as there will be inhabitants.

You will have in heaven just what you want. Are you tired? Then heaven will be rest. Are you passionately fond of sweet sounds? Then it will be music. Are you stirred by pictures? There will be all the colors on the new heavens and on the jasper sea, and the walls imbedded with what splendors! Are you fond of great architecture? There you will find the temple of God and the Lamb, and the uplifted thrones. Are you longing to get back to your loved ones who have ascended? Then it will be reunion. Are you a home body? Then it will be home. Here and there in this world you will find some one who now lives where he was born, and three or four generations may have dwelt in the same house, but most people have had several homes—the home of childhood, the home they built or rented for their early manhood, the home of riper and more prosperous years. But all homes put together, precious as they are in remembrance or from present occupancy, can not equal the heavenly home in the house of many mansions. No sickness will ever come there, for it is promised "there shall be no more pain." No parting at the front door, no last look at faces never to be seen again, but home with God, home with each other, home forever. And that night after the moulting season, when "thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Wings to hover free
O'er dawn-empurpled sea;
Wings above life to soar,
And beyond death forever more.

Emeralds have been discovered in Arizona and, it is said, in North Carolina. They are, however, very small.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canaseraga, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, F. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills

W. E. Nihells, of St. Louis, Mo who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWaele, who has passed the threescore mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Roscommon, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs Galen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked he, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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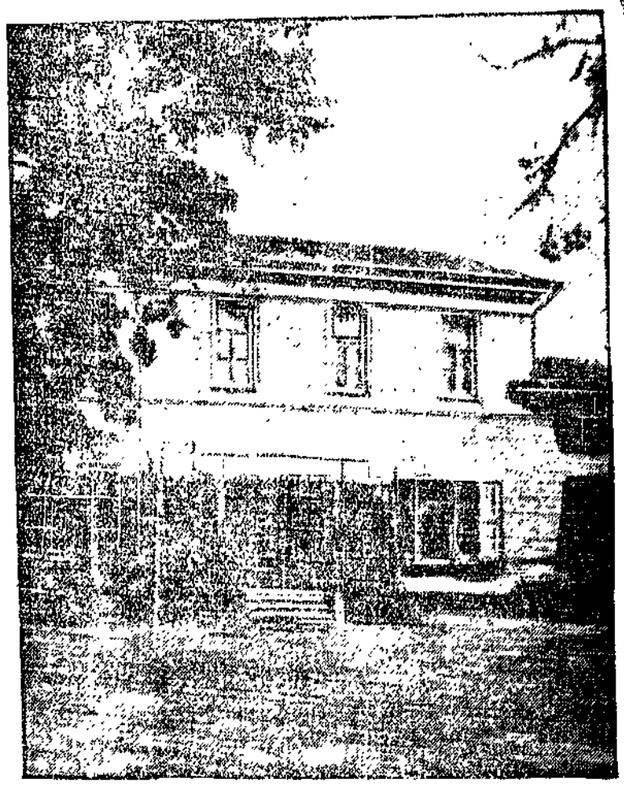


From a recent photo.

TOLSTOI'S HOME IN MOSCOW.

This is the humble dwelling where the great Russian novelist has been lying for [illegible] and seeks seclusion.

Photo by Davis & Sanford, New York.

MISS PAULINE FRENCH.

Miss French is a San Francisco heiress who is winning laurels in New York in amateur theatricals. She is to take the leading part in a play which will be reproduced by the fashionable Eclectic club on Feb. 8.

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m.; theme, "Individual Responsibility;" general class, 12 m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; W. F. M. thank offering, 7:30 p. m., addressed by Miss Liman, a returned missionary from India. Sunday school convention, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, as follows: At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, missionary address, by Miss Liman, of Pekin, China; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m., Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., sermon, subject, "Where Are We in the Great Temperance Problem?" Music conducted by Linden quartet.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor.—The services tomorrow will begin with the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent. It will be missionary Sunday and there will be preaching by the pastor at 10:30 a. m.; subject of the sermon, "Our Success and Its Conditions." The classes will meet at noon; the Junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m.; the Epworth league will have a devotional hour at 6:30 p. m., and public services again at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting wednesday evening.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets.—Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Senior league, 6:30 p. m.; usual service at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. The question class meets on Friday evening. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, B. Sawyer, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Confessing Christ;" class meeting, 12 m.; Junior league, by Miss Patterson, at 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m., Charles Smith, president; temperance meeting at 7 p. m. Ladies' Aid at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Steward's meeting Monday evening. Mr. Watterson will sing at morning and evening services.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor. 10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Growth of the Kingdom of God in Practice and Influence;" 7:30 p. m., Twentieth Century Prelude—"Is Mrs. Nation's Type of Anarchy Justified." Sermon subject: "John the Baptist, an Example for Reformers"; 9:30 a. m. Sunday School; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; Tuesday afternoon 3 o'clock, Bible study for women; Wednesday night, midweek service, subject, "A Plea for Missions." Mrs. J. W. Mitten, leader.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Minar street and West Creighton avenue; Zach A. Harris minister.—Bulletin for the week beginning Feb 24: Lord's day: Bible school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning: "Finishing the Course with Joy;" evening: "The Essentials of the Gospel;" Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m.; Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., topic "Trust" Phil. 4:4-13. The prayer meeting will be held this week on Tuesday evening instead of Wednesday evening on account of the Passion Play. Teachers' meeting Thursday evening; choir practice Friday evening. Every one should avail themselves of witnessing the Passion Play by Rev. John L. Brandt. Mr. Brandt is one of the finest orators on the American platform and his lecture will be both entertaining and elevating

Y. W. C. A.

Services at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Alice Liman, a missionary driven from China by the recent troubles, may be present to speak.

Social evening with games, taffy-pulling, etc., Thursday evening, Feb. 28. Free to all young women whether members or not.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A meeting for men will be addressed by William T. Ferguson, M. D., at 3 p. m.; Bible study in charge of the general secretary at 4 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; reception of members at both morning and evening services; revival services in the evening at 7:30. Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30, Mrs. Rayl, leader.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school every Lord's day at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz, superintendent; German preaching at 10:30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets.—Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice, Ph. Ruhl pastor—Morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30. The evening service will be in English; Sunday chool at 9:30; Young people's meeting next Wednesday

Grace Reformed church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Morning service at 10:30; sermon, "Sins that Hinder and Defeat the Lord's Work;" Gospel service at 7:30 in the evening with an after service for inquirers. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting 6:45. Midweek revival service on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and sermon, 10:45; evening service at 7:30. During Lent services each afternoon at 5 o'clock except Wednesday evenings when there will be a lecture at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, D. D., of Middletown, Ohio, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Beaver Chapel Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday School, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Holiness meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Christ Jesus;" golden text, "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life"—Jude, verse 21. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading rooms, adjoining church rooms, open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m. at the Jewish temple, 96 Harrison, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Christ Jesus;" golden text, "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life"—Jude, verse 21. Sunday evening service, 8 o'clock. Sunday school after the morning service, 11:30.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:30. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday. Lesson in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; divine service with sermon at 10:45 a. m., theme, "A Blessed Disposition," the fifth in the series on "The Beatitudes;" Luther league at 6:45, subject, "Christ Visible Only to the Holy," Heb. 12.14-17, O. R. Kelsey, leader. At 7:30 p. m. the Sunday school will render the annual foreign mission program, which will be found in another place. Midweek service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Catechetical class, Saturday at 2:30 p. m. The Ladies' Mite society will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Myers, at their home, 495 Harrison street, Friday afternoon and evening.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton street, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Lenten sermon at 7:30 p. m. Church council meets on Thursday night instead of Wednesday. Regular monthly meeting on Friday night. All classes regular.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. At the evening service at 7:30 Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Pennsylvania, will preach and there will be special music. Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 12 m.; Jr. C. E., 3 p. m.; Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 Dr. Leeper will give his final illustrated service on "The Palestine of the Bible as Seen Through the Palestine of Today." This discourse will be illustrated by many fine views from nature.

Third Presbyterian church, 540 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodlond avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. O. B. Fitch superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m., subject of sermon, "The Sympathy of Christ;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. The Woman's Missionary society will hold their annual praise service. The program follows:

Hymn 355.....
Scripture Lesson, Psalm 111.....
Prayer.....Mrs. James English
Music ..... Apollo Quartet
A Praise service.....
.....Led by Mrs. O. B. Fitch
Music.....Apollo Quartet
Address.....Mrs. J. O. Keller
Offering.
Solo..... Clinton Willson
Prayer.
Doxology.
Benediction.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge pastor; residence, No. 425 West Main street—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sabbath evening, annual praise meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society at 7:30. This takes the place of the regular evening preaching service. An interesting program is to be rendered. The Girls' Mission band will take part in this service. There will be an address by the pastor. There will be public services on Wednesday and Thursday evening, in which the pastor will preach. Communion on Sabbath, March 3.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambsganns, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays

St Paul's, on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland, Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married's Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, asistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

As a writer, as a poet, there were few in the literary world of London (in the 40's) who had not heard of Sarah Flower Alams, the gifted woman to who mall Christendom today pays homage in its love for her immortal hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," writes Clifford Howard, in the February Ladies' Home Journal. It was written in 1840, and had subsequently been set to music by Eliza Flower, and included in a collection of hymns written and composed by the two sisters. Only within that year had their book of "Hymns and Anthems" been published, and the hymn that was destined to inspire the world had then been heard but once or twice, and within the walls of a single church—South Palace chapel, London.

It was not, however, until after the year 1860, when the present well-known tune was composed for it by Dr. Lowell Mason, of New York, that the hymn attained its widespread popularity. Up to that time it had attracted but little notice. Through the spirit of Dr. Mason's sympathetic music it was quickened into glorious life and brought within the reach of every congregation and every Christian soul. But this was long after the author of the hymn had passed away. She died in 1848 without knowing of the triumph and the glory that awaited her work. Her grave in the little village of her birth is unmarked by any monument to her fame.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Russians had struggled up, but at a cost of stragglers they had not shown on any day's march. It was the next morning taking it easy on the short march between Chang Chia Wan, that the Russian officer ranged alongside and proceeded to fill himself up with information about America and a few other places. After an hour's sharp cross-questioning, in which he had learned that it is not neccessary that the Christian name of the candidate for the presidency should be William, though it happens this year to be the name of each of the two principal candidates, he suddenly shifted ground completely, and said:

"But these Japanese—how do you mean them?"

"They are very good soldiers," I said; "the best in many respects in the expedition."

He seemed to be greatly surprised. "Do you think so?" he said. "No. I think they are weak."

"What do you mean by weak?" I asked him.

"Well they do not march well; they tire very much; many of them come in by and by."

"Ah! I see; they straggle."

"Yes ,that's it: they straggle."

"But yesterday I saw as many Russians straggling as Japanese, and there are twice as many Japanese troops in the column as Russians. You Russians do not want to think the Japanese are weak when it comes to the matter of fighting them."

"Ah, but we are all working together now; there is no fight with anybody but the Chinese."

"But after awhile in Corea."

"Ah, Corea! No, that is impossible. She must never have Corea."—O. K Davis in Harper's Weekly.

OBEDIENT TO ORDERS.

"You must push matters a little, James," said a chemist to his new boy; "by calling a customer's attention to this article and that article you often effect a sale."

"Yes, sir," responded the new boy, and then he hastened to wait upon an elderly person who wanted a stamp. "Anything else, mum?" inquired the ambitious boy, politely; "hair dye, cosmetic, face powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole destroyer—"

The elderly lady deals over the way now.—Tit-Bits.

No less than 140,000 homes are held free of debt by southern negroes. They have been estimated at an average value of $140,000,000. The holdings of personality by the race are probably worth more than the realty.

WHEN YOU ORDER Baker's Chocolate

EXAMINE THE PACKAGE YOU RECEIVE AND MAKE SURE THAT IT BEARS OUR TRADE-MARK.

Under the decisions of the U. S. Courts no other Chocolate is entitled to be labeled or sold as "Baker's Chocolate."

TRADE-MARK.

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited, Established 1780. DORCHESTER, MASS. GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1900.

Rich California Oil Fields

Tempting chances to make money by investing in the new oil districts of Southern California. Excursions from Chicago, Tuesdays, until April 30: One-way rate only $30. Through tourists sleepers without change, Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco: also chair cars.

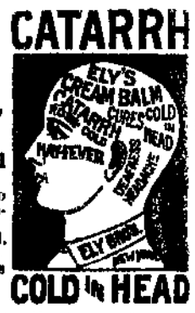
Santa Fe Route,

Address F. T. Hendry, Gen. Agt., Pass. Dept., 151 Griswold St., Detroit.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH, is Ely's Cream Balm

Easy and pleasant to use. Contains no injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives Relief at once. It Opens and Cleanses the Nasal Passages. Allays Inflammation.

CATARRH



COLD in HEAD

Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses Taste and Smell. Large Size 50 cents at druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

If I had Grip I would use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nervine

Sold at all Druggists.

van Houten's Cocoa

combines Strength, Purity and Solubility. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

MORGAN'S RAIDERS.

THE FAMOUS ROUGH RIDING CAMPAIGN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

It Carried Panic and Confusion Into Ohio and Indiana, but Resulted in No Benefit Whatever to the Confederate Cause.

"Cavalry riding," said the major, "is exciting, but very exhausting business. Long distance raids in an enemy's country can be made only where there are a good many horses. John Morgan could never have made his raid through Indiana and Ohio in 1863 if the counties raided had not been well supplied with the best horses in the west. When he started from the Cumberland river, in east Tennessee, Morgan believed that he would sweep everything before him and that, if properly supported, he would capture Cincinnati.

"Morgan, with a well organized brigade of cavalry 4,000 strong, swept north and from the Cumberland river through Kentucky to the Ohio river at Brandenburg, 40 miles below Louisville. There he captured two steamboats, crossed the river, swept through southern Indiana, galloped around Cincinnati, not more than ten miles from the city, and then moved eastward, expecting to cross the Ohio river at Buffington, but was driven back, made another attempt at Wellsville, but was finally captured at New Lisbon.

"This was the most remarkable raid of the war. It carried panic and confusion into Ohio and Indiana, but in results it was of no benefit whatever to the Confederate cause. Morgan believed that there would be an uprising in the Confederate interest in Kentucky. There was not. He believed that the private Democrats in Ohio would give him at least secret support, but when his men stole the horses of the peace Democrats the latter joined the ranks of Morgan's pursuers, and before the raid was half over the whole state was aroused, and men who had taken no interest in the war previous to that time shouldered their squirrel rifles to fight the raiders who were stealing their horses and carrying the horrors of war to their very doors.

"There was hard riding all the time for Morgan's men. They left behind them a wreckage of broken down horses. They kept ahead of their Union pursuers simply because they stole horses right and left and remounted the men, but they were finally captured, and that fall Ohio gave the war party the largest majority in the history of the state up to that time. In fact, the Morgan raid, by carrying the war into the peaceful districts of Indiana and Ohio, provoked a furious feeling of resentment, which influenced people for 20 years.

"The comedy of the raid was furnished by the people of the districts wholly unused to war, wholly unprepared for it and with exaggerated ideas of the ferocity of Morgan's men. For two weeks it was only necessary for some mischievous boy to shout, 'Morgan is coming!' in any village in central or southern Ohio to create a panic. I know that many of the raiders after Morgan got no rest night or day, slept in the saddle, and not a few of them fell off their horses in sleep. At the end of the raid they were as exhausted as Morgan's men, but with a more difficult task to perform they never received half the praise given to the raiders.

"I remember," continued the major, "one case in which a woman stabled her carriage horses in the parlor for two days to keep them out of Morgan's hands. I saw Morgan's men ride by that house and saw some of them stop to listen at the unusual sound of horses' feet on a carpeted floor, but the parlor horses were not disturbed. Some of our neighbors drove their horses, cattle and sheep 30 miles into the interior and were away from home a week. Morgan's men looted right and left, and some of them had bolts of calico strapped to their saddles when they were captured.

"Morgan, it must be remembered, made his whole raid with artillery and a wagon train, but he was not in Ohio to fight, and he demonstrated at once the ease with which a peaceful district may be invaded by a mobile column and at the same time the peril involved in such a venture. In a few days 50,000 militiamen were in the field against him. At first he played with these green soldiers, but at last they hung on his flanks, eager for fight as bulldogs. In the last days Hobson's men, who had followed Morgan for hundreds of miles through three states, closed in on their old enemies with a gleefulness that exceeded anything of the kind I ever saw in the army, and Judah's men, closing in on the other side, settled the fate of the raiders.

"Morgan's men knew by the maneuvering and the firing when they were faced by trained soldiers, and the first charge of the Union cavalry had in it the impetus of delayed vengeance. The Unionists who rode in that charge had old scores to settle, and Morgan's tired veterans were overwhelmed. After Morgan had escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus and had reorganized his command and was again raiding Kentucky hundreds of Union soldiers on their way home for discharge left their trains and joined in the pursuit simply to get a crack at the old raider, and Morgan knew when their rifles spoke that he was up against the real thing."

Just Like a Man.

"Oh, no; she's not at all what you would call a really feminine woman. She affects masculine ways."

"How?"

"Well, for instance, yesterday I saw her give a street car conductor a nickel when she had five pennies in her purse."—Chicago Post.

His Words Were Prophetic.

"Making a photograph of James Harper was the most startling experience of my life," says George G. Rockwood, the New York photographer. "In the year 1869 it transpired that no good picture existed of the four Harper brothers, and it was determined that they should sit to the same photographer and have a uniform series of pictures made. A very successful photograph of Fletcher brought them all.

"James Harper was the second to sit for me, and as he was passing out of the door of my studio he saw a portrait of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, the founder of St. Luke's hospital. We entered into a brief discussion of the mighty results of the well and wisely directed efforts of one man as illustrated in the establishment of this beneficent institution. He said, 'If anything should happen to me, I believe I should like to be taken to St. Luke's hospital, for there organized, practiced still world perhaps be paramount to even the tender care and love one gets at home.'

"His words were prophetic. After declining his warm invitation for me to ride with him he left the gallery, I think, near 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 6 o'clock a gentleman rushed into the reception room and asked, 'Was James Harper here today?' 'Yes.' 'Did he sit for a photograph?' 'Yes, and here is the negative—a superb one.' 'Thank God! He was thrown from his carriage this afternoon and now lies dying in St. Luke's hospital.'"

He Knew.

They met in front of the Read House. One was fat and black, with a wonderful expanse of mouth and a voice like a couple of fog horns. The other was black and lean and weazened.

Said the fat black to the lean black, "Why dean' you 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?"

"What fer I 'gratulate you?" said Brudder Johnsing.

"What fer you 'gratulate me! Why, man, kase I done mar'd de Widder Jeff'son."

"You is—you dun mar'd de Widder Jeff'son?" squeaked out the lean one.

"I sho' is dun mar'd dat lady," said the fat one, with an air of great satisfaction.

"Den I does 'gratulate you wif my whole heart; I sho' does."

The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been interested and amused auditors of the conversation and remarked:

"Yas, I 'gratulate him! Haw, haw, haw! He, he! I sho' does. He's de wus enemy I has, an I cert'inly 'gratulates. Why, boss," he said confidentially, singling out one of the spectators, "I was mar'd to dat 'oman fer a year myself. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man." And he moved off toward Market street, chuckling and muttering to himself.—Chattanooga News.

Wouldn't Be Fooled Again.

A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes."

Though he purposely laid no stress on these words and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up and, leaping through the open window, scrambled up to the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow there, ran and looked into the barn where she was and, finding that all was right, came back to the house.

After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his lookout, but on the false alarm being the third time given the dog got up and, wagging his tail, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation that he could not help laughing aloud at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.—Exchange.

A Cold Weather Joke.

A business man came down to his office on a winter morning when it was bitterly cold.

"Whew, how cold it is!" he said to one of the clerks. "Just shut that safe, if you please."

The clerk obeyed, with a puzzled look. Then when he could restrain his curiosity no longer he asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but why did you tell me to shut the safe?"

"Why," replied his employer, with a sly chuckle, "there are a good many drafts in that safe."—London Fun.

Mrs. Meddergrass—The postmistress doesn't seem to like the new professor of the school.

Mr. Meddergrass—No; I reckon not. I heard some of the fellers at the store say he had wrote all his postal cards in Latin or some other furrin language.

NewspaperARCHIVE.com

WEATHER INDICATIONS.
FAIR, COLD TONIGHT AND SUNDAY.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, —AND— IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SLIDE CANAL BILL

IT GIVES WAY IN SENATE TO ANOTHER MEASURE.

MORGAN DEMANDS ACTION

SAYS KING EDWARD IS USING HIGH OFFICIALS.

TO CLOSE FAIR ON SUNDAY

SENATE AMENDS AND PASSES ST. LOUIS FAIR BILL.

Washington, Feb. 23—In the senate this afternoon Mr. Morgan, in a speech demanding that the Nicaraugan canal bill should be made the regular order of the senate, said that every parliamentary strategy was being used to defeat this bill.

He thought it time for plain talk, while some of our people in authority were being kicked and cuffed about by King Edward VII.; also that it was time for some attention to be given to this purely American enterprise.

Mr. Spooner took occasion to show why, in his opinion, the Nicaraugan canal bill should not pass at this time. He referred to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which had been adopted to clear the pathway for the canal. That treaty now was being considered by Great Britain and we could not pass the canal bill without giving great offense to Great Britain. "Just offense" he exclaimed.

President pro tem Frye ruled that the Nicaraugan canal bill and not the oleomargarine bill was the regular order, or unfinished business.

The bill was immediately displaced by the fortification appropriation bill, which was taken up without a roll call.

Previous to this action Mr. Morgan asked that the Nicaraugan canal bill be temporarily laid aside, to which Mr Aldrich objected.

When the senate met today a bill was passed relating to railroad right-of-ways over lands reserved for reservoirs.

A resolution asking the secretary of the interior for information as to the fulfillment of treaty stipulations with the Santee Sioux Indians was passed.

Bills were passed as follows:

Authorizing a street car bridge across the Alabama river at Montgomery, Ala.; authorizing the construction of a bridge across Savoca bay, Calhoun county, Texas.

Mr. Depew called up the St. Louis exposition bill. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, and Mr. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, said they would not object providing they could offer amendments to the bill.

Mr. Vest (dem.), of Missouri, stated that he was compelled to leave the city shortly on account of his health, but must remain until the bill was disposed of.

The friends of the measure would accept even objectionable amendments in order to get it throught.

Mr. Teller then offered an amendment providing that the gates of the exposition should be closed on Sunday, and it was adopted without division.

Mr. Tillman offered as an amendment the bill which previously passed the senate, providing for a government exhibit at the Charleston, S. C., exposition.

It made an appropriation of $250,000 for the government exhibit. On motion of Mr. Teller an amendment providing for the closing of the Charleston exposition on Sunday was adopted and the Tillman amendment was then agreed to without division. Then, without a dissenting vote, the bill was passed.

Senators Depew, Proctor and Vest were named as conferees on the exposition bill.

The fortification appropriation bill then was taken up, and Mr. Butler, of North Carolina, spoke on the large appropriations contained in this and other measures.

In particular, he criticized the appropriations contained in this and chase of Cushing's Island, Maine, for fortification purposes.

Mr. Pettigrew created a laugh during the presentation of morning business by proposing an amendment to the army appropriation bill, reading: "And that the title of the president shall hereafter be the president of the United States and the emperor of the islands of the sea."

Mr. Butler jocularly asked if the coming inauguration ceremonies were taken into account this imperial regime.

"Yes, everything conducted with due pomp," replied Mr. Pettigrew.

"The senator from South Dakota (Pettigrew) and the senator from North Carolina (Butler) and myself should not feel concerned about such matters," interjected Mr. Chandler, "for none of us will be here."

Mr. Chandler's reference to the speedy retirement of himself and Messrs. Pettigrew and Butler raised another laugh.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Feb. 23.—At the opening of the session of the house today Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania, reported back from the committee on rules the resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Bailey, of Texas, for the investigation of the pay of employes of the house. The resolution had been amended by the committee on rules so as to empower the committee to send for persons and papers and administer oaths.

GENERAL HARRISON QUITE ILL.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 23.—Former President Harrison has been confined to his home for several days with a very bad cold and it was feared at first that he was threatened with pneumonia, but he has improved in the last twenty-four hours and no apprehension is now felt over his conditon. He has been in unusual good health during the fall and winter and has gained some flesh since his return from the east. His present indisposition is the first inconvenience that he has suffered and the first time that he has felt it necessary to take precautions against exposure. When his residence was called he answered the telphone, and when asked how he is, replied: "I have had a severe cold for several days and have found it necessary to confine myself to the house, but am better now."

ONLY THE JAIL REMAINS

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS BURN AT IBA, P. I.

All the Supplies for Soldiers Were Destroyed—Price Put on Heads of Americans.

Manila, Feb. 23.—6:15 p. m.—The government buildings at Iba, capital of Zambales province, have been burned, the jail alone escaping the flames. The Twenty-fourth infantry's supplies were in the building.

A steamer has been sent to Iba from Manila with stores.

A detachment of the Fourth infantry has captured General Vinegra, near Cavite Viejo. General Cailles has issued a proclamation offering ten Mexican dollars apiece for the heads of Americans.

Commissioner Worcester is preparing a bill for submission to the commission, permitting the leasing of land until a government shall have been established which shall have authority to alienate the lands for mining claims. Many squatters have settled in the provinces of Benguet and Lehanto and are mining gold and other metals which abound.

The leases authorized by the proposed bill will not permit the carrying out of mining operations or the cutting of timber, but will give the lessees other advantages in the direction of ownership.

Thousands of men are working upon the government wagon road between Dagupan and Bagnio, the capital of the Benguet province, which is being constructed at a fractional part of the cost estimated by army engineers. The records of temperature at Beguio for December and January show the weather to have been remarkably cool and salubrious.

A health resort for soldiers and civilians is soon to be established there.

The Thirty-third infantry will sail on the transport Logan on March 1st, stopping at Vigan to take Companies C, E and M, which have been detained at Ilcos by smallpox, provided the quarantine is raised.

DR. STULTS VERY LOW.

Word from the bedside of Dr. C. E. Stults, of Wells street, late this afternoon is to the effect that the physician is very low, and that death can not long be delayed. He is unable to take nourishment of any character.

BEFORE BULLERMAN.

Jennie Laermerle has filed an affidavit against Charles Moreland charging him with assault and battery on Robert Laermerle.

Harry Snow is stilling having his troubles. Deputy Constable McDaniels today filed an affidavit against him for selling liquor without a state license.

NO TRACE IS LEFT

OF THE LOST RIO DE JANEIRO SAVE WRECKAGE ON SHORE.

OVER A HUNDRED LIVES LOST

IMPOSSIBLE TO OBTAIN COMPLETE LIST OF DEAD.

CONSUL WILDMAN WAS LOST

HIS FAMILY PERISHED WITH HIM IN WRECK.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—A pall of fog and rain today enveloped the spot where the City of Rio de Janeiro was wrecked yesterday morning. During the night a rain storm of unusual proportions blew up outside the Golden Gate and made the work of the searchers for the Rio's dead a task of difficulty.

Small boats, however, hovered around the scene of the wreck for the past twenty-four hours and bodies are frequently seen floating in and out of the harbor with the tide, but the roughness of the water greatly hinders the work of recovery and only one or two corpses were drawn from the water during the morning.

If any of the Rio's passengers or crew lived on the water until sunset, without meeting succor up to that time, they must have perished before this, as the hardiest person scarcely could have lived through such a night.

Some of the survivors may have been washed on the Marine county shore at obscure points, but if so, none of them have yet reported. Wreckage strews the shore on both sides of the Golden Gate and beachcombers and fishermen are reaping a harvest.

COUNTING THE LOST.

San Francisco, Feb. 23.—The sinking of the Pacific Mail steamer Rio de Janerio, after striking a rock in the Golden Gate during the dense fog yesterday morning was the most appalling disaster this coast has known for many years. Most of the bodies of the 120 or more victims are at the bottom of the sea and many of them may never be recovered. The water where the ship lies is deep and the current swift and the dead with most of the wreckage probably will be carried far out into the Pacific. The number of lives lost may never be known exactly owing to the fact that the ship's records were lost and it is practicallp impossible to learn just how many Chinese were in the steerage.

The Call today, basing its figures on statements of the Pacific Mail steamship officials, says that 122 persons perished. The Chronicle gives the number as 128 and the Examiner states that 111 cannot be accounted for.

The vessel with her valuable cargo will be a total loss. Much difficulty has been experienced in obtaing the names of the passengers and crew but the following are believed to be accurate.

THE DROWNED.

Passengers—Rounseville Wildman, United States consul general at Hong Kong; Mrs. Rounsaville Wildman, wife of the United tSates consul; Rounseville Wildman, jr., son of the United States consul; Miss Dorothy Wildman, daughter of the United States consul; Miss Kate Reidy, of San Francisco, governess of Wildman children; Mrs. Sarah W. Wakefield, of Oakland; Miss Naomi Wakefield, daughter of Mrs. Wakefield; Miss Roena Jahu, of Alameda; Alfred Hart, jeweler of Manila, formerly of San Francisco and Los Angeles; Mrs. Alfred Hart; Wm. A. Henshal, attorney, of Honolulu; Harry Guyeon, painter of Petaluma; Dr. Wm. E. Dodd, occulist, Butte, Mont.; Angelo Gussoni, foreman Lowery Sugar Plantation, Kauai; Charles Downdall, barrister, of Shanghai, with family, residing in Santa arbara; Wm. McPhee, of San Francisco, was on his way home from Honolulu; W. A. Woodworth, of Denver; Mrs. W. A. Woodworth, of Denver; H. C. Matheison, of Yokohama; H. F. Seymour, editor of the Manila American; Dr. Onkawara, a Japanese physician from Honolulu; Mrs. Onkawara, wife of the doctor; Japanese servant of Mrs. Onkawara, name unknown; Leong Chung, well-to-do Chinese student, Charles J. A. Cox, steerage passenger from Honolulu; Mr. Oda, Japanese merchant from Honolulu; Mr. Sakur, Japanese merchant from Honolulu; Mr. and Mrs. Takata, Honolulu; F. Sito, Japanese from Yokahoma; Mrs. Dika Hamasoke, Yokahoma; Miss Hikareki, Japanese, Yokahoma; Miss M. Hamasaki, Yokahoma; S. Taumer, Japanese from Kobe.

Chinese—The number of Chinese passengers lost is variously estimated at from 25 to 43.

Officers and Crew — Captain W. Ward, of San Francisco; J. C. Johnson, first officer, a Russian-Finn, of San Francisco; John Rooney, purser, resident of Ocean View; R. T. MacCoun, first assistant engineer, San Francisco; T. H. Brady, second assistant engineer, San Francisco; W. A. Monroe, third assistant engineer, San Francisco; Harry A. Scott, steward, San Francisco; Mrs. J. L. Dorman, stewardess, San Francisco; D. A. Carvin, quartermaster, lived on steamer; Edward Barwick, butcher, San Francisco; A. Malcolm, saloon watchman, lived on steamer; John A. McArthur, steerage watchman, veteran G. A. R., San Francisco; J. H. Smith, water tender, San Francisco; H. M. Lewis, water tender; Fred D. Greenway, oiler; Walter Smith, oiler; Chinese crew.

The steamship company estimates that of the Chinese crew thirty-six were drowned.

THE SAVED.

The saved passengers are: James Karpenter, mining engineer, of Oakland; Russell Harper, newspaper man, of Nagasaki; R. H. Long, produce shipper, of Petaluma; Capt. Max Hecht, German army officer; William Brander, London stock exchange broker; Miss Francis Ripley, seamstress, San Francisco; Robert Heltz, German merchant, Shanghai; Mlle Cabrielle Lehrin, French maid, of San Francisco; Mrs. Kate West, Red Cross nurse, of San Francisco; William E. Caspar, fireman on sick leave from the transport Lawton; E. C. Powell, ex-soldier from Hong Kong, homeward bound; J. Wada, Japanese professor from Honolulu. Fifteen Chinese passengers were saved as far as any record can be obtained.

Officers and Crew—Capt. Fred Jordan, pilot, San Francisco; C. Holland, third officer; Fred Lindstrum, quartermaster; G. J. Englehart, freight clerk, San Francisco; E. M. Berg, storekeeper, San Francisco; Frank Camp, ship carpenter; F. Matthewson, quartermaster; Graham Cougland, second officer; Harry Donahue, steerage steward, San Francisco; S. H. Herlthie, chief engineer, San Francisco; Dr. Arthur O'Neill, ship's surgeon, San Francisco; James Russell, watchman; N. H. Lane, water tender.

Forty-one of the Chinese crew, it is believed, escaped with their lives.

The following passengers who started on the Rio de Janerio from various Asiatic points left the steam-

(Continued on Second Page.)

COMPANIES TO CONSOLIDATE

NEW FORT WAYNE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

To be Merged Into the Inter-State, an Older Organization—Branch Office Here.

It is learned that negotiations are now under way by which the Fort Wayne Life Insurance company, an organization recently perfected by citizens of this city, is to be merged into the Inter-State Life Insurance company, of Indianapolis. President Sudlow, of the latter company, who has been in the city a day or two, has now gone to Indianapolis, but will return next week.

All the stockholders in the Fort Wayne company are to have an opportunity to secure holdings in the Inter-State, which has been doing a successful business for several years, and it is pointed out that this removes all doubt as to the safety of the investment. Instead of being compelled to construct a solid footing for the institution, they have the advantage of one already builded.

Most of the officials and many of the stockholders in the Fort Wayne company have already completed the transfer and others are doing so. It is the intention of the Inter-State to establish a branch office in this city and to work a strong force of solicitors from this point. While the stock of the Fort Wayne company was practically all taken, the company had not yet begun to issue policies.

IBSEN GROWS BETTER.

Christiania, Feb. 23.—The report cabled to the United States that Henrik Ibsen, the Norwegian poet and novelist, who has been suffering from influenza, has suffered a relapse is unfounded. On the contrary, his condition is improving daily.

Meetings still continue at the Adventist church, corner of Clinton and Holman streets. Services this evening and Sunday morning and evening.

LOOKING AT LINES

POSSIBLE PURCHASERS OF THE STREET RAILWAY.

THE MESSRS. DIETERICH HERE

NEW YORK CAPITALISTS ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARE INSPECTING THE SYSTEM

MR. DIETERICH EXPRESSES INTEREST IN FORT WAYNE.

Hon. Charles F. Dieterich, at the head of a syndicate of wealthy eastern gentlemen who may soon be owners of the street railway system in Fort Wayne, arrived in the city from New York this morning, and with his son, A. E. Dieterich, who is also largely interested in the business concerns of his father, and who has just been elected a director of the Fort Wayne Gas company.

The party is registered at the Wayne hotel, and the lateness of the arrival of their train this morning delayed somewhat the start of inspection of the lines which had been planned today. Joined by Henry C. Paul and Manager A. L. Scott, of the Fort Wayne Traction company, the gentlemen made a visit of inspection to the power house and car barns of the company. This completed the party left for a tour of the Robison park line in a special car.

It was 1 o'clock before the city was reached upon the return, and before luncheon at the Wayne hotel Mr. Dieterich was seen by a reporter for The Sentinel.

DEAL IN EMBRYO.

"We are in position to say little or nothing as yet concerning the street railway matter," said Mr. Dieterich in response to the reporter's question. "We simply came here to look over the system, study conditions and ascertain figures, and if the property can be bought right, we may make the purchase."

"What is your present impression?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, it's entirely too early to form impressions," said Mr. Dieterich. "We have been out all morning and have not yet seen half the system. We have another appointment with Mr. Scott after luncheon and will put in the afternoon going over other lines than those visited this morning."

"How long will you be in the city?" was The Sentinel's next question.

"Long enough to complete the inspection, at least," rejoined Mr. Dieterich. "We may start east tomorrow, and we may not leave until Monday or Tuesday."

"Who is with you in the matter?" asked the reporter.

"Nobody as yet," was the response, "and I am not, of course, able to say who might come in later." While Mr. Dieterich did not say so in so many words, it is certain that ample capital is at his command to carry the deal successfully if it is deemed advisable as a business proposition to do so.

WILL TAKE SOME TIME.

It is equally evident that the proposed transaction is of too great a magnitude to be rushed through hurriedly, and Mr. Dieterich and the gentlemen who are associated with him are too shrewd business men to take a step of this character unless it promises to be a profitable investment. Under the most favorable circumstances the purchase of the property is not likely to occur for some time, though a decision one way or the other is likely to be reached within the next week or two.

"I have always been pleased with Fort Wayne," said Mr. Dieterich, "and if the lines are purchased I think the city will have no occasion to complain of the outcome. We already have very large investments in Indiana, so that you see we are very decidedly interested in the welfare of Fort Wayne and other cities in this state. During the past year we have expended a good deal of money in endeavoring to improve and maintain our gas interests in this state. While our present investigation is that of a business proposition, and not wholly a philanthropy, we are not unmindful of the welfare of the cities in which we are already largely interested."

AS TO INTERURBANS.

Asked as to the reported intention to engage in the construction of interurban lines, Mr. Dieterich replied:

"That is another topic upon which it is too early to talk. It is true, however, that if we come to Fort Wayne it will be with the hope and expectation of engaging in the promotion and operation of interurban lines. This phase of the question, however, has as yet been given little consideration. We have thought a line westward connecting Fort Wayne, Logansport and Lafayette would be desirable, but absolutely nothing has been done looking to such an outcome, further than informally discussing it."

This afternoon the Messrs. Dieterich, Paul and Mr. Scott continued their trip over the various lines not visited this morning. None of the Cleveland owners of the Traction company were present.

WILL NOT DENY MARRIAGE.

London, Feb. 23.—Miss Rosie Boote, of the Floradora company, declines to confirm or deny the report of her marriage to the marquis of Headfort, but the fact is accepted by society, where it has caused an immense sensation. It is said that the marquis of Headfort's mother became aware of the young guardsman's intentions some time ago, through a letter found by his valet in the Marquis' pocket, making arrangements for Miss Boote to meet him at the registry office and get married. The valet took the letter to the marchioness who proceeded to stop the wedding. The marchioness however, went to Cairo, leaving her son in the care of his brother officers of the life guard. The latter have been keeping close watch on the marquis. They kept him practically confined to the barracks, but it is said, he managed to slip off Thursday, when the marriage is alleged to have taken place. Miss Boote played a small part in "The Messenger Boy" at the Gaiety theater and accompanied Manager George Edwards to the United States as a chorus girl in "The Runaway Girl."

MAY GET $12,500 DAMAGES

HARTZELL CLAIM FAVORABLY REPORTED ON TODAY.

Damage for Killing of Cows and Ruination of Business—The Legislature's Work.

[Special to The Sentinel.]

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—The senate committee on claims today agreed to a favorable report on the Hartzell claim for $12,500 damages, resulting from the killing of a number of dairy cows condemned as having tuberculosis, and the subsequent damage to the claimants' business as dairymen. The animals were ordered killed by the state live stock sanitary committee and the action was strongly protested by the claimants at the time. Dr. Drayer, city chemist and bacteriologist of the city of Fort Wayne, was before the committee yesterday and was one of the most important witnesses.

THE LEGISLATURE'S WORK.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—Special—The senate today passed the drainage bill and the bakeries inspection bill, and made the voting machines bill a special order for Monday. The house advanced the apportionment bill to second reading. The Lawrence bill amending improvements provisions of the Fort Wayne charter would have passed the house this morning but to want of a quorum. The senate committee on elections favors a primary election law that shall be compulsary only upon Marion, Allen, Vigo, Vanderburgh and Madison counties. The governor today sent to the legislature a message suggesting that an appropriation be made for Indiana's exhibit at the St. Louis exposition. The Fort Wayne charter bill were reported favorably to the house yesterday afternoon.

CALLS AN EXTRA SESSION

THE SENATE TO MEET FOR EXECUTIVE PURPOSES.

The Session to Begin at Once Upon the Dissolution of the Present Congress.

Washington, Feb. 23.—The president today issued a proclamation calling a special session of the senate for executive purposes immediately upon the dissolution of the present congress March 4.

Prof. F. Zucker, of Concordia college, will occupy the pulpit of Emmanuel Lutheran church on West Jefferson street tomorrow. Rev. Oress, the pastor, has suffered a severe relapse of grippe, and is unable to preach. Lenten services will be held at 7:30.

HE STRIKES BACK

RATHBONE ASSAILS REPORT OF BRISTOW.

PAPERS SENT TO THE SENATE

SAYS BRISTOW WAS TRYING TO INVOLVE HEATH.

HAD NO CHANCE OF DEFENSE

POSTMASTER THOMPSON WAS ALSO BADLY USED.

Washington, Feb. 23—Two volumes of the testimony and exhibits in the Cuba postal investigation were reported to the senate today. They consist in the main of a mass of figures, the only new matter of popular interest being statements made by ex-Director General Rathbone and E. H. Thompson, postmaster at Havana, in reply to Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's criticisms of their conduct of affairs.

Mr. Rathbone's statement is dated November 20 last, and in it he takes up and replies to Mr. Bristow's charges seriatim.

Referring to Mr. Bristow's charge that there was no contract as to prices in the purchase of postoffice furniture from the Keyless Lock company, of Indiana, Mr. Rathbone says that the statement is contradicted by Bristow's own report. He also says there was a contract with the Mosler Safe and Lock company, giving this fact as a refutation of Bristow's statement that Neely was absolute in the matter of purchases of safes, etc.

BRISTOW AFTER HEATH.

Continuing, Mr. Rathbone says:

"No opportunity was given to me to defend myself or the service which I had created until the second day before Bristow's departure. The scanty time then available was devoted by Bristow almost exclusively in the effort to find some incriminating evidence against Gen. Perry S. Heath, first assistant postmaster general, or myself, as the interview shows.

"No opportunity was given to me to explain what appeared against me or to make any showing of the time and labor devoted to me and by my subordinates in the building up of a postal service from its very foundation, nor of the obstacles that were met and overcome by us as best we could under the then existing conditions, but he suppressed documents, letters, etc., which I made a part of my statement."

Referring to the charges in connection with the Neely 'miscellaneous bills," Rathbone says:

"The statement there made involves another case of suppression, amounting to perversion of material facts. General Bristow knew, for I told him myself—and the office of the assistant auditor of the department of posts shows—that there were thirteen of the 'Neely bills,' eight of which were approved by myself, as director general, and five of which were approved by H. S. Bristow, chief clerk of the department, as acting director general, during my absence, when the duty devolved upon him of approving bills of this kind."

He infers, he says, from these and other features of the Bristow report that that official intended to "deliberately mislead by a plain perversion and suppression of facts within his own knowledge."

He says that Auditor Lawshe and not Perry S. Heath was responsible for the appointment of Dr. W. H. Reeves to a place in the Cuban service.

He charges Bristow with suppressing important parts of his (Rathbone's) testimony.

WHAT THOMPSON SAYS.

Postmaster Thompson takes exception to General Bristow's statement that he (Thompson) had caused four money orders to be issued to himself.

He says that, as a matter of fact, he purchased nine postoffice orders, but that in doing so he committed no crime; the shortage was made good.

Speaking of the Havana office in a general way, Mr. Thompson says:

"The Havana postoffice was organized under the most trying and difficult circumstances and irregularities were bound to occur. The organization and conduct of this office was such that Mr. Bristow could find no reason for a change, either in its organization or the number of employes required to conduct it. I feel that for a technical mistake on my part I have been most outrageously treated."

Egg Baking Powder....
is being demonstrated in the Crockery Department of
Rurode Dry Goods Co.,
In charge of Prof. Doyle and also at
The People's Store.
All Welcome.

Money to Loan to Salaried People.

Salaried people holding permanent positions with responsible and well established concerns or corporations can get money on their own name without endorsement. No publicity. Loans also made on furniture, pianos, etc. Better terms and rates than elsewhere. Room 2 Arcade, up stairs. Home [illegible]. Open Saturday nights from 7 to [illegible].

THE EDISON PHONOGRAPH.
All the latest Records.
Vocal and Instrumental.
PACKARD MUSIC HOUSE.
120 CALHOUN STREET.
COME IN AND HEAR.

"77"

ON A PAR!!!

A [illegible] Over the N. Y. Central and Dr. Humphreys' Specifics.

G. H. Daniels, Esq., General Passenger Agent of the N. Y. C. R. R., [illegible] said: "For years I have [illegible] Humphrey's Specifics. [illegible] It is the most reliable [illegible]" [illegible] Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co. Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GRIP

NOTICE.

To all who are suffering with headache, kidney or bladder trouble. We recommend and sell Dr. Iman's kidney cure, a pure and reliable vegetable compound. It is pleasant to take, quick to act and the most sure to cure.

PELLENS & FOLSTER.

H. M. METZGER
Fire Insurance,
ROOM 3, SCHMITZ BLOCK.
Telephone 580.

Office 'phone 261. Residence 1047.
Robert Spice,
PLUMBER, STEAM and GAS FITTER...
48 WEST MAIN STREET.

DR. S. H. HAVICE,
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT SURGEON.
26 WEST WAYNE STREET.
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Office hours—9:30 to 12 m. and 2 to 4

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, by order of the Allen Circuit Court of Allen County, Indiana, will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, March 27th, 1901, and on each succeeding day until sale be made at 10 o'clock a. m., at the law offices of Breen & Morris, floor 2, of the Hamilton National Bank Building, at the northwest corner of Calhoun and Main streets, in the City of Fort Wayne, Indiana, for not less than two-thirds (2-3) of its appraised value, the following described real estate in Allen County, Indiana:

The undivided two-thirds (2-3) of the west half (½) of lot numbered 103, in Hanna's addition to the city of Fort Wayne, and the undivided two-thirds (2-3) of lot numbered 205, in Hanna's addition to the City of Fort Wayne.

TERMS OF SALE.

One third (1-3) cash in hand, one-third (1-3) in six (6) months and one-third (1-3) in twelve (12) months, deferred payments to be evidenced by notes of the purchaser, bearing six (6) per cent. interest, with freehold surety and secured by a mortgage on said premises.

WILLIAM L. MOELLERING.
Administrator, With the Will Annexed, of the Estate of Henry A. Moellering, Deceased.
BREEN & MORRIS.
Attorneys for Administrator
d-f23,m2,9,16

MONDAY THE DATE

FOR BEGINNING THE AUDITORIUM CANVASS.

EVERY HOME TO BE VISITED

IN THE BIG CAMPAIGN FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.

HOPE TO RAISE FUND QUICKLY

SOLICITORS GET SUPPLIES AND FINAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Next Monday has been selected as the date for beginning the active solicitation of subscriptions for the new auditorium, and on that day a small army of 250 citizens with the pride and welfare of Fort Wayne at heart will inaugurate a campaign that promises to stand out memorably for years to come. No previous canvass of the city for any project has in any measure approached the present one, either in scope or in systematic detail. The entire city is deeply interested and the work will be prosecuted with an enthusiastic vigor. A week or ten days later the committee in charge of the work confidently expects to be able to point proudly to a subscription roll that will safely provide for the construction of an auditorium that will be a splendid monument to the generosity and public spirit of Fort Wayne and its people.

SUPPLIES ARE ISSUED.

There was abundant enthusiasm at the meeting of the soliciting committee held last evening at the rooms of the Commercial club, and the attendance was good. Chairman G. W. Beers, of the auditorium committee, presided, while T. F. Thieme, chairman of the soliciting committee, attended to the distribution of the notes, receipts, blanks and advertising matter to the solicitors. As the wards were called in rotation the solicitors stepped forward and receipted for the supplies, and after all had been distributed the ward committees held meetings in various parts of the room arranging final details for the canvass which is to begin Monday.

The auditorium is designed first and foremost to be a people's structure, and the solicitors will make a canvass of every home in the city, and it is hoped to bring many thousands of stockholders into the gigantic enterprise. The solicitation will be active and thorough, and there is already a healthy rivalry between the ward committees as to which shall first thoroughly canvass his territory, and which shall secure the greatest total amount of subscriptions. A marked spirit of ward pride is developing, and the chairmen and solicitors are making enthusiastic predictions for the various sections of the city.

MUCH ENCOURAGEMENT.

While the supplies were being distributed Chairman Beers called upon a number of speakers. Their responses were of the most hopeful tone, and demonstrated that the hearts of the people are in this popular movement. Charles McCulloch expressed the confident belief that the persistent efforts of the committee would be crowned with a splendid success. Fort Wayne's future as Mr. McCulloch sees it is radiant with promise, and he believed the city was approaching a period of prosperity such as it has never known. He believed the outlook for building of every kind more encouraging than ever before, and he was confident that within a short time a large system of interurban electric railways would contribute much to the building of the city. The auditorium project appealed to all the people as no other enterprise has ever done, and he thought the head of every family ought to see that stock was subscribed for every member of the family. He thought the prosperous outlook guaranteed that subscriptions could be made with the assurance that they could be safely met.

Mayor Scherer said he had found a widespread interest in the auditorium project, and he thought as the people became better acquainted with the aims and intentions of the committee the subscriptions will be numerous and liberal. Dr. W. O. Gross, W. H. McClelland, Charles R. Lane and others spoke along similar lines. The intervening time will be occupied in final details for the canvass, and Monday morning the actual work of solicitation begins in earnest.

OYSTERS TO FIGURE IN DIVORCE

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—A development here in the George W. Allen case seems to indicate that his wife is preparing to make a vigorous defense when the divorce suit filed by her husband comes up for trial. In his petition the ex-mayor of St. Louis charges that his wife is addicted to the use of intoxicants. From the development here it appears that she may charge that her husband is a habitual oyster eater. At the request of Mrs. Allen a copy of a newspaper has been forwarded to her in New York, containing an account of an oyster-eating feat in which Allen figured as hero. The story was published January 2, 1895, and is to the effect that George W. Allen on a wager ate 108 bluepoints.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SERVICE.

The following program will be rendered at Christ's Lutheran church Sunday evening by the Sunday school:

Organ Prelude.........Miss Yarian
Anthem .... Choir
Invocation .... Pastor
Responsive Scripture Lesson.
Gloria Patri.
New Testament Lesson.
The Lord's Prayer.
Reading "Our Twentieth Century Motto" .... Bessie Stout
"The Planting of the Church"—Questions and answers.
Song—"Bring Them In"........ .... By the Little Ones
"Growth of the Church"—Responses by Teachers.
Song—"Wake the Song of Jubilee" .... School
"Some Mission Facts".......... ....J. W. Minehart
Song—"Savior Sprinkle Many Nations" .... School
Recitation—"Giving for Missions" ....Edith and Frank Webster
Solo .... Lulu Meyer
Recitation—"My Light, Your Light" .... Hazel Smutz
Recitation "The Lord's Work".. ....Six Little Ones
Song—"Who Will Volunteer?"... .... School
Recitation—"The Missionary Doll, or Giving the Dearest"...... .... Ethel Lechler
Address "The Offering of Three Lives" .... Pastor
Prayer for Missions...Congregation
Offering for Missions.
Song—"Jesus Shall Reign Whar'er the Sun" .... Congregation
Benediction.

DIED AT PLYMOUTH.

Word was received in the city today of the death of Henry Lenfesty, which occurred at Plymouth. His son, S. W. Lenfesty, and daughter, Mrs. Theo. A. Weaver, of this city, were at the bedside when death came. Mr. Lenfesty had been a resident of Plymouth more than twenty years and leaves a wide acquaintance. Surviving are the widow and three children, S. W. Lenfesty, of the Pittsburg railroad; Edward S. Lenfesty, formerly of this city, and Mrs. Theo. A. Weaver. H. G. Quivey and Miss Florence Quivey are grandchildren of the deceased.

EDUCATOR AND $15,000 GONE.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 23.—News reached here from Jackson county that A. J. Wolridge, former superintendent of public instruction, has mysteriously disappeared and that his shortage will reach something like $15,000. The new superintendent has just taken charge and found the shortage simultaneously with the disappearance of Wolridge. It is stated that Wolridge has gone west. He has been prominent in Florida politics for years.

ECZEMA; NO CURE NO PAY.

Your druggist will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Ringworm, Tetter, Old Ulcers and Sores, Pimples and Blackheads on the face, Itching Humors, Dandruff and all Skin Diseases no matter of how long standing. Price 50c. If your druggist should fail to have it send us 50c in postage stamps and we will forward same by mail. And at any time you notify us that the cure was not satisfactory we will promptly return your money. Your druggist will tell you that we are reliable, as our LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE Tablets, which have a national reputation for colds, are handled by all druggists. Address PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

The Musicians' union will hold its regular monthly meeting tomorrow afternoon at Musicians' hall in the Elektron building.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine
Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets
the remedy that cures a cold in one day

The Olympia band has wound up its fair accounts and finds that there is a handsome balance, in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars standing on the right side of the ledger.

HOW TO TELL THE GENUINE.

The signature of E. W. Grove appears on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine.

The Jeffersonian club will give a genuine stag progressive pedro party at the club rooms a week from next Wednesday night. Arrangements are being made for an exceptionally good time.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Mrs. Wesley Richardson has returned from Upper Sandusky, Ohio, where she attended a sick sister.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP

Laxative Bromo-Quinine removes the cause

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ehinger and two daughters left this evening for a visit at Logansport.

NO TRACE IS LEFT

(Continued from First Page.)

er at Honolulu on stip-over tickets: H. S. Olcott, from Yokohoma; Mr. Heises, from Shanghai; Edward Secretan, from Shanghai; W. W. Caseler and wife, from Hong Kong; W. C. Lore, from Hong Kong; Mrs. C. F. McIntosh, from Hong Kong; L. P. Horn, from Shanghai.

IDENTIFIED DEAD.

The bodies of eleven victims lie at the morgue. Only seven of them have been identified. They are:

Mrs. Sarah W. Wakefield, aged fifty, a native of New York, widow of the late S. B. Wakefield, of Oakland.

Mrs. Alfred Hart, of Manila, formerly of Los Angeles and wife of Alfred Hart, who was also lost in the wreck.

Charles Dowdall, a barrister of Shanghai.

Edward Barwick, a German, forty-five years old, butcher on the Rio, San Francisco.

Angelo Gursino, identified as an employe on a sugar plantation at Shrecklesville, H. I.

Mrs. Julia Doherman, aged fifty-five, stewardess on the Rio.

A Japanese, identified as the engineer's mess boy, name unknown.

Four unidentified Chinese.

NO ATTEMPT TO FIX BLAME.

No attempt has been made to place the blame for the disaster, but the Pacific Mail company's officials state that the pilot was subject to the orders of Captain Ward, who went down with the vessel.

The wreck of the Rio, which for a while hung on a pinnacle of the rock where she struck in the Golden Gate so that the parts of the upper works were visible, has slid off into deep water and is now entirely out of sight.

Fort Point, where Pilot Jordan claims the vessel struck, marks the narrowest point of the entrance to the bay and is usually given a wide berth by mariners. The tide here runs high and at times has a swirling motion.

Off Fort Point lie several sunken rocks, forming a dangerous ledge on the southern edge of the fair way of the Golden Gate, but close under the shore.

There is a light on top of the Fort and a fog bell, but the latter cannot be heard far when a westerly wind is blowing.

PILOT AN OLD MARINER.

Pilot Captain Jordan has been a master mariner on this coast for over twenty years. He came from the Atlantic coast. Previous to being appointed a pilot about twelve years ago Jordan was in charge of the Wellington, Bristol and other coal vessels plying between this port and Puget Sound. He was a remarkably successful navigator and never before had any notable misfortune.

Jordan declares the loss of the steamer could not have been foreseen. According to his story the vessel drifted about a mile broadside in the fog that enveloped the home-bound steamer like a pall and no man could have judged either the direction or the velocity of the invisible current that changed her course and sent her on the Fort Point ledge.

HAD SEVERAL ACCIDENTS.

Since 1890 the Rio had several accidents. In August, 1890, she was in collision with the British steamer Bombay and was severely damaged. This occurred in Hong Kong harbor.

In December, 1895, she went ashore at South Kagoshimo, Japan, and was so badly damaged that her cargo was discharged and the vessel docked for repairs.

In March, 1896, the Rio started from Honolulu for Yokohama. Continuous heavy headweather was encountered and when the Japanese coast was still 1,200 miles away it was found that there was only 250 tons of coal in the bunkers. The steamship was run back to Honolulu, but before she got there the cabins and state rooms had been gutted in order to provide fuel for the furnaces.

In May, 1899, she collided with an unknown Japanese steamer off Honimoku, Japan, but was not seriously damaged.

HAS LOST MANY SHIPS.

During the past fifty years the Pacific Mail Steamship company has lost nineteen of its fleet. The foundering of the Rio de Janeiro does not result in the greatest loss of life, as 209 of the 300 passengers on the Golden Gate were lost off the coast of Mexico in 1862, while 400 Chinese were lost in the wreck of the steamer Japan off the Chinese coast in the early 70's.

Freight Clerk Englehart, of the Rio, who was saved, said today that Captain Ward could not have locked himself in his cabin. "The last I saw of Captain Ward he was standing on the bridge and was tying the rope of the whistle to the rail. This was done to keep the whistle blowing all the time. I am sure that the ship sank so quickly that Captain Ward did not have time to reach the cabin."

THE LOST STEAMER.

Chester, Pa., Feb. 23.—The steamship Rio de Janerio as one of a fleet of Pacific Mail steamships built at the Roach ship yard in this city, although she was not contracted for by the Pacific company at the time of her building.

In 1877 the late John Roach conceived the idea that a fleet of first class American ships running to South American ports would build up American trade in that section and prove a profitable investment and he organized a company among his friends and built and equipped two fine ships for the trade as his share of the capitalization.

It was believed that congress would aid the enterprise by giving the line a subsidy for carrying the mail and the new ships Rio de Janerio and City of Para were built for the service.

The Rio de Janerio was launched on March 6, 1878, and just one month later on April 6, the City of Para was launched. This was a great occasion in Chester and President Hayes and several members of his cabinet were present as the guests of the veteran ship builder.

President Hayes stood on the deck of the Rio de Janerio and from this point of vantage saw the Para slide down the ways.

In speaking o the loss of the Rio de Janiero, John B. Roach, president of the ship building company, said:

"The rapid sinking of the ship was due to the fact that she was not built as modern ships are, with water-tight bulkheads dividing the vessel up into comparatively small compartments. At the time the Rio was built this practice of insuring the safety of vessels had not been developed as it is today. The Rio was a stanch and sturdy ship, splendidly constructed, and had proved her sea-worthiness in a dozen typhoons, but the lack of water-tight bulkheads was a fatal defect in case the ship struck a reef which tore a large hole in her."

STRUCK A SPECIAL OFFICER

GROVER JAMEY, A LAD, FINED IN POLICE COURT.

Had Trouble With the Peace Guardian at Temple Theater—Heard in the City Hall.

James Phoebus, the special policeman at the Masonic Temple, appeared in police court this morning with an eye that had seen better days. Grover Jamey, a lad who was responsible for the condition of the officer's eye, was also an interested visitor. Last night Jamey was smoking in the lobby of the theater upstairs and was told by the officer to stop. Some words resulted and Phoebus ordered young Jamey downstairs. The boy said if the officer thought he could put him down to cut loose. The officer thought he could, and cut; hence the eye, because the young fellow, who does not appear to be over eighteen, proved himself pretty handy with his mitts and did considerable business with the other fellow's face. The mayor assessed a fine of $1 and costs for assault and battery and Jamey stayed the docket.

HEARD AT THE CITY HALL.

A water pipe burst at No. 78 Barr street and was reported. The break was repaired before any damage was done.

In same mysterious manner a fire originated last evening in the cellar of Ankenbruck & Potthoff's grocery store, on East Washington street. An alarm of fire was turned in and the department responded promptly, but its services were not needed, as the proprietors of the store succeeded in extinguishing the blaze before the arrival of the apparatus.

A party of hilarious gentlemen who had not yet recovered from the effect of a Mardi Gras celebration broke the large sign in front of the Transfer restaurant, corner of Main and Calhoun streets.

A case of diphtheria has been reported at No. 254 East Jefferson street.

William Hicks was drunk some days ago and fell on the street and brok his ankle. He was taken to the hospital department of the jail and was gven a sentence of eleven days for drunkenness. His time expired today, and being unable to walk or leave the jail, and having no place to go to anyway, an affidavit for vagrancy was filed against him and he was sentenced to remain sixteen days more. At the expiration of his second term he may be able to take care of himself.

Dr. Drayer has returned from Indianapolis, where he was called as a witness in the claim of Hartzell Bros. against the state for the loss of some dairy cows several years ago which were ordered killed by the board of halth.

Fred Einstedler has been granted a building permit to make an addition to his house at No. 18 Zollars avenue, at a cost of $400.

The city board of health met yesterday afternoon, but transacted no business save the allowing of a number of bills.

Miss Blanche L. Smith, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Douglas, of 20 West Lewis street, for several days, left for her home in Chicago today.

WOMAN'S KIDNEY TROUBLES

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is Especially Successful in Curing this Fatal Woman's Disease.

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless early and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave exhaustive study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—was careful to see that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was sure to control that fatal disease, woman's kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.

The following letters will show how marvellously successful it is:

Aug. 6, 1899.

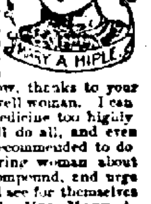
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I am failing very fast,—since January have lost thirty-five or forty pounds. I have a yellow, muddy complexion, feel tired, and have bearing down pains. Menses have not appeared for three months; sometimes I am troubled with a white discharge, and I also have kidney and bladder trouble. . . . I have been this way for a long time, and feel so miserable I thought I would write to you, and see if you could do me any good."—MISS EDNA FREDERICK, Troy, Ohio.

Sept. 10, 1899.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound according to directions, and can say I have not felt so well for years as I do at present. Before taking your medicine a more miserable person you never saw. I could not eat or sleep, and did not care to talk with any one. I did not enjoy life at all. Now, I feel so well I cannot be grateful enough for what you have done for me. You are surely a woman's friend. Thanking you a thousand times, I remain,
Ever yours,
MISS EDNA FREDERICK,
Troy, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have taken five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and cannot praise it enough. I had headaches, leucorrhoea, falling of the womb, and kidney trouble. I also had a pain when standing or walking, and sometimes there seemed to be balls of fire in front of me, so that I could not see for about twenty minutes. Felt as tired in the morning when I got up as if I had had no sleep for two weeks. Had fainting spells, was down-hearted, and would cry."—MRS. BERTHA OFER, Second and Clayton Sts., Chester Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot find language to express the terrible suffering I have had to endure. I had female trouble, also liver, stomach, kidney, and bladder trouble. . . . I tried several doctors, also quite a number of patent medicines, and had despaired of ever getting well. At last I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, thanks to your medicine, I am a well woman. I cannot praise your medicine too highly for I know it will do all, and even more, than it is recommended to do. I tell every suffering woman about your Vegetable Compound, and urge them to try it and see for themselves what it will do."—MRS. MARY A. HIPLE, No. Manchester, Ind.



$5000 REWARD.—We have deposited with the National City Bank of Lynn, $5000, which will be paid to any person who can find that the above testimonial letters are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writer's special permission. LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

Photo by Clinedinst, Washington.

MRS. PHEBE HEARST.

Here is the most recent picture of this eminent philanthropist. Although she has a beautiful home in California, she spends most of her time during the winter at her Washington residence.

BLIZZARD AT ODESSA.

Odessa, Feb. 23.—Following a week of intermittent snowstorms, a terrific blizzard has been raging in this region since yesterday morning. The railways are blocked and numerous trains were snowed in. Many villagers are blockaded in their houses, and there is six feet of snow in the streets.

Mrs. J. M. Davidson, of Marion, Ohio, has returned to her home after a pleasant visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Estry, of 432 Broadway.

WANT A SYRINGE?

Of course, every well-regulated household wants one. But there are syringes and syringes—those that don't work and those that do. If you want the first we havn't them, if you want the last, the kind that work, and work well, and always work, we have them.

RUBBER GOODS.

We make a special feature and have constantly on hand a full, good and carefully selected line of hot-water bottles, atomizers, etc., which we sell at the lowest market prices.

Everything a well-stocked drug store ought to have, we have.

RANKE & NUSSBAUM,
88 Calhoun St. Pharmacists.

BRIDGE WORK.

Why wear partial plates when you can have Bridge Work, which is permanent, lasting and durable, and gives better satisfaction than plates at any price?

$5.00 . . .

. . . $5.00

CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

Is the only method in dental science for supplying teeth that is permanent and lasting. It is a system which permits of the fullest enjoyment while eating. The teeth supplied are stationary, and look like your own teeth and with moderate care will last a life time. We make no charge to show you specimens of this work and give the fullest explanations.

Arcade Dental Parlors,
Room 7, Arcade.
BURKETT & BAKER.
Telephone 627.
Open evenings and Sundays.

MONEY TO LOAN.

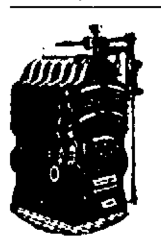
At lowest rate on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, etc., and leave the property in your possession

Payments arranged on the monthly installment plan to suit your convenience.

All business strictly confidential.

Fort Wayne Mortgage Loan Co.,

Room 2, (second floor) 44 Calhoun St., over Mergentheim's Millinery Store. Opposite Court House.



Plumbing AND .... Gas Fitting
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING.

Jahn & Meyer,
123 E. Lewis Street.
'Phone No. 526.

F. J. Zimmerly & Co.,

PLUMBING,
STEAM AND
GAS FITTING,
ELECTRIC WIRING.
GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES.
124 Calhoun Street.
'Phone 207.

NEW FIRM.
J. K. McCRACKEN.
F. C. McCRACKEN.
J. K. McCRACKEN & SON.
INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Fire. Life. Accident. Liability.
Tri-State Block, 33 East Berry St., Second Floor.

YOUNG WOMEN
Take Your Meals at the
Y. W. C. A.,
51 West Berry Street.

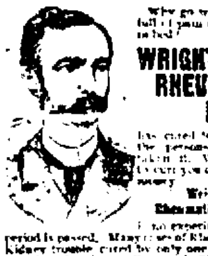
Strangers in the city referred to good boarding places. Meals served on the European plan at reasonable rates. Dinner, 11:30 to 1:30. Supper 5:30 to 6:40.

ATTENTION.

Best City Flour, $1.00 Large Sack.
Pure Buckwheat, 14c Sack.
Asbestos Matts, 2 for 5c.
Borated Talcum Powder, 5c can.
Choice Batting, 5c roll.
Best Table Oil Cloth, 15c yard.
EAST LEWIS ST. CASH STORE.
S. Ganzer, Prop.
287 E. Lewis. 'Phone, 783.

DR. P. WHITE.
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
SURGEON
OFFICE WHITE NATIONAL BANK
GLASSES ADJUSTED.
Rooms 3 and 4.
(Office hours are 9 to 12, 1:30 to 4. (Other hours by appointment.) Home phone, office 615, residence 74.

RHEUMATISM



Why go with your body full of pain or lie helpless in bed?

WRIGHT'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY

has cured 90 per cent of the persons who have taken it. We guarantee it cure you or refund your money.

Wright's Rheumatic Remedy

is no experiment, the test period is passed. Many cases of Rheumatism and Kidney trouble cured by only one bottle of our remedy, taken internally once in 24 hours. Don't be a burden upon some one. You can now avoid it. Ask your druggist. If he will not supply you send us one dollar for a bottle.

WRIGHT MEDICINE COMPANY, PERU, INDIANA.

KIDNEY CURE
FOR SALE
BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Money to Loan.
—AT—
FIVE PER CENT.
ON FARM AND CITY PROPERTY.
C. B. FITCH,
65 CLINTON STREET.

You Need Money!
WE HAVE IT.
$10. $15. $25. $75.

Or any amount you may want on your piano, household goods, horses and wagons and other like security, in fact we loan on all kinds of personal property. Everything is left in your possession and you have the use of both money and goods. All our dealings are confidential, upright and courteous. Persons momentarily embarrassed who wish above everything else to avoid publicity are the ones we desire especially to serve. You can have from one month to one year to pay it in and our payments are so small that any one can meet them. You will save money by dealing with us as our rates are the lowest and terms easiest. It will cost you nothing to get our rates.

Indiana Mortgage Loan Co.,
Room 2 Arcade, up stairs. Home 'phone 995.
Open Saturday evenings from 7 to 8.30.

Mrs. Wentworth,
Palmist and Life Reader.

Her powers are really astonishing. Tells every hope, fear and wish of your life. Her psychic knowledge excites the wonder and admiration of the most skeptical. Tells faults, qualities, capabilities, etc. In a word, she truthfully tells you everything you wish to know. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge made. Terms reasonable. Hours from 9 to 9 daily. Parlors at 114 West Main street.

Note.—All special work completed in 9 or 21 days. 2-21-6t

DENTISTRY.

DENTISTRY.
Painless Dentistry. Warranted Work. Moderate charges. Get the best.
U. S. DENTAL PARLORS,
Drs. J. A. & J. W. Williams, Mgrs.
'Phone 1178. 98 Calhoun St.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. MARY WHERY,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence, 26 Madison St.
Specialty:—Disease of Women
Telephone 470. Office hours, 9 a. m to 3:30 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

SELLS "IRRIGATED" MILK.

A certain well-known local dairyman not long ago had a number of signs printed with the legend "Irrigated Milk For Sale Here," inscribed upon them. These signs were distributed among a number of stores about the city where the dairyman sells milk. A woman entered one of these stores not long ago in quest of the juice, and seeing the sign asked the storekeeper what "irrigated" meant. The obliging tradesman replied that Webster defined "irrigated" as "watered." "What?" exclaimed the lady then, "Well, I've read jokes in the almanc about milk being watered, but I never'd a thought a milkman would own up to it, much less get them signs printed." And grasping her can more firmly she made off across the street to another shop, while the groceryman mopped his heated brow and meditatively kicked the shop cat into the cellar.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Allen County Sunday School association will be held on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week in the Berry Street M. E. church. The convention will open on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, and the program as given in The Sentinel of February 15th will be rendered. The sessions promise to be very interesting and conducive to a better appreciation of the work of the Sunday school.

U. S. Stamps are reliable. 29eod-tf

LOCAL LINES.

J. R. McCulloch is visiting in Chicago for a few days.

P. A. Randall transacted business yesterday in Auburn.

R. H. Carnahan has returned from a business visit in Boston.

Mrs. C. F. Meischang will entertain at cards Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Eva Smith, of Pierceton, is the guest of Mrs. R. Baals and daughters.

Mrs. Will Yarnelle, of Wabash, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle.

Miss Lulu Currier has returned from an extended visit in eastern cities.

Contractor Alfred Shrimpton is recovering from a recent stroke of paralysis.

Messrs. Charles Porter and Alex. Wood are at home from Purdue for a few days.

Henry Sheehan, of Toledo, a former resident of this city, is visiting friends here.

The condition of Lieut. W. S. McLeod is slightly improved and he will probably recover unless complications ensue.

Miss Mayme Fitzpatrick has returned home to Altoona, Pa., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Fitzpatrick.

Alfred Cressler, of this city, who is a student at Yale, has been elected to the editorial staff of the Yale Literary Magazine.

A case of diphtheria is reported at 254 East Jefferson street and a new case of scarlet fever exists at 203 East Creighton avenue.

Dr. J. W. Younge lectured before the Culver students this morning. Mrs. Young has been spending several days at the academy.

E. F. Yarnelle and son, Page, have left for St. Louis to visit. They will visit Mr. Yarnelle's parents in Illinois before returning home.

Mrs. Ernest Homeyer entertained a few friends Thursday afternoon in honor of Miss Anna Zwick and Miss Elizabeth Rolf, of Decatur.

The injury sustained by Mrs. Mayer in a fall a few days ago has proved more serious than was at first expected. The injury is liable to cause permanent lameness.

An oil tank in the grocery store of Ankenbruck & Pothoff, on East Washington street, became ignited accidentally last evening. The department was summoned, but the fire was extinguished before they arrived.

Dr. J. M. Dinnen has gone to Indianapolis to attend a meeting of the state medical board. Dr. Dinnen has with him petitions signed by several thousand residents of this city urging the amendment to the state medical laws.

Ralph Rose, of 270 Hoagland avenue, entertained a party of friends last evening at progressive pedro. First prizes were won by Miss Louise Humphrey and Dr. White, and the consolations went to Miss McKeag and Turton Halderman.

J. B. Harper is in Indianapolis attending a reunion of the Lambda Sigma Chi fraternity of the Indiana State university. There will be a banquet at the Grand hotel tonight and Mr. Harper will respond to the toast, "In Hoc Signo Vinces."

Tomorrow evening Rev. J. Webster Bailey, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, will preach the closing sermon of a series of three. It will be a question box service, and each person is privileged to place in the box a question written on a slip of paper, and these will be answered by Mr. Bailey from the pulpit.

Mrs. Ormby's classes in physical culture gave a most enjoyable Washington celebration in Kimball hall last evening. A pleasing program, consisting of class exercises, vocal selections and features, was given, which was followed by the minuet. Refreshments were served at the close of the program.

Mrs. Thomas C. Warner gave a beautifully appointed progressive pedro party Friday afternoon, the decorations being appropriate for the day. Mrs. F. H. Poole won first prize for games and Mrs. Amos Richey for fourteens. Mrs. A. H. Perfect and Mrs. A. W. Heit won the boobies. Lacklin served supper at 6 o'clock. Out-of-town guests were Miss Oleson, of Rock Island. Ill., and Mrs. Bewson, of Lima, Ohio.

Richmond Palladium: "A boy who stopped at the station house the other night has been located. He came here on a freight train from Hamilton, and drifted as far north as Fort Wayne where he got a job in the round house. He has been missing from home for five weeks and his parents are overjoyed to find him. His name is Fred Lentz, and he was send home today.—Miss Nellie Parker is visiting her parents, F. E. Parker and wife in Fort Wayne."

Miss Marie Erickson entertained a number of friends at progressive pedro Friday evening. The house was beautifully decorated in red, white and blue bunting and cut flowers. At a late hour a delicious four-course luncheon was served. The first prizes in cards were won by Miss Adelaide Koellinger and C. J. Nelson, while the boobies went to Miss Viola Winkelmeyer and William Kaiser. The first prizes in the guessing contest were won by Miss Yetta Lenz and Louis Kramer, while Miss Louise Kramer and C. J. Nelson captured the boobies.

Lost Hair Restored!

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. And then, what you don't need now you can use some other time just as well.

It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, restore color to gray hair, cure dandruff, and keep the hair soft and glossy. There's a great deal of good and an immense amount of satisfaction in every bottle of it.

One dollar a bottle.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us $1.00 and we will express a bottle to you, all charges prepaid. Be sure and give us your nearest express office.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Send for our handsome book on The Hair

DR. TALMAGE WAS HERE.

Dr. and Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage were in the city for a few hours last evening and the short time they were here was spent in the palatial and spacious Pennsylvania depot. The noted divine and his wife came in over the Wabash at 6:47 and remained until 9:30. Dr. Talmage lectured in Kokomo Thursday night, and was on his way to his home in Washington, D. C.

JOHNSON DIVORCE SUIT.

Bluffton, Ind., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Russell Johnson, wife of a prominent business man of this city, has filed a suit for divorce and alimony and asks $350 for the support of one child, of which she asks the custody. Mrs. Johnson left Thursday to visit friends in Garrett. Mr. Johnson announces that he will file a cross-complaint that will create a social sensation in this city.

WOMAN'S BODY PETRIFIED.

Richmond, Ind., Feb. 23.—The body of Mrs. Thompson Smith, which was removed from the cemtery near Fountain City to be reinterred, was found to be petrified. The features, teeth and hair were th same as when the body was placed in the grave. The body was as white as chalk and the only missing part was a small portion of one foot. It took four persons to lift the body.

Mrs. W. P. Breen is recovering from an attack of the grip.

AN OFFICER'S WIFE

Comments On the Food Question.

"I had a very curious experience with food and its relation to the body. Some time ago, from unavoidable exposure to a high wind for some time, I was attacked seriously with neuralgia in the head, which ultimately became chronic and I suffered much, as added to the pain I had a strange roaring or surging sound in my head, which kept me awake at night, and was of the most unpleasant character.

"It was not in the ears, but seemed in the very center of the head, and was extremely distressing. Occasionally I had dizziness come over me with the strange roaring. Medicines seemed to produce no beneficial result. I finally concluded that the famous brain food known as Grape-Nuts would be the proper thing for me to use, and I started in, using it every day.

"At once I began to recover; the neuralgia pains left and steadily and surely the distressing roaring in my brain, which had so tortured me, began to disappear. It grew fainter and fainter, with long spells of rest between the return of the hateful noises, until, in a comparatively short time, they stopped completely and entirely.

"I am now permanently free from this distressing affliction. My head is entirely well and strong, with that bright feeling which we refer to as 'clear as a bell.' Apart from the wonderful value of the food, it is a most delicious article and I can assure you I have an ardently consuming affection for it.

"This is a plain, honest statement of my case and what Grape-Nuts food has done for me. I shall ever be grateful from my heart that it has been given to the world and I have been one of the fortunate people to use it. I neglected to say that I have gained remarkably in my general health and strength and in flesh also since beginning the use of Grape-Nuts. I have not had an opportunity to weigh myself, but my appearance is sufficient. Please kindly withhold my name from publication if you use this letter." The lady is located at the government fort at Omaha, Neb. Name given upon application to Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle, Creek, Mich.

THE HANDKERCHIEF CARNIVAL

The program this evening for the bazaar now being held in Knights of Columbus hall for the benefit of Hope hospital will be the best yet, and among those who will take part are Mrs. S. C. Moffat, Mrs. William Miles, Miss Helen Mohr, Miss Isabel McClure, Miss Minnie Frank, Miss Clara Paul and Miss Blanche Hattersley, and the Apollo quartet. The attendance last night was very large and the dancing, which formed the chief amusement of the evening, was very pretty. A number of young ladies were gowned in colonial fashion, though but one gentleman appeared in the costume of ye olden time, with wig, buckles and knickerbockers. Owing to the number of people in the hall a dance program could not comfortably be carried out. Few handkerchiefs were sold, but the various booths did a thriving business. Miss Hoffman and Mrs. Hartnett served coffee and sandwiches, the Misses Hoffman, Miss Knight, Miss Hamilton Miss Woodworth and Miss Barrett the lemonade. Mrs. J. A. Stutz presided at the candy booth, assisted by a number of young ladies.

WELL KNOWN GOLFER KILLED.

Denver, Colo., Feb. 23—James Russell, Scotch golf instructor for the Overland Park club, was instantly killed in a dance hall last night by the accidental discharge of a revolver. Russell was a well known golfer and won a game from Vardon during the English champion's recent visit here.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Salvation Oil cures Rheumatism. 15 & 25 cts

KEEP WARM.

Every man and woman can do it by having their clothing made by O. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry Street. 27tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Six-room house. Inquire at 86 Brackenridge street.

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished front room, with board, at 90 East Wayne St. 19tf

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, with bath and gas. Inquire, 22 West Main St. 12-1mo.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, with or without board—Inquire 225 West Main St. 2-21-1mo

FOR RENT No. 142 Columbia Ave.; No. 4 Thomas St.; No. 401 Hanna St. W. E. Doud. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Two modern houses; central location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR RENT—A furnished front room for gentleman; bath and telephone, 63 West Jefferson St. 23-6t

FOR RENT—Two room cottage for light housekeeping, also furnished rooms. Apply 39 W. Washington Street. 7-tf

FOR RENT—Room, with or without board, including bath. Day boarders wanted. Mrs. Keller, 46 W. Wayne. 15tf

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms; bath, heat and electric light; with or without board. Inquire 223 W. Main St. 2-21-1m

FOR RENT—Pleasant rooms, single or en suite, with privilege of bath, and board if desired, 15 Clay St., near Berry. 7-tf

FOR RENT—One nice furnished room suitable for two—all conveniences—with or without board. Also a good barn for rent at 114 Clinton St. 21-6t

FOR RENT—The two store rooms fronting on Barry street, in Nindo block, northwest corner of Barry and Harrison streets. Inquire at the Old National bank. 6-tf

FOR RENT—A pleasant furnished room with board; can also accommodate a few table boarders; bath and all conveniences; terms reasonable. 29 East Washington St. 6-1mo

FOR RENT—No. 18 Monroe St., house in elegant condition, hot and cold water, cistern, good cellar, natural and artificial gas and furnace. Inquire of H. N. Ward, 233 W. Berry. 23-6t

FOR RENT—Lodge room can be had by parties desiring it on either on Wednesday or Friday evening at very reasonable price; nice dancing floor in same building to rent on any Saturday afternoon or evening. Telephone 1082, new 'phone. 10tf

FOR RENT Dwellings Nos. 187 W. Berry St., 273 W. Wayne St., 330 W. Washington St., 205 W. DeWald St., 52 E. Berry St., office rooms; 33 St. Mary's Ave.; 25 Baker Ave.; 280 W. Berry St.; 6 Lincoln Ave.; 433 Lafayette St. and stable; 206 Spy Run Ave.; property to sell and money to loan. Schrader & Wilson No. 7 Court St. 10-tf

WANTED.

WANTED—Deafness cured or no pay. C. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis. 16, 23, 2, 9

WANTED—Lady correspondent from 30 to 45. Address Postoffice box 29, City. 22-2t

WANTED—Girl for general housework; one that sleeps at home. Apply 264 W. DeWald St.

WANTED—If you want to borrow money see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

WANTED—Everywhere—Hustlers to tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; no canvassing; good pay. Sun Advertising Bureau, Chicago.

WANTED—Salesman—To handle our automatic or self-operating sprayer; splendid chance for hustler. Address L. P. Gunson & Co., Rochester, N. Y. 23-2t

WANTED—Traveling man for Indiana; $65 monthly; permanent position; special line. Address Road Manager, 330 Dearborn St., Office 350, Chicago.

WANTED—An Idea.—Snoring is awful; an invention to cure it would pay. W. G. Burns, Patent Attorney, 80 Calhount St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—Ladies and gents out of employment can hear of a good paying business by calling or writing to Prof. Jas. J. Quinn, 22 West Main St., room 9. 18t6

WANTED—Agents—Sell steel pens and build up a business of your own; 150 per cent. profit; every inducement given to hustlers. Nickeloid Pen Co., Box 302, New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Agents for successful substitute for corset; a boon for medium and slender women; gives a perfect figure without padding. Wright Bust Form Co., factory, Newark, N. J. f16-26t

WANTED—A young lady, trustworthy and experienced, desires a situation as cashier, clerk or office attendant, etc., in some establishment. References given. Address, A. H., Box 199. 23-2t

WANTED—Young man over 21 for permanent traveling position in Indiana; $60 monthly and all expenses to start; advancement; references; self-addressed envelope for particulars. F. Gillis, Pontiac building, Chicago.

WANTED—Trustworthy person to travel for old established, reliable house; positively no canvassing required; salary $780 and expenses; inclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Manager, 385 Caxton building, Chicago. 2-9-16-23

WANTED—Every man, woman, and child to call at the Citizen's Trust company, corner Berry and Clinton, and ask for one of the handsomest banks, furnished to all who desire to save money. Capital, $200,000. Interest paid on deposits. 6tf

WANTED—Mrs. Fitzgerald's employment office, 39 W. Washington St., have first-class girls and good housekeepers wanting places, in or out of city; places waiting for dining room girls out of city; good stenographer wants place. 16-tf

WANTED—Men to learn barber trade. We can offer better inducements now than any other season; prepare for spring rush; only eight weeks required; tools presented; positions guaranteed; catalogue mailed free. Moler Barber College, Chicago, Ill. 23-12t

WANTED—Male Help—Positions under the government—Thousands of appointments will be made from civil service examinations to be held everywhere in March and April. Catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C. 16-23

WANTED—Manager; energetic man to manage branch; old established house; no soliciting; office duties wholly; salary $125 month and extra commissions; yearly engagement; chance rapid advancement for man of ability; experience not necessary; must furnish good references and $800 cash. Manager, Drawer 74, New Haven, Ct. 26-26t

WANTED—Persons suffering from Coughs, Weak Lungs, Consumption, even Tuberculosis, resulting from La Grippe, or other disease to try Tubercine; C. F. Beyerline, No. 33 Boone street, was permanently cured after suffering with consumption for nine years; Tubercine is highly endorsed by the United States health reports; on sale at 67 East Main street; price $1.00 per bottle. 26-eod-2m

MONEY TO LOAN—Money to loan at 4½ and 5 per cent, with privilege of partial payments; also money loaned on personal security; property for sale. P. A. & F. F. Randall, Bass Block, Fort Wayne, d-wtf

Twenty-eight of the counties of southern Michigan have lost 40,000 rural population in the past ten years.

Subscribe for The Sentinel.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage on West Creighton ave.; price, $1,650. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—100 acres, 7 miles from Fort Wayne. Address Fred Rolland, Rural Route No. 6, city. 1-15 Sa d w

FOR SALE—If you want money on personal security see "ad" on second page, first column. Room 3, Arcade, upstairs. 18tf

FOR SALE—New, modern residence on West Washington boulevard, only $4,500. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Large modern house, 46 Huestis ave.; will be sold at highest offer obtainable in next 10 days. W. E. Doud. 7tf

FOR SALE—Fine large buffalo robe, lined; one fur overcoat suitable for motorman or coachman. Enquire at 39 Douglas Ave. eod2-9-1m

FOR SALE—A choice farm, south of city; belongs to heirs and must sell; it is certainly a bargain. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—One of the fine West Berry St. homes; very desirable; owner intends to leave the city. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Two full lots, with partial modern improvements, on Douglas ave.; prices cut to $3,500 and $3,700. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—100-foot corner on down town west end street; owner non-resident and wants offer; fine for investment. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Some choice building lots on West Creighton, Fairfield and South Broadway; finest residence location. W. E. Doud, over Old National bank. 7tf

FOR SALE—Or exchange—70 acre farm for city property or vacant lots; would pay difference if any. For particulars call or address, R. W. Cecil, No. 10 North St. 23-1m

FOR SALE—Cheap—6 room cottage, 105 Taylor St., with full lot, one square from Broadway. For particulars call at 36 Baker St. We will sell to suit purchaser. 16-tf

FOR SALE—We want everybody to come in and see our bargain counter, on which you will find a great many things that you can use and do not know you need it till you see it, at Libbing & Co.'s, 39 E. and 23 W. Main street.

FOR SALE — Typewriters — Great slaughter in prices. New Manhattans at less than half manufacturer's price. No. 2 Caligraphs, second hand in first class condition $15, $20, and $25 each. F. S. Webster Co., 141 Madison St., Chicago.

FOR SALE—Bargains—Three Washington boulevard residences; five-room cottage on Boone street; choice vacant lot on Boone street; seven-room house on Smith street; choice lot in Lakeside, one-half price. J. T. Wagner, Real Estate and Loans, 23 Court St. 1-11-1m

FOR SALE—At a bargain—No. 176 Griffith St.; also 27 lots in Bloomingdale; houses erected on same on monthly payments; property for sale in all parts of the city; money to loan; also represent a number of the best fire insurance companies; property bought and sold. Office at drug store, 51 E. Main St. K. J. Bauer. 2-12-1m

FOR SALE—A first-class brick house on Baker street; must be sold. Also two good seven-room houses on Walton Ave. These houses are new. Well sell on part payment down; balance monthly payments. Who wants a fine lot on W. Wayne St? Will build for you on these lots. Come and see me and find out particulars. L. F. Curdes, 3 and 4 Pixley-Long block. 1-3-tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 acres in Kolkaska county, Mich.; 160 acres in Nebraska state; 500 acres in Whitley Co., Ind.; 160 acres 9 miles west of city; 63 acres 11 miles east of city; 66 acre tract 8 miles east of city; 10 acres 6 miles west of city; 40 acres 9 miles north of city; also 15 resident properties in city at bargains. R. C. Niswonger & Co., 18 Harrison St., city. 6-26-d-a-w-tf

FOR SALE—Choice real estate—The following lots at reasonable prices, with best possible terms. The lots are well located. Refer to city map: Lots 31, 32, 55, 72, 89, 90, 91, 122, 123, 134, 138, 139, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 136, part 101, 102, White's First add.; lot 39, Lillie's addition; ½ lot 15, Wilt's add. (improved); lot 4, White's Third addition; lots 192, 190. Vordermark's add.; lot 96, Wayne Heights; lots 123, 124, 197, 163, 164, 165, 167, Fletcher's add.; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 41, 42, 43, 33, 34, Taylor & Abbott's add.; lot 22, Crescent add. A warrantee deed and abstract furnished. Sold on monthly payments or 1 to 5 years' time. A good chance for investment. Inquire of A. B. White, care White Fruit House.

A CASE OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

YOU never cut off three-quarters of a new cake of soap and throw it away! Yet you pay twice the price of Ivory Soap for a cake of "tinted" toilet soap less than half as large. Your little cake of toilet soap costs you four times the price of Ivory, for it lasts only half as long and costs twice as much. No money can buy purer or better soap than Ivory. If it came in dainty paper, all scented and colored, you would pay fifteen cents for a very small cake of it.

The Evening Sentinel.

BY E. A. K. HACKETT.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901.

TONIGHT.

Handkerchief Bazaar In Knights of Columbus hall, for benefit of Hope hospital.

Street Railway Employes Regular meeting of No. 136 at 136 Calhoun street, midnight.

Stationary Firemen Regular meeting of No. 40 at Main and Clinton streets.

Lodges Mad Anthony Hive No. 27, L. O. T. M.; Rathbone Sisters; Wayne Lodge No. 25, F. & A. M.

Masonic Temple—"The Girl From Maxim's."

The insistance of those powers who want China to settle now and on the spot appears to be based on the theory that if the present civilising operations continue there will soon be no spot left.

Perhaps the most pitiable feature of the probability of a long and complicated civil war in Spain is, that except to the few people immediately concerned, it is now of only the very slightest importance.

It seems to have been discovered that Postmaster Gordon, of Chicago, made a contribution of $100 to the republican campaign fund last fall, and his sudden resignation of his office is ascribed to the shock this has caused to certain virtuous members of the national republican committee who have only just heard of it, and who believe that with a salary of $6,000 a year a contribution of $100 was absurdedly small.

This is the day of big things, and we are constantly breaking records. Fifteen years ago William H. Vanderbilt, in the course of a railroad transaction, drew a check for $6,000,000, and it was duly honored. That aroused a vast amount of public discussion at the time. The newspapers published a fac-simile of the check, and it was noted as the largest ever drawn. But we have gone far ahead of that. The other day, in finishing up one of his colossal deals, J. Pierpont Morgan made out a check for $23,000,000 And that remains as really the biggest one on record.

VENEZUELA'S ASPHALT.

While the rival asphalt corporations fight among themselves and seek to embroil the United States and Venezuela in their battle of kites and crows, the American public can hardly be without interest in the subject of the dispute. The American people know little and care less about the merits of the rival claims to control of the asphalt supply, but now that asphalt has become the favorite substance for street paving in every American city, they are interested in the source and extent of the supply and the possibilities of its exhaustion.

Largo La Brea, or the Lake of Pitch, as it is known to the Venezuelans, is in area about five miles in length by three in width, divided in part by a narrow ridge of dry land with a few stunted trees upon it. Its depth no man knows, for every excavation into its surface fills up from the edges. All the asphalt that has been shipped away from this mine of natural wealth has left no greater impression upon the surface of the lake of black pitch than is left by pulling a finger out of a basin of water. No perceptible settling of the surface at the edges is shown as yet. At certain seasons it is covered with a tall grass which at other seasons takes fire and burns over the entire surface without affecting the asphalt except to crust it for an inch or so on the top.

The lake is situated on the mainland about 100 miles to the west of Port of Spain, on the Island of Trinidad, and is accessible to shipping by the Gulf of Paria and the San Juan river, which will admit vessels with a draft of eighteen or twenty feet. The mined asphalt from the lake is brought to the shipping wharf, upon a branch of the San Juan river, by a narrow gauge railway about six miles in length. One of the contesting corporations propose to reach the Gulf of Paria farther to the north with a narrow gauge railway about nine miles in length. For the present two American and one Venezuelan syndicate lay claim to the entire deposit. Diplomacy and the courts will have to settle the rival claims.

That the deposit will constitute a mine of wealth to those who are finally able to secure control of it goes without saying. The general public is more concerned, however, with the extent of the supply than with the question of who shall get rich out of it, and to all present appearances this promises to be practically inexhaustible. That we are in any danger of getting into a war with Venezuela about the matter is improbable to the last degree. Venezuela wants markets and customers for its asphalt, not a war to restrict its use, and the United States government has more important duties to perform than to get into a war to enforce the claims of a private corporation.

MURDERS NOTED CHARACTER

Helena, Mont., Feb. 23. The body of Captain Oliver Dolson was found in his house in Washington gulch thirty five miles west of Helena, yesterday. Dolson had been shot through the head. Officers are searching for a former convict, who is believed to have committed the crime. Dolson is the father of Clinton Dolson and the grandfather of Oliver Benson, who, with Elias Persinger, murdered Eugene Culinane near Washington gulch in August, 1899. Clinton Dolson was sentenced to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary for the crime and Benson and Persinger are each serving sentences of ten years. A few months ago a convict told a friend that he was going to kill old man Dolson when he was released after sending to the authorities what would purport to be a confession that he (Captain Dolson) had committed the Culinane murder. The scheme was to obtain a pardon for the convicted men. This convict was released in December and was seen near Washington gulch last Sunday. No alleged confession, however, was found by the officers. Captain Dolson was one of the men who staked out the city of Denver. He was a famous character in the Black hills. Once a gambler, he afterward headed a movement which resulted in closing all the gambling houses in Deadwood.

WAS A MISSIONARY IN CHINA

MISS ALICE LINAM ARRIVES IN THE CITY.

Delivers Two Addresses Tomorrow, and on Monday Speaks to a Missionary Society.

Miss Alice Linam, of Leesburg, arrived in the city this afternoon and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Lem R. Hartman, of West Wayne street. Miss Linam was formerly a teacher in the Warsaw public schools, but for the past six years has been laboring as a missionary in China under the auspices of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the M. E. church.

Miss Linam was in charge of the woman's Bible work in the Ku-Cheng district, and with hundreds of other missionaries was compelled to flee at the outbreak of the boxer troubles. For a time Miss Linam's friends were in grave alarm for her safety. Tomorrow morning Miss Linam will deliver an address at the Wayne Street M. E. church, and in the evening will speak at Berry Street M. E. church, the occasion being the annual thank offerings of those churches.

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock promptly the regular meeting of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society will be held at the home of Mrs. L. R. Hartman, and Miss Linam will be present to address the ladies, telling of her experiences in the mission fields.

STUDENTS' FIGHT IN RING.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 23.- As an indirect result of an attempt on the part of the juniors of the state university to break up a banquet held by the seniors of that institution last Tuesday night Guy H. Robertson, '01, and Paul Coates Harper, '02, two of the most prominent students of the university, fought to a finish with bare fists at the old flour mill near Ravena park yesterday morning at 0:30 o'clock. The fight was in the presence of fifty of the leading upper classmen. Four rounds were fought, at the end of which Robertson was completely knocked out by a succession of blows on the head and face.

DISCARDED

The Old Methods of Treating Piles and Rectal Diseases Supplanted by the Pyramid Pile Cure.

The old methods of treating piles by ligature, by the knife or by the cruel methods of dilatation, besides causing intense pain and frequently collapse and death, are now known to be but mere makeshifts as far as a cure is concerned.

The liver is responsible for nearly every case of piles and the mistake has been made of treating piles as a purely local disease. Such is not the case, however, and the success of the new treatment known as the Pyramid Pile Cure has demonstrated it.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not a salve or ointment, but a suppository which is applied at night and absorbed into the sensitive rectal membrane and acts both as a local and constitutional treatment and in cases of many years' standing this treatment has been effectual.

Thousands of pile sufferers bear witness to the inestimable value of the Pyramid and even those who have undergone surgical operations without a cure have been happily surprised by results from a few weeks' treatment with the Pyramid.

The relief from pain is so immediate that patients sometimes imagine that the Pyramid contains opiates or cocaine because the relief is so instantaneous, but the Pyramid Pile Cure is guaranteed absolutely free from any opiate or mineral poison whatever.

The relief is the result of the astringent properties of the remedy which causes the little tumors and conjested blood vessels to contract and a normal circulation is established.

The Pyramid Pile Cure is strictly scientific, both in its composition and in its therapeutic action and the best feature of it is that it is perfectly safe and harmless. No ill effects ever result from its use, but only positive benefit.

A singular fact, in view of the large number of patent medicines before the public, is that the Pyramid is the only pile cure of national reputation. It is the only pile cure popular enough and meritorious enough to be found in every drug store in the United States. It sells at 50 cents for a full sized package.

A little book on cause and cure of piles mailed free by addressing Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich

U. S. Stamps good as gold.

29eod tf

DIED IN FLAMES

MAN AND FOUR DAUGHTERS PERISH IN FIRE.

HOUSE BURNED OVER THEM

TERRIBLE NIGHT TRAGEDY AT VERSAILLES.

HAPPENINGS IN HOOSIERDOM

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

Versailles, Ind., Feb. 23. — Geo. James and his four young daughters were burned to death in their farm house, four miles from Versailles, early today. Mrs. James and another daughter were away from home. A son 12 years old, made a desperate effort to get his father and sisters from the burning house but failed. Just before daylight James arose and built a fire in the kitchen range. In some unexplained manner the stove fell apart and in a short time the house was filled with smoke.

The fire spread quickly. It first awoke the four girls who slept on the second floor. They rushed down stairs to their father's room and tried to get him to leave. Apparently he was stupified by the smoke and refused to move. A 12 year old son, who had been sleeping with his father, rushed through a rear door and finding it impossible to get back owing to the rapid spread of the fire, rushed to a window of his father's room and broke in the glass with his fist. He begged those inside to climb through the broken sash but they made no reply then he ran to the farm bell, which he rang several minutes, alarming the neighbors, but before help arrived the house was a mass of flames and in a few moments the whole structure fell, burying the five inmates.

James was a civil war veteran, 63 years of age.

HUSBAND SUES FOR $10,000.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 23.- Mrs. William Mathhews recently filed suit for absolute divorce from her husband, charging nonsupport. The husband, who is interested in one of the Republic steel mills of this city, filed a cross complaint, naming William H. Neff, a washing machine manufacturer, as co-respondent. He also entered suit for $10,000 damages.

The suit for divorce was heard Thursday by Judge Leffler, of the Delaware circuit court, and he refused to grant the decree. Matthews states that he will now prosecute the suit for damages against Neff without delay. In the divorce trial it was alleged that Mr. Neff and Mrs. Matthews met frequently at the Walnut Street hotel.

PICK WABASH POSTMASTER.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 23.- Milton Crain is to be the next postmaster of Wabash, entering upon his duties July 1. Mr. Crain has been the republican county chairman and the public statement of Postmaster Wool that he would not seek reappointment left the way open for Mr. Crain's selection. He was backed by all republicans of prominence here and no other applicants appeared. It was announced yesterday that Representative Steele will recommend him. The appointment is satisfactory to the public. The office pays a salary of $2,500 a year.

DUNKARDS GET A COLLEGE.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 23.— Manchester college, North Manchester, this county, will pass under control of the Dunkard church next June. For ten years it has been of a semi-denominational character, but its policy has not been directed by the church. It had debts of many thousand dollars. The proposition was made to transfer the institution to the church conditional to the latter's assuming the debt. For a year a canvass for subscriptions has proceeded and the money has been raised. Two Indiana church districts have elected trustees I. D. Parker in the central and David Snell in the northern and a third will be elected in the southern. The college will be completely reorganized before the fall term and will be backed by the Dunkards of the United States.

LIKES THE JAIL.

Warsaw, Ind., Feb. 23.- Peter Evans, a noted character of this town, appeared before Justice Eiler Thursday with a witness and had a warrant sworn out for his own arrest on the charge of drunkenness. The justice fined Evans $5 and costs, issued the mittimus which he gave to the prisoner, and the latter, unattended by an officer went to the jail and had the sheriff lock him up. Evans had only been released the day before, after serving a term of thirty-four days in jail for the same offense. Within the past fifteen years Evans has served ten years of the time in jail and frequently commits minor offenses in order to get the officers to arrest him and place him in that institution. This makes the ninety-seventh time Evans has been arrested in Warsaw.

LOST HIM A BRIDE.

LaPorte, Ind., Feb. 23. James D. Brown, of this city, announces that he has employed attorneys to sue Mrs. Slawson, of Racine, Wis., for $25,000. He alleges that she broke off his engagement with Miss Florence Slawson, of Chicago, by charging him with a crime in LaPorte of which he is absolutely innocent.

THE MARION LIBRARY.

Marion, Ind., Feb. 23.—The people of Marion are in high spirits over the $50,000 gift of Andrew Carnegie for a public library. The city is the owner of a beautiful site for the building. It is located at Sixth and Washington streets and was purchased by the school board and city council some time ago for $0,000. The lot measures 66x132 feet. The new library project is now in the hands of a committee. Three of its members will visit the finest libraries in the country that the most recent plans may be obtained. The new Marion building is not to cost over $50,000 and no bonds will be issued by the authorities. The library will not be ready before next Christmas.

WABASH COUNTY OBJECTS.

Wabash, Ind., Feb. 23.—The trustees of the Wabash county orphans' home are indignant over bills pending in the legislature, which transfer the management of county homes over the state to a district board, or to the board of state charities. It is claimed that if the bills pass as drawn many fine buildings erected by the counties, similar to that constructed in this county, at a cost of $15,000, will in many cases be abandoned. The board is seeking to interest the trustees of the county homes elsewhere and is sending a petition to the legislators to kill the bills and permit the present law, which is working satisfactorily, to remain unchanged.

CHILDREN WERE PERISHING.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 23.—In an old brick hut on the fair grounds, near his residence, Trustee Fowler yesterday found four children—three girls and a boy, ranging from twelve to four years—almost perished from cold. They were clothed in rags, with neither shoes nor stockings. There was neither a bed nor a stove in the house, nor a morsel of food. The eldest girl told Mr. Fowler that their name was Goble and that their father was away from home. The trustee took the waifs in charge and placed them with Sheriff Thrasher, who has applied for their admission to the home of the friendless at Plymouth.

NICE OLD QUAKER LADY

Cured of Catarrh By Peruna After 20 Years' Suffering.

MRS. POLLY EVANS, A LIFE-LONG FRIEND OF PE-RU-NA.

"My wife (Polly J. Evans) says she feels entirely cured of systemic catarrh of twenty years' standing. She took nearly six bottles of thy excellent medicine, Peruna, as directed, and we feel very thankful to thee for thy kindness and advice. She did not ever expect to be so well as she is now. Twelve years ago it cured her of la grippe. I want to tell thee there has been a great deal of Peruna used here last winter. Peruna does not need praising. It tells for itself. We can and do recommend it to anyone that is afflicted with catarrh."

As ever, thy friend,

John Evans,
South Wabash, Ind.

The above letter written by a venerable old Quaker, Mr. John Evans, living at South Wabash, Ind. tells in his quaint language his experience with the national catarrh remedy, Peruna.

The Quakers have always been characterized by their untiring care in relieving the suffering of their own poor, and are hospitable, sweet-spirited and gentle people. They universally wear plain, unobtrusive clothing, not so much for uniformity, as to escape the ever-changing fashions in dress.

Their honesty and veracity is well known. Hence this letter will be read with interest by all classes.

Could any words be more to the point, could any evidence be more convincing, than the above persuasive, direct, sincere letter? Systemic catarrh is a condition in which chronic catarrh has pervaded the whole system. Catarrh first begins by localizing itself in some one or more organs of the body, but very soon it shows a tendency to spread to other organs. If it is not checked, the whole system becomes invaded by this insidious disease.

When catarrh has reached this stage, of course it has gone beyond the reach of all local remedies.

Nothing but a systemic remedy can reach it.

Peruna is the only remedy yet devised to meet such cases.

Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system.

It does its work quietly, but surely.

It cleanses the mucous membranes of the whole body.

It produces regular functions.

Peruna restores perfect health in a natural way.

Anna P. Nichols, Vice Grand Baxter Rebekah Lodge, in a letter from 908 Main street, Kansas City, Mo., says:

Anna P. Nichols.

"My friends recommended Peruna so highly that I purchased a bottle to try it and have never been sorry.

"At times my system became entirely run down, I could not sleep well and lost my appetite. Since I have used Peruna I feel like a different woman and hardly know what it is to be sick. I congratulate you on the merits of your wonderful medicine and wish you continued success."

One of Dr. Hartman's free books on catarrh, sent to any address by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Omega Oil

THROAT AND CHEST—The doctors have all sorts of names for throat and chest troubles, but they are pretty much the same in character after all. Bronchitis, Tonsilitis, Pleurisy, Asthma and similar troubles are more or less related, and whatever is good for one is good for the others. Omega Oil accomplishes wonderful things in troubles of the breathing organs. The beauty of it is that you can rub it in from the outside, and run no risk of swallowing or inhaling drugs that may cause internal troubles or injure the digestion. It is a liniment that softens, loosens, heals, allays inflammation, and brings about relief as nothing else ever did before. The weather is so changeable and dangerous that Omega Oil has come to be looked upon as a remedy that no one can ignore.

If your dealer refuses to supply you with this wonderful [illegible] liniment, the Omega Chemical Co., [illegible] Broadway, New York, will mail you a bottle prepaid for 50c. in cash, money order or stamps. [illegible]

A Grand Opportunity.

$30,000 WORTH

Of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Silverware, all to be sold regardless of cost, in order to retire from business. A few of our bargains---Gents' Gold Filled Watches, Elgin movement, $10.00...Ladies' Gold Filled Watches, with Elgin movements, $7.65...A fine line to select from.

P. SHERZINGER,

PIONEER JEWELER.

No. 78 Calhoun St.

Established 1865.

ABOUT BASE BALL.

Billy Meyer is already regarded as president of the Inter-State, judging from the letters he is receiving almost daily since the announcement was made that he will probably be the choice of the clubs. Most of the letters are from gentlemen desirous of serving the league as umpires at $10 per serve. He replies to all inquiries stating that the applications are a trifle previous, inasmuch as he is not yet the president. Mr. Meyer also wishes to correct the impression that has evidently gone abroad that he is a millionaire and will refuse a salary. He insists that he is not burdened with wealth and a snug salary will be the proper thing to induce him to accept the presidency. He retired from the glory business some years ago.

Managers of the Inter-State league clubs are in a hurry to sign their men to contracts for next season. They fear that President Power, of the American association, who was at the head of the Inter-State league last season, will try to swing a number of their players to the new association. Power says there are a dozen men in the Inter-State league who could easily hold their own in the American association.

Columbus papers are noting the fact that Mr. Strobel, of Toledo, blew into their town the other day and is interesting himself in organizing a ball club in that city. The Columbus papers are evidently on to the windy Toledoan and do not slop over very much in speaking of him. Strobel has evidently not yet succeeded in convincing the scribes of the Ohio city that he is the whole thing or that the base ball world would suffer an irreparable loss if Strobel should be lost track of. The indications are that Columbus will be in line, though, and in that event Saginaw will be dropped out. In commenting on the local situation the Columbus Dispatch says:

"The Inter-State league this year is to have a faster and more compact circuit than ever before. Toledo, Dayton, Fort Wayne and Mansfield—which will probably have Sunday ball—are the sure towns of the old guard. Deacon Ellis, the former Western league magnate, has promised to put a team in Grand Rapids, and Saginaw wants a club. These six, with Columbus and either Marion or Anderson, would make the best circuit the league ever had. Both Marion and Anderson are very anxious to get into the league and both have shown sound financial backing. They are small places, however, and Mr. Strobel thinks that one of them would be enough. Then there is always the chance of securing the Indianapolis territory, provided the American association fails to start the season. But the Inter-State magnates are especially anxious to have Columbus in the circuit. The city is so well located and has such excellent railroad facilities that it can hardly be left out. All that is needed is a little enterprise on the part of the many who are interested in keeping Columbus on the base ball map. Bobby Quinn is expected home today or tomorrow and there may be news for him when he gets here. Mr. Strobel says the wholesale signing of Inter-State players by Western league magnates will benefit the Westerners not at all. The Inter-State has paid for protection and will surely get it from the National league. He also thinks that the American association will start the season, but will have to have assistance to finish. The Toledo magnate will spend today in investigating the prospects for a stock company to control the Columbus base ball team this season."

CROWE WRITES TO CUDAHY

DECLARES HE IS INNOCENT OF KIDNAPING.

Promises to Surrender if He Can Be Assured Protection From Mob Violence.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 23.—Pat Crowe has been heard from under circumstances which indicate that he is soon to make public appearance. E. A. Cudahy is in receipt of a letter bearing Crowe's signature. The handwriting has been tested by comparison and it is the opinion of the Pinkertons, Chief Donahue and other authorities that the signature is genuine.

The letter is dated South Omaha, February 15, but the envelope indicated that it had been mailed in Omaha. Crowe maintains that he is innocent and says that he has no knowledge of the affair, with the exception of what he has read in the newspapers. He says that he will drop into Omaha some day and prove himself innocent and that he would have done so long ago had he not been afraid that he might suffer the fate of the negro who was lynched at Leavenworth.

Crowe says that Omaha people must have cooled off considerably by this time and that he soon will be able to come here with safety. He makes an appeal to the chief of police and Mr. Cudahy for protection and says he will expect them to stand between him and violence.

"When I received this letter," Mr. Cudahy explained, "I was determined not to take too much for granted, so I sent it to Chicago, as I know Mr. Pinkerton has samples of Crowe's writing and would be able to identify it without difficulty. Mr. Pinkerton said he had compared the writing with a sample of Crowe's chirography and that they were the same beyond question. I wouldn't be surprised now if Crowe should show himself almost any time. I believe the letter was written in good faith."

A PRISONER OF WAR.

Albion, Ind., Feb. 23.—S. S. Smith, formerly a well known Noble county citizen, is held by the English army as a prisoner of war at Ragama prison camp, Ceylon, East Indies. Smith disappeared nearly ten years ago and was presumed to be dead, but his whereabouts have just become known by a letter written to his sister, Mrs. G. S. Woodruff, of Ligonier. Smith went to India some years ago, finally reached the Transvaal country and joined the Boer army. He was captured with others and has been held in Ceylon since last June.

REPORT OF FOUR CURES IN ONE DAY

...IN...

...INDIANAPOLIS...

Messrs. Ranke & Nussbaum, sole agency for Smith's Green Mountain Renovator, tell of receiving word of four remarkable cures in one day in Indianapolis. Those brought from weakness to strength are: Councilman Edw. E. Bernauer, 324 E. Morris St.; Henry Schott, 1616 West Maryland St.; Jos. W. Foy, 35 Virginia Ave., and Albert C. Lentz, 917 High St. four cures, all reported in one day.

Call on Messrs. Ranke & Nussbaum for further information regarding this great Body Builder. Mr. Foy writes the proprietors as follows:

I have hesitated in writing you, as I do not like publicity, but do so now simply because I feel it a conscientious duty. For several years I have tried all kinds of medicines and treated with many physicians, but to no avail. No physician seemed able to diagnose my case. They could not get at the cause, but the result was weakness of nerves and muscles, insomnia, depression of mind, irritability, loss of appetite; in fact, a complete breaking down of my system. Your Renovator was recommended to me, but I took it with little faith, so many things having failed. Remarkable as it may seem, a few doses showed a change. I felt like eating and my food did not distress me. This encouraged me and I kept on taking the Renovator. A few bottles more gave me strength, firm nerves and the physical energy necessary to attend to my business duties. I trust that all who may be weak and miserable will give it a trial. I shall always take pride in recommending this great medicine.

(Signed.)

JOS. W. FOY,
35 Virginia Ave.
Indianapolis.

THE CUBAN CRISIS

THE CABINET HAS REACHED A SOLUTION.

AN EXTRA SESSION AVOIDED

CONGRESS TO TAKE QUICK AND JOINT ACTION.

WILL SATISFY THE ISLAND

CONDITIONS OF WITHDRAWAL TO BE FIXED.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—The Times-Herald prints the following special from Walter Wellman its Washington correspondent:

There is now rather more than an even chance that the whole problem of Cuba's future will be settled in a manner satisfactory to both Cuba and the United States before the close of the present session of congress, and that therefore an extraordinary session of the new congress may be averted.

At an important conference held at the white house today between the president, Secretary Root, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the Cuban committee, and Senator Spooner, a plan of action was outlined which calls for the passage of a Cuban resolution or amendment by both branches of congress before March 4. This resolution will define the conditions under which, in the opinion of congress, American military control should be withdrawn from the island. With this warrant of congress for his action the president will then proceed to perfect the details of the relations which are to subsist permanently between the United States and the Republic of Cuba.

Secretary Root was able to submit to the conference today definite information concerning the nature and scope of the draft of relations which the constitutional convention of Cuba is about to submit to this government. This draft is not complete, and it may be amended before it is finally adopted. But Secretary Root has received encouraging advices from General Wood, and unless unforseen difficulties arise the constitution and the draft of the relations which the constitutional convention's special committee has prepared should reach this city by the middle of next week. Secretary Root will know the precise form of those relations by wire before the post can bring the formal copy. This telegraphic digest will be used as the basis of the resolution which the Cuban committee is to prepare and bring forward in the senate. In this way it is believed time enough can be saved to give a fair chance of action by both branches at this session.

President McKinley will, without doubt, send to congress before the end of next week a special message on the Cuban problem, transmitting to congress the new constitution and the draft of the relations proposed by the constitutional convention. In this way the whole subject will be brought before the national legislature and before the country.

Practically speaking, the question is to arise in a form which obviates all difficulty as to the pledge of no jurisdiction or control which congress gave three years ago in the Teller resolution. The case is to come before this government not as a proposition prepared by the president or by our congress, but as a proposal of the Cuban constitutional convention that certain relations amounting to a protectorate shall be established between the two countries.

It is doubtful if congress could be induced to accede to any program which involved forcing our protectorate upon the Cuban people, as that would be regarded as the violation of our pledge. But as the Cubans are themselves to invite us to establish such a protectorate, on terms defined by themselves, it is held by men of all shades of opinion that there is no objection to our doing so. The whole question thus becomes one not of principle, since both parties agree to that, but of method; and obviously the president, once gaining the indorsement and consent of congress, is the best agency of our government to proceed to perfection of the details.

It was said at the white house conference today that this government has no desire to amend, reject or ratify the Cuban constitution. It is held that as long as that scheme of government is generally satisfactory and calculated to secure good government in Cuba we have nothing to do with its details. That is the business of the people of Cuba. Nor is there any desire to limit or to impose restrictions upon the Cubans against their will.

Their government is to be independent, free, sovereign. Such limitations as they choose to place upon themselves, like the foreign relations, treaties with other powers, power to contract debts in foreign countries, are restrictions which they voluntarily propose for their own good more than for ours.

There is a general notion throughout the country that the United States required the Cubans to place within their constitution, as a part thereof, their idea of the relations which should exist between the two governments. This is not true. It was true at the time the constitutional convention was first called, but afterward, upon representations by prominent Cubans that the constitution was no place in which to formulate relations with another power, President McKinley authorized General Wood to modify the call so as to require the relations to be formulated "after the constitution was framed."

This the Cubans have proceeded to do and in so doing they are responding exactly to the president's call and wishes.

After today's important conference at the executive mansion it was said the central idea prevailing now both in Washington and at Havana is that, irrespective of the wishes of the people of this country or Havana, the conditions are such that for a long time to come the United States must act as the protector of Cuba. We must do this whether we wish to or not, and whether the Cubans wish to have us do so or whether they do not. This duty cannot be escaped by either party. It belongs to the inherent and unchangeable conditions. Now that the Cuban constitutional convention has recognized this predominating factor, it is proposed that the American congress shall also recognize it. The plan calls for a stipulation of this duty and the power which should exist under it in definite form, so that there need be no doubt or misunderstanding in the future.

It is also desired that the stipulation shall be so plain and be ratified in such a formal manner that all the nations of the earth will be aware of the peculiar relations which exist between the two republics and act accordingly. All the world will know that the United States is responsible for the Cuban nation in an international sense.

The details of the draft of relations which has been nearly completed at Havana are not generally known here. They were read at the conference today, but no man who took part in that discussion feels at liberty to divulge them. The only information vouchsafed is that they are "reasonably satisfactory and afford a basis upon which it is believed a complete relationship can easily be built, in amity and good feeling on both sides, in the course of time."

It is proposed that congress shall pass a resolution declaring the general principle of relations which will be satisfactory to this government, leaving the details to be worked out by the executive department. The offer of these relations by the Cuban constitutional convention, the only body now competent to speak for the people on that island, will be held as a satisfactory pledge that the government to be established under the new constitution will adhere to the recommendation of the constitutional convention and conclude a treaty with the United States embracing the provisions.

American troops will not be withdrawn from the island till after the new government is established and in good running order, and consequently able to take over all the machinery of government and the preservation of order. Nor is there any necessity for withdrawal of our troops till after the government of Cuba shall have fixed the relations in a formal treaty with this country. Therefore the last of the American soldiers may not leave Cuba till a year from now, as the senate may have to ratify a treaty with Cuba at next winter's session. But this will work no hardship or indignity upon Cuba.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Bloomington, Ind., Feb. 23.—Thursday afternoon George Tague, a prominent citizen of Indian Creek township, Monroe county, was on his way home when, about two miles south of this city, he saw three men, one of whom carried a rifle. As Tague came up, the gun was discharged and one of the men fell. Tague hurried to them and saw the bullet wound in the man's face, just below one eye. The man's companions helped him to his feet and hurried him off toward Bloomington. They refused to give their names or to talk about the shooting. Bloomington physicians refuse to give any information as to whether they treated a wounded man. At the place where the shooting took place there are blood stains in the road, and the mark where the man's head struck in the soft mud is plainly visible. Officers are at work on the case.

A happy reunion was held Thursday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boese, of Winch street, in honor of Mr. Boese's eightieth birthday anniversary. Those present included five children, twenty grandchildren and five great grandchildren, with a few close friends of the family. A graphophone was used in furnishing music, and an elaborate supper was served.

A CLAIM FOR INSURANCE

MRS. MINNIE REITZE SUES THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Claims She Paid Assessments After Having Been Divorced—The News of the Courts.

In the superior court this afternoon Mrs. Minnie Reitze, the divorced wife of John B. Reitze, deceased, commenced suit against the supreme council of the Royal Arcanum and William Reitze, for $3,000. The plaintiff alleges that John P. Reitze, from whom she was divorced several years ago and who died February 10, 1901, carried an insurance in the Royal Arcanum in the sum of $3,000, made payable to her at his death. The complaint admits that one of the provisions of the policy is that in the event of the insured and the beneficiary being divorced, then the policy shall be made payable to some one else, but sets out that the Royal Arcanum, after the divorce and with a full knowledge of it, accepted from her a number of payments of the assessment against the said policy. She alleges that William Reitze conspired with her husband and pretended to have executed a paper which transferred the benefits of the policy to himself. She asks judgment for the amount of the policy and her case will be presented by Breen & Morris.

Catherine Hettler has filed her final report as administratrix of the estate of Christian Hettler and asks to be discharged. Her report shows that all debts and claims against the estate have been paid and that there remains in her hands for distribution between the heirs, being herself and her son, Herman Hettler, a little over $53,000.

ABOUT THE COURT HOUSE.

Liveryman C. W. Fulton has reported to the sheriff that on Wednesday a man about twenty-four years of age hired a horse and buggy at his stable, ostensibly to make a trip to the country. The rig has not yet been returned and the sheriff now offers a reward of $25 for the return of the property and the apprehension of the thief.

Daniel L. McKenzie, in the superior court, has filed a suit against Frank Cramer et al. for partition, and in the circuit court, simultaneously, Frank E. Cramer et al. have commenced suit against Daniel E. McKenzie for partition. There should be no trouble in the parties coming to an agreement when both are suing for one.

Emma Bessert once more comes to the breach and files an appeal from France's court to the circuit court. The case is against her former husband.

Morton T. McComb, administrator, has commenced suit against James Warner on a note for $250.

Marion Small sues Adam Reidnour on account for $119.12.

The county commissioners are in session today transacting miscellaneous business. They will purchase a court house flag.

The Allen county township trustees association is in session this afternoon in Trustee Schirmeyer's office. There is no special business before the meeting but various measures now before the state legislature were discussed.

The conveyance dedicating a certain strip of land as a public highway, forming an extension of Taylor street and granting a franchise to the Southwestern Railway company to build an electric line thereon, was filed in the recorder's office this morning. The dedication is made by H. C. Rockhill, the Sweeney heirs and others.

The case of Berva vs. Hirsch is on trial in the circuit court before a jury.

Judge O'Rourke is still confined to his home and is not much improved. He is suffering from a complication of liver troubles.

The motion for a new trial in the divorce case of Fleischman vs. Fleischman will be argued in the superior court February 28.

In the case of Steigerwalt vs. Gordon, a motion for a new trial was over ruled by Judge Aiken.

Goury, one of the defendants in the case of George Castle vs. the College Place Improvement company, has filed a motion for a new trial.

Lilly Bellamy was this morning granted a divorce from William Bellamy. The decree also gave her the custody of her five minor children and restored to her her maiden name.

So far this term Judge Aiken has disposed of eighty cases. Since his induction to the bench he has disposed of 150 cases, while 115 new cases have been filed.

In the case of the state ex rel. William Meyer, auditor, vs. John Bailey et al., W. L. Moudy was apointed receiver and the injunction issued several weeks ago was made perpetual. The case relates to some lands upon which the county holds a mortgage to secure a loan of school funds.

Adel Eme this morning was given a judgment against Henry C. Taylor for $1,418.

CURSED BATHS OF ALGERIA.

Hammam-Meskhutin, or the accursed baths, are situated in the wilds of Algeria. If they were in any more accessible part of the world they would no doubt seriously interfere with the popularity of places like Carlsbad and Homburg, for the surroundings are as beautiful as the natural phenomena are wonderful.

The temperature of the water is no less than 203 degrees Fahrenheit, which, taking into consideration the height of the source above the sea level, is just about boiling point, and clouds of steam arise from the earth in different directions, as well as from a mass of waterfall. Where the waters rise the surface of the rock is thickly incrusted with carbonate of lime and resembles white marble. The largest volume of water falls into a beautiful wooded glen and the rock over which it passes has the appearance of a huge petrified waterfall, owing to the ever-increasing calcareous deposit. Above the fall and scattered about are numerous pools bubbling over with boiling water, the bottoms of which are rendered creamy white by the deposits. In the waste water that runs away below the falls Arabs may occasionally be seen cooking and washing in the hot water.

There is only one hotel on the spot. It has but one floor and the rooms run around three sides of a large lemon and orange orchard.—London Traveler.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Third Presbyterian church held a Washington celebration last evening in Schwartz's hall.

Electrocution has been violently attacked by the Electric Review on the ground of cruelty. The Review holds that shooting, garroting, hanging, the guillotine, harikari and beheading are all humane compared with the mutilations and sickening preparations for ...

PRINCESS OF SAXE-COBURG.

Princess Beatrice, who was Queen Victoria's favorite granddaughter and who is reported ... is no longer a power at the English court. ... King Edward VII ...

CELRO

—makes the—

BLOOD TINGLE NERVES STEADY BRAIN CLEAR

It brings back the health and vivacity of youth and gives the strength to body and mind to resist old age and insidious disease. Guaranteed to be the greatest tonic, invigorator and vitalizer ever discovered.

Price, Fifty Cents

PELLENS & POLSTER,
Exclusive Agents. 91 Calhoun St.

J. C. Peltier,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

NO. 17 WEST WAYNE ST.

According to statement, there were no less than 390 binders sold last year in Edmonton and Strathcona, in British Columbia. The record of implement sales includes twenty-nine thrashing machines, and the districts consumed 260,000 pounds of twine.

The French Legion of Honor is the biggest order of merit. It numbers 500,000 members.

A Lurking Danger

To Fort Wayne People.

There's a lurking danger in a bad back.

Most backache pains are Kidney Ills.

The kidneys filter the blood, keep it pure and healthy.

When the kidney filters become clogged up many serious disorders follow quickly.

Backache, headache, weariness, nervousness make you miserable all the time.

Neglect sick kidneys, urinary disorders set in, Diabetes, Bright's disease.

Doan's Kidney Pills

cure every form of Kidney Ills. They act on the kidneys only. Doan's Kidney Pills are indorsed by people you know, by Fort Wayne people.

Prof. A. Keller, of 157 Wells street, says: "Kidney trouble with me was not of a few days' standing, but had been bothering me for a long time, and I had tried many different remedies without getting much relief. As I was reading our paper one day I happened to notice an article about Doan's Kidney Pills, so I went to Meyer Bros. & Co.'s drug store and got a box. Before I began taking them I had a very bad headache, dizzy spells and my feet and back swelled. As soon as I began the use of Doan's Kidney Pills I could feel that the symptoms were growing less, and from day to day I kept improving until I had taken all of the box. I was then stronger and my health was better than it had been in months."

All druggists, 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

An Excellent Combination.

The pleasant method and beneficial effects of the well known remedy, SYRUP OF FIGS, manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., illustrate the value of obtaining the liquid laxative principles of plants known to be medicinally laxative and presenting them in the form most refreshing to the taste and acceptable to the system. It is the one perfect strengthening laxative, cleansing the system effectually, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers gently yet promptly and enabling one to overcome habitual constipation permanently. Its perfect freedom from every objectionable quality and substance, and its acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, without weakening or irritating them, make it the ideal laxative.

In the process of manufacturing figs are used, as they are pleasant to the taste, but the medicinal qualities of the remedy are obtained from senna and other aromatic plants, by a method known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only. In order to get its beneficial effects and to avoid imitations, please remember the full name of the Company printed on the front of every package.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

For sale by all druggists.—Price 50c. per bottle.

CHARLES G. ADSIT

226 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.,

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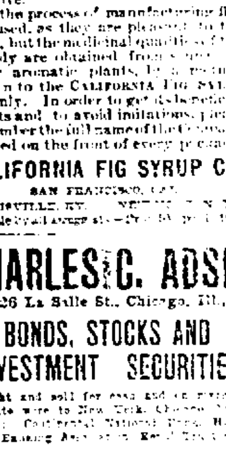
Feb2 eod 1yr

THE UNIVERSAL



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IT WILL CUT

Meat and Vegetables COARSE for Hash, Mince Meat, Soups, Stews, Etc.

IT WILL CUT

Meat FINE for Hamburg Steak, Sausage Croquets, Patties, Etc.

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Insurance, Real Estate and Loans.

No. 24 West Wayne Street,

Fort Wayne, Ind.

BANKS.

HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $200,000. Surplus, $200,000.

The Hamilton National Bank will pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent, per annum on certificates of deposit if left four months.

President—Charles McCulloch.
Cashier—John Mohr, Jr.

White National Bank,

Corner Wayne and Clinton Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

SURPLUS, $75,000.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent.

LAWYER,

ABSTRACTER OF TITLES

INSURANCE.

COLLECTION AND LOAN AGENT.

James E. Graham,

Room 16, Bank Block,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Stenographer and Notary Public in office. 'Phone 615 Main.

TO HAVE STRAIGHT STREETS

A BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN LEGISLATURE.

Purposed to Regulate the Survey of Streets and Alleys in the Cities in Indiana.

Senator Fleming will introduce a bill in the legislature purposed to prevent in future the evils of narrow and crooked streets and alleys in the towns and cities of Indiana. The bill was drafted in Fort Wayne and has been strongly commended. The text of the bill is as follows:

An act to provide for platting outlots, land, and tracts of land in and surrounding cities and towns of the state of Indiana, by city and county engineers and surveyors, and their approval by the board of public works, city council, board of trustees, township trustees and county commissioners.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana that it shall be the duty of every city and county engineers or surveyors of any city or county of the state of Indiana to plat or replat all city or town outlots, land and tracts of land in and surrounding any city or town in the state of Indiana according to the following distances and inhabitants, and said streets and alleys shall be continuous with the present streets and alleys in all cities and towns and shall run straight; and it shall be lawful to have a change in the roads and streets running now, from, and to, any city or town in the state of Indiana as much as possible and practicable, to be continuous with the present streets and alleys in the cities and towns.

All streets [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] shall run [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] and any alley [illegible] [illegible] feet [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feet in width.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every county surveyor or engineer to [illegible] [illegible] city or town in [illegible] according as the [illegible] and the county [illegible] shall have the [illegible] as any city [illegible] towns which have no city engineer.

Section 3. All plats made by any [illegible] county engineer or surveyor shall be approved by the board of public works and county commissioners, and where there is no board of public works then said plats shall be approved by the common council and county commissioners, and where there is no city council, then it shall be approved by the board of trustees and county commissioners, and where there is no board of trustees then it shall be approved by a township [illegible] and county commissioners.

Section 4. The following shall be the distance for the surroundings of cities and towns in the state of Indiana, according to the following inhabitants [illegible] land or tracts of land to be platted from the present line of [illegible] or town as follows:

Up to 500 inhabitants		½ mile.
Up to 5,000	"	¾ mile.
Up to 10,000	"	1 mile.
Up to 20,000	"	1½ miles.
Up to 30,000	"	2½ miles.
Up to 40,000	"	3½ miles.
Up to 50,000	"	4 miles.
Up to 60,000	"	5 miles.

From 60,000 to 100,000 and over 6 miles.

And if the city or county engineer or surveyor, with the board of public works, common council, board of trustees, or township trustee, shall [illegible] may be deemed necessary to extend the distance as above [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from any city [illegible] [illegible] shall be lawful and their duty to [illegible] but not further than [illegible] the foregoing distance [illegible].

Section 5. It shall be the duty [illegible] county commissioners to allow [illegible] county engineer or city engineer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] three dollars [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the county treasury [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] city engineer [illegible] [illegible] county [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the same.

Section 6. It shall be unlawful [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by the city or county [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the public in every [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] may be [illegible].

Section 7. [illegible] shall be [illegible] the board of public works, common council, board of trustees, township trustees, [illegible] any land or tracts of lands, any lot or part of lots, to be condemned for the benefit of straightening, opening or extending any street or alley, provided they shall first appoint three disinterested persons to appraise said property to the cash value, and to assess the benefit to the property in the vicinity and who are benefited by it, and if said assessment for it is not paid in sixty days, the appraisers returned, shall be filed in the auditor's office, and said appraisement shall become a lien on said property, as any tax may be levied against it; said appraisers shall be paid out of the city or county treasury as the case may be, but not more than two dollars a day for eight hours' work.

Section 8. It shall be the duty of every county commissioner to see that the above mentioned provisions of this act be duly executed and enforced accordingly.

Section 9. If any person or persons violate this act they shall be fined in the sum of not less than five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, and suit may be brought against any person in any justice of peace office and superior or circuit court in the name of the state of Indiana.

Section 10. All laws and parts of laws in conflict with these provisions shall be hereby repealed.

Section 11. Whereas an emergency exists for the immediate taking effect of this act, therefore the same shall be in force from and after its passage.

TASTES NO FOOD IN YEARS

POLICE COMMISSIONER OF NEW YORK A WONDER.

Mr. Murphy Has Taken Nourishment Artificially for Years—A Remarkable Case.

New York, Feb. 23.—Police Commissioner Murphy is a physical wonder in that for the last ten years he has not tasted food. He smokes with his friends, talks with his friends and is a pleasant companion generally, but when meal time comes he is compelled to retire to a private room and pump specially prepared food into his stomach through a silver tube inserted below the [illegible].

Colonel Murphy's case has attracted the attention and [illegible] [illegible] of the medical world. In 1869, [illegible] the [illegible] of an exciting campaign, he was attacked with acute [illegible] which caused a stricture of the [illegible]. He was unable to swallow anything. To prevent his [illegible] physicians decided upon what they [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

They decided to cut into his [illegible] and afterward [illegible] his stomach. [illegible] was first [illegible] [illegible] his stomach should have [illegible] [illegible] fifty-nine days he was fed unnaturally. Colonel Murphy has told how he was forced [illegible] after [illegible] to swallow a yard of flexible rubber tubing until it reached the stomach. Through this tubing the doctors would pour a solution intended to cleanse the stomach and heal the ulcerated parts. The [illegible] was highly poisonous and [illegible] the tube failed to reach the proper [illegible] place, or had it been displaced, the [illegible] would have been dead in a few minutes. During this operation one of the doctors always held a watch, for it was dangerous to leave the solution too long, for it might be absorbed by the system. When the solution had been there the proper length of time it was pumped out. At the length of sixty days the stomach was pronounced healed, but meantime the colonel almost died from starvation.

He had been a man physically sound, weighing 221 pounds. After the operation he was reduced to [illegible] pounds. Colonel Murphy [illegible] [illegible] about ninety pounds. After a consultation of the most famous doctors of the country it was decided that the only thing that [illegible] [illegible] Colonel Murphy's [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to get into the stomach [illegible] [illegible] silver tube. He was [illegible] that there was little chance for [illegible].

"[illegible]," he said, "I've fooled [illegible] before and I'll do it again. I [illegible]."

The wound from the incision healed [illegible] a few weeks and the operation [illegible]. Since that time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

U. S. Stamps give reliable goods.
23eod-tf

THE CHESS MATCH.

Monte Carlo, Feb. 23.—Seven of [illegible] drawn games from last [illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible] in the International Chess Masters' tournament [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. At the time [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the two games [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

U. S. Stamps always good.
23eod-tf

[illegible] has resigned his position at Fox's bakery [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Machine works.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Having "evened up" their deals Thursday preparatory to yesterday's holiday, speculators evinced no disposition to use the half-session today in getting into fresh deals. Unexpected steadiness of the Liverpool market, however, gave the market a firm undertone. May opened 1/4@3/8c higher at 76 to 76¼c, and advanced to 76⅜@76⅝c. Local receipts were 43 cars, two of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth report 502 cars against 411 last week and 637 a year ago.

May advanced to 76¾c later, and closed firm ⅝@¾c higher at 76⅝@76¾c.

Corn was quiet but firm. May opened a shade lower to ⅛@¼c higher at 40⅞c to 41c, and sold to 41@41⅛c. Receipts were 470 cars, 11 of contract grade.

May later advanced sharply to 41⅜c, and closed strong ⅝@¾c higher at 41⅜c.

Oats were dull but firm with wheat and corn. May opened unchanged to a shade higher at 25⅛@25¼c, and sold to 25⅜@25⅞c. Receipts were 217 cars.

Provisions were profoundly dull, but firm on light hog receipts and higher prices at the yards.

May pork opened 2½c higher at $14.07½, and sold to $14.17½.

May lard unchanged at $7.52½ and May ribs unchanged at $7.07½.

THE CLOSE

Prices at the close were as follows:

Wheat—Feb., 74⅞@75⅛c; March, 74⅞@75⅛c; May, 76⅝@76¾c.

Corn—Feb., 39⅝c; March 39⅝c; May, 41⅜c.

Oats—Feb., 24⅞c; May, 25⅞c.

Pork—Feb., $14.00; May, $14.15.

Lard—Feb., $7.47½; March, 7.47½; May, $7.52½; July, $7.57½@7.60; Sept., $7.67½.

Ribs—Feb., $7.07½; May, $7.12½; Sept., $7.22½@7.25.

Flax—Cash N. W., $1.65; May, $1.62.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Cattle—Receipts 200; market nominally steady; good to prime steers, $4.90@6.00; poor to medium, $3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.50; cows, $2.50@4.40; heifers, $2.50@4.50; canners, $1.65@2.50; bulls, $2.40@4.30; calves, $4.00@6.50; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.90; Texas grass steers, $3.30@4.10; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.50.

Hogs—Receipts today 21,000; Monday, 40,000; left over 2,008; market [illegible] to strong. Top, $5.50; mixed and butchers, 5.30@5.50; good to choice heavy, $5.35@5.50; rough heavy, $5.25@5.35; light, $5.25@5.45; bulk of sales, $5.40@5.45.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Feb. 23.—Butter—Receipts, 8,211 pkgs; market firm; fresh creamery, 16@23c; June creamery, 17@20c; factory, 11@15c.

Cheese—Receipts, 2,782 pkgs; market quiet; fancy large colored and white, 11½@11⅝c; fancy small colored, 12½c; white fancy, 12c.

Eggs—Receipts, 10,223 pkgs; market steady; western at mark, 18½c; southern at mark, 18c.

Sugar—Raw, steady; refined, quiet.

Coffee—Market steady; No. 7 Rio, 7c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

New York, Feb. 23.—The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks shows:

Loans, $911,600,900; increase, $2,[illegible],100. Deposits, $1,009,186,900, increase, $2,142,100. Circulation, $31,225,[illegible]00; increase, $66,400. Legal tenders, $79,800,100; increase, $1,218,800. Specie, $192,953,300, increase, $500,100.

Reserve increase, $1,031,225. Surplus reserve in excess of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Feb. 16, $11,[illegible]0,615.

MORE WAGES OR NO WORK.

Toledo, O., Feb. 23.—The Marine Engineers' Beneficial association of this city has ordered all its Toledo [illegible] to go to work until the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] complies [illegible] [illegible] demands for increased wages. This [illegible] will take effect in every [illegible] on the great lakes for the time [illegible], unless the demands of the [illegible] association are complied [illegible]. [illegible] will be run next season. A [illegible] of different [illegible] was held recently in [illegible] and [illegible] a scale of wages set, [illegible] to the representatives of the Lake Carriers' association, which was given until February 20 in which to answer. No answer has been received by the Marine Engineers' association and until its demands are accepted not a union engineer [illegible] great lakes will go to work.

MAY BE A THIRD TRIAL.

New York, Feb. 23.—District Attorney Philbin stated today that he had not yet decided whether Samuel J. Kennedy would be put on trial for the third time for the murder of "Dolly" Reynolds, but a decision is expected by next Monday. He said the county should not be put to the expense of another trial unless the evidence warranted. He would be guided by the weight of the evidence brought forward. Mr. Philbin said he would object to any motion to obtain bail for the prisoner at present.

BUSINESS BETTER IN THE EAST.

New York, Feb. 23.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Business in the east and particularly along the north Atlantic coast has been catching up with the rest of the country a little this week, so that in the few lines where complaint has been heard locally of late the tone has been better. This comes from the working off of retail stocks which owners feared would have to be carried over until next season. In builders' hardware the buying has been notably better and the distribution in the grocery jobbing trade has been given a considerable stimulus.

"Even the laggard dry goods market has shown a good measure of improvement; though in cotton goods there is still much to be desired, for the larger buying has not brought out any improvement in general tone, and in some directions the market is slower than a week ago. From the interior advices are almost uniformly favorable, with a heavy movement of general merchandise and farm implements over the northwestern railroads.

"No diminution appears in the movement of iron and steel products. Mills are rushed with orders and new contracts are taken at full prices. Pig iron is freely bought and prices tend upward. Billets and other partially manufactured forms are firmer and finished goods would command high prices if immediate delivery could be secured. Structural shapes are still a feature, with large operations pending in bridges and track elevation.

"Lumber and materials are in good demand owing to extensive preparations for spring building, and at Buffalo there is special activity on account of hotels and other works in connection with the exposition. Grain markets are devoid of wide fluctuations, although many reports are circulated regarding the condition of winter wheat. It is too early to secure definite information and traders are not influenced by rumors. News from India and Australia indicates a larger crop than last year's.

"Failures for the week were 253 in the United States, against 201 last year and 39 in Canada against 33 last year."

BOOTH'S BODY IN BALTIMORE.

Erie, Pa., Feb. 23.—Col. R. S. Culloin, commandant of the Pennsylvania soldiers' home, who was in charge of the squad that guarded the body of John Wilkes Booth, after thirty-five years has consented to tell the story of its disposition. He says:

"After the autopsy it at first was decided to place the body in the hands of Colonel Baker, the celebrated detective, with orders to sink it at sea, but this plan was abandoned. Immediately after the autopsy was performed the body was delivered to the chief of detectives at midnight and he took it by rowboat to the old penitentiary in the arsenal grounds. It was there buried in a cell. It was subsequently removed and buried at the foot of the gallows, where the other malefactors were buried. Some years afterward Edwin Booth, who had always been known as a loyal man and who went into retirement immediately after the tragedy, requested permission of the government to remove his brother's body. The request was granted and the dust of John Wilkes Booth reposes in the family lot in the cemetery in Baltimore."

PROMOTING THE ALLIANCE.

Paris, Feb. 23.—The Figaro believes that the mission to St. Petersburg of General Pendezec, chief of the French general staff, who recently arrived at the Russian capital, is more weighty than the conveyance of a simple expression of happiness on the part of France over the renewed health of the czar. The paper attributes to General Pendezec the bearing of expressions of good will and the furtherance of the bonds of the Franco-Russian alliance.

LOCAL NEWS.

Henry Busching and Daniel Kemp will leave tomorrow for a business trip to Chicago.

The W. R. C. will be entertained at the Elektron building Tuesday evening by the A. Y. C. entertainment club and the Peerless Mandolin club.

Mrs. Lou Nicholson gave a Washington's birthday party at her home on East Williams street, Friday evening. American flags and bunches of cherries were used in the decorations of the dining room, and each guest received a hatchet bearing Washington's picture as a souvenir of the occasion. Mrs. Nicholson was assisted in receiving by Miss Winnie Spalding.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

VETERAN SHOPMAN NO MORE

JOHN J. HONTHEIM DIED FRIDAY EVENING.

Fatal Fall of a Little Child at Maysville—Other Deaths and Funeral Notices.

John J. Hontheim, a veteran machinist at the Wabash shops, died at 4:30 o'clock Friday evening at the home of his son, Michael Hontheim, 121 Baker street, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, four months and ten days. Mr. Hontheim has been in failing health since July last, but has been confined to his bed only during the past four weeks. Death was due to kidney trouble and senile debility.

Mr. Hontheim was a native of Germany, and was born October 12, 1819. He removed to America about forty-five years ago, and came almost at once to Fort Wayne, the family residing for many years at 12 McClellan street. For thirty-five years he was employed at the Wabash shops in this city, retiring soon after the death of his wife about five years ago. Since last October he has been making his home with his son.

Surviving are six children—Mrs. Sophia Soneen, of Grand Rapids; Jacob J. Hontheim, of Defiance; Mrs. Kate Hoyt, of Minneapolis; Michael Hontheim, Mrs. Fred Olds and Peter Hontheim, of this city. Jacob Hontheim, of this city, is a brother of the deceased.

The funeral services will be held from St. Paul's Catholic church, of which the deceased was a devoted member.

SAPP.

The little child of Mr. and Mrs. Sapp, of Maysville, died Friday under most distressing circumstances. The babe, eighteen months old, fell from a high chair and broke its back, death ensuing shortly after the accident.

The funeral services will be held at the Barrett chapel Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

PECKHAM.

The death of Mr. Peckham, a pioneer farmer residing near Monroeville, is reported. He was seventy-two years of age, and death was due to pneumonia.

GRUND.

Mrs. Ivie Grund, wife of John Grund, died this afternoon at the family home, 24 Schick street, at the age of 52 years. Mrs. Grund's death was due to rheumatism of the heart, and she had been ill about one week. She was born at Avilla, but has resided in Fort Wayne many years and was a most estimable and widely-known lady.

Mrs. Grund was a member of the Baptist church, and the husband and two children survive her. These are Mrs. Alex. Cour and Ollie Johnson, both of whom reside in Cleveland, and will arrive in the city this evening.

The funeral announcement will be made later.

FUNERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Wade—Funeral services of Miss Margaret A. Wade will be held Monday morning at 9 o'clock from the residence, 172 Holman street, and at 9:30 from the Cathedral.

Turner—Funeral services of Mrs. Anna E. Turner will be held Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence, 225 West Superior street, and at 2:30 from the West Jefferson street Church of Christ.

Ketker—Funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth Ketker will be held Sunday afternoon at 1:30 from the residence, 18 Lavina street, and at 2 o'clock from St. John's Reformed church.

CANADIANS START HOME.

London, Feb. 23.—Most of the members of the Strathcona horse, which arrived here from South Africa last week, left London early today and later embarked at Liverpool on the British steamer Numidian for their homeward journey. The troopers were played to the station by a band of pipers of the Scots Guards. The large crowds which witnessed their departure and the rousing cheers which followed them showed the popularity of the Canadians. The color presented by the king was carried by a subaltern. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Duke of Abercorn and many other distinguished people were present at the station to bid the troopers farewell. About one hundred of the Canadians will remain in London for the transacting of private business. The lord mayor of Liverpool entertained the troopers at the town hall with a reception and luncheon.

FRICK MAINTAINS SILENCE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 23.—H. C. Frick arrived home from New York today and is in conference with his business associates of the Carnegie Steel company. Nothing could be learned of the object of the conference, as Mr. Frick refused to be seen.

SUICIDED AT TOLEDO.

Moses Crawford Hoyt, formerly of this city, for many years a conductor on the Wabash, committed suicide at his home in Toledo yesterday by shooting himself through the head. He was made a Mason in this city, and enlisted for the civil war from this point.

UNDER QUARANTINE.

Quarantine has been established at the premises 236 East Washington street. Sickness in the family had been reported as smallpox, but diagnoses today led to no agreement by physicians that it is smallpox. However, the family has been exposed to smallpox and quarantine was established as a measure of precaution.

LOCAL LINES.

Sion S. Bass post last evening gave a social in the post hall in the Elektron building. The social was for the benefit of a fund to be expended in defraying expenses to the next national encampment in September. Financially and otherwise it was a success and a handsome sum was realized.

In a card to The Sentinel Rev. C. Gross explains that the entertainment to be given by the young ladies of Emanuel church is not for the benefit of that congregation. Rev. Gross says that while the Lutheran church has no objection to entertainments, it has always opposed the practice of "benefiting" the church by such means.

Mr. and Mrs. Hart entertained very pleasantly Friday evening in honor of the first wedding anniversary of their son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. William Watson. The evening was spent in cards and dancing and a fine three-course luncheon was served. The out-of-town guests were Dr. and Mrs. Cudahy, of Virginia; Miss Nickey, Miss Nickey and Mr. Maloney, of Churubusco; Dr. Schwab and the Misses Caskey and Switzer, of Van Wert.

NEED NOT FEAR NIGHT AIR.

In passing along a row of city tenements in the dawn of a mid-summer day about ninety-nine of 100 windows can be seen tightly closed. Sleepers whose lungs crave life air as a desert traveler thirsts after a draft of cold water have excluded the refreshing night wind in obedience to the behest of a sanitary superstition, "Beware of draughts, get a dollar's worth of weather strips; be sure to close your windows after dark!" In other words, exclude the air which the children of nature have for myriads of ages breathed with perfect impunity and poison your lungs with the oxidized, sickening atmosphere of an unventilated bedroom. We might as well advise a health seeker to avoid rock springs and fill his water bucket at the effluent pipe of a festering city sewer. We might with the same logic admonish our children to beware of fresh vegetables and mountain strawberries and still their hunger with the garbage of a dump pile.

Millions of travelers pass the night in boats and open sheds without the least injurious consequences; animals that perish with consumption in the atmosphere of a well-warmed menagerie survive the tremendous night storms of the tropical forests.

Is night air a lung poison? Is the outdoor atmosphere made deadly by the absence of sunlight? Does the gas lamp of a stifling dormitory remedy that grievance? Must we exclude the cool night wind bringing relief to countless sufferers from the misery of a sweltering summer day?

It is no exaggeration to say that individuals who have freed themselves from the nightmare of that superstition can live out-and-out healthier in the central wards of a large manufacturing town than its victims on the airiest highlands of the southern Alleghanies.—Chautauquan.

According to a letter from Dawson, in Yukon territory, the temperature there from January 8 to January 14 was the lowest known even in that frigid region. The lowest temperature that was recorded prior to that time was 55 degrees below zero, but the thermometer dropped day by day and finally broke all records. On the 15th ult. it was 52 degrees below zero.

TRADES COUNCIL, ATTENTION!

The Trades and Labor Council will meet Monday night in the Council's new hall, fourth floor of Elektron building. Take elevator.

C. F. BAKER, President.

A CARD OF THANKS.

It affords me great pleasure in this way to thank the members of the Allen County Mutual Burial Association for the prompt payment of the benefit due me at the death of my late wife, Mrs. Louise Beckes.

J. A. BECKES.

"INCURABLE" HEART DISEASE SOON CURED.

By The Great Specialists In Treating Weak and Diseased Hearts, Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B.

Will Send $2.50 Worth of His Special Treatment Free as a Trial.

To demonstrate the unusual curative powers of his new and complete special treatments by mail for heart disease, short breath, pain in the side, oppression in the chest, irregular pulse, palpitation, smothering spells, puffing of the ankles, or dropsy, Dr. Miles will send two dollars and a half worth free as a trial, to all who mention this paper.

His treatments are the result of twenty-five years of careful study, extensive research, and remarkable experience in treating the various ailments of the heart, stomach and nerves, which so often complicate each case. So astonishing are the results of his complete special treatment that he does not hesitate to offer all persons a trial free.

Nothing could be more generous. Few physicians have such confidence in their remedies. There is no reason why every afflicted person should not avail themselves of this exceedingly liberal offer, as they may never have another such opportunity. No death comes as suddenly as that from heart disease.

Mrs. A. French, of Huntington, Ind., was cured after thirty physicians failed; Mrs. Flora Greater, of Bristolville, O., after twenty-two; Jas. R. Waite, the noted actor, after a score had pronounced him incurable; Mrs. Frank Smith, of Chicago, after five leading physicians had given her up; Mr. Julius Keister of Chicago, after ten; Mrs. R. Parker after sixteen failed.

A list of [illegible] references to, and testimonials from Bishops, Clergymen, Bankers, Farmers and their wives will be sent free upon request.

Send at once to Franklin Miles, M. D., LL. B., 203 State St., Chicago, Ill., for trial treatment before it is too late.

Symbols of Success

A vacant chair and a portrait on the wall—strange symbols of success! Yet, in many a home these are the symbols of the success of the man who did not find time to care for his health, or neglected the increasing warnings of disease which Nature gave him. When the stomach is "weak" and food is imperfectly digested and assimilated, it is only a question of time until the break-down comes. The stomach is the very center of vital power and must be kept in health if sickness is to be avoided. Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It increases the supply of pure, rich blood, and gives the body strength to withstand the strain put upon it by the struggle for success.

"I was a sufferer from what the doctors called indigestion, but after trying several eminent physicians failed to get a cure," writes Mr. Frank Mericle, of Independence, Jackson Co., Mo., Box 315. "Some of my symptoms were soreness in pit of stomach, fullness, tired feeling, constipation; sometimes soreness would extend to bowels. Some one recommended me to take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which I did, and after taking only a few bottles of 'Discovery' and your 'Pleasant Pellets' can say I derived more benefit from them than any other medicine I ever tried. I began to gain flesh from the start. I have recommended it to others and will continue to do so."

The sluggish liver made active by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

Dr. Bulson,

Office and Residence, 53 Wayne Street, FORT WAYNE.

PRACTICE LIMITED TO DISEASES OF

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

GLASSES ADJUSTED.

A. Hattersley & Son,

PLUMBERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

48 E. MAIN STREET, FORT WAYNE, IND.

N. W. BLOOM,

107 CALHOUN STREET.

Funeral Director

—AND—

..... **Embalmer.**

TELEPHONE 362.

SHOP AND RAIL

JACOB GEHRING INJURED AT PORT HURON.

BIG ICICLE FALLS ON HIM

KNOCKING HIM SENSELESS AND CUTTING HIS HEAD.

A PENNSYLVANIA SMASH-UP

LIGHT FREIGHT RUNS INTO PASSENGER CARS.

The Port Huron Daily Herald prints the following concerning a former citizen of Fort Wayne: "J. C. Gehring, general foreman of the locomotive shops, had a narrow escape from being killed at the shops this week. He was walking past one of the buildings when a huge icicle weighing about thirty pounds, fell and struck him on the head. He was badly cut and was removed to his home on Gratiot avenue, where he has been confined ever since. The injuries, although painful, will not be serious." The same paper also says: "It is rumored that General Foreman J. C. Gehring, of the Grand Trunk locomotive shops, will be transferred to London, Ontario."

DOG'S STRANGE RIDE.

Near Payne, Ohio, last Thursday, as Nickel Plate passenger train No. 4 was reeling off space at the rate of a mile a minute, a small dog rolled into the cab. Leisurely viewing the surroundings and "sizing up" the occupants of the cab, the canine evidently became satisfied with the situation and complacently took a position on the seat back of Engineer Charley Long, where it was permitted to rest until the train reached Bellevue. How the dog got into the cab and whence he came are questions which will never be satisfactorily explained. Neither Engineer Long nor Fireman John Belts knew the dog was on the engine until he appeared before them in the strange manner told in the foregoing. If it was picked up by the pilot and hurled back to the tender while the train was moving, its escape from injury is as remarkable as its mysterious presence in the cab. There was not a mark upon the body or limbs of the animal to indicate such method of getting aboard the engine. The dog seemed to enjoy the ride and was loth to leave the cab even after the engine had gone to the round house.

A BAD COLLISION.

Bristol, Pa., Feb. 23—A east bound train of empty passenger cars on the Pennsylvania railroad was run into by a "light" freight train near here this morning and a bad smash-up of railroad property resulted. G. McCann, a railroad flagman, was killed, and Conductor Henget and Brakemen Jones and Nilon were injured, but not seriously.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Nickel Plate Engineer Bert Crosby is sick and off duty.

The Pennsylvania limited was two hours late in reaching this city this morning.

J. E. Smith resumed his duties in the Pittsburg round house today after a brief illness.

M. Connors, of the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Warsaw to spend Sunday with relatives.

W. H. Young, agent for the Lehigh and Wabash Dispatch, was in the city this morning.

Peter Huntine, of the Bass blacksmith shop, is off duty on account of the death of his father.

Machinist Fred G. Olds, of the Pittsburg shops, is off duty on account of the death of a relative.

Superintendent J. B. McKim went to Pittsburg last night on business for the Pennsylvania company.

Cyrus Bender, who had been sick, reported for work at the Wabash blacksmith shop this morning.

Daniel J. Barkley, of the Pittsburg lumber yards, has gone to the country to visit relatives over Sunday.

The Fort Wayne Electric company today shipped a 2,000-light incandescent dynamo to Noblesville, Ind.

C. H. Smith, Paul Kinley, Casper Lehmkuler, W. A. Callahan and L. A. Murray, Pittsburg shopmen, are sick.

H. Brunskill resigned his position in the Wabash shops this morning to take another position in the electric works.

George Telley has suffered a relapse of the grip and is again quite sick. Mr. Telley is night foreman of the Pittsburg round house.

Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, now in Scranton conferring with officials of the Lackawana, went there at the request of the officers of the road to confer concerning the wage agreement and consider the question of promotions.

George Croker will pass through the city tomorrow in his special car, attached to Pennsylvania train No. 21, en route to California.

Joseph Ehlanger, of the Wabash blacksmith shop, and his family went to Logansport this afternoon to spend Sunday with his relatives.

M. L. Reynolds, superintendent of the Lansing division of the Lake Shore road, was in the city yesterday, looking after company affairs.

J. H. Cody, of the Pittsburg planing mills, went to Indianapolis this morning. He was summoned there to attend the funeral of a relative.

James Keat, of Chicago, is visiting friends in the city. He is an electrician and was formerly employed in the electric lights in Fort Wayne.

Brakeman H. G McKean, of the Nickel Plate, went to Ohio yesterday in response to a summons which informed him of the serious illness of his mother.

John Roach, a member of the shipping gang in the Pittsburg shops, has gone to Monroeville to attend to some private business and spend Sunday with friends.

H. R. Williams will on March 1 take the position of agent of the Indiana Car Service Bureau at Muncie and C. O. Balfour will be made agent at Alexandria.

Pittsburg Fireman O. Rost, who had his head injured two weeks ago by being struck by a chunk of coal from the tender, has recovered sufficiently to resume work.

It is stated that J. W. Daly, general passenger and ticket agent of the Jacksonville and Southwestern, and his chief clerks have tendered their resignations, effective March 1.

William Dryer, of the Pittsburg blacksmith shop, dropped a piece of iron upon his right foot last evening, severely bruising the member and breaking the bone of the little toe.

M. W. Laughlin, for three or four months employed as a brakeman on the Nickel Plate, resigned that position yesterday. He gave no reason for quitting the company's service.

J. H. P. Hughart, general manager of the Grand Rapids and Indiana road, passed through the city last night, en route to Pittsburg, where he will confer with Pennsylvania officials.

E. M. Osborne, George Riley, Fred H. Fry and H. C. Kruse, who have been working in the Pittsburg freight house for some time, have been transferred to the road service as firemen.

Engineer J. A. Keplinger has returned from Bucyrus, Ohio, where he went to see his mother, who is so ill that little hopes for her recovery are entertained. The lady is eighty-three years old.

During the week closing today engines 14, 137, 139, 224, 256 and 272 were turned out of the Pittsburg shops after receiving repairs. During the week engines 200, 266 and 352 went into the shops for repairs.

B. Frank Sarver, foreman of the Pittsburg boiler shop, who has been ailing for several days, is now confined to his bed. He is afflicted with the grip in an acute form, but no serious results are apprehended.

All of the latest inventions of General Manager J. J. Wood, of the Fort Wayne Electric company, were photographed yesterday and they will be represented in the catalogue soon to be issued by the company.

Engineer W. Swartz is sick and Engineers E. Jamey, C. Rogers and W. K. Wilder are taking a lay off on account of private business. Engineer J. B. Ryan, who was sick, reported for work this morning. They are Pittsburg employes.

L. T. Rotenbaugh, baggagemaster on the Pennsylvania Central, was summoned here on account of the sickness of his wife, who is visiting relatives on Pontiac street, was called to Michigan last night. His mother is thought to be in a dying condition at her home in that state.

The Indianapolis Journal says the Pennsylvania will be a strong competitor for travel from St. Louis and southwestern territory to the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo. With this end in view the company will, in connection with the Erie, put through passenger trains into service between the points named.

A letter from James McConnell, clerk in the Pittsburg freight office, conveys news of the death of his father, Dr. McConnell, which occurred in Marseilles, Ohio, yesterday. James McConnell is at that city and will remain until after the funeral. Dr. McConnell was the oldest physician in term of practice in that part of Ohio.

So large are the engines of today that the space in the shops allotted to work upon the different parts of the machinery is inadequate. This morning one end of the frame of a big Wabash engine extended through the door of the office of the general foreman while a machinist was engaged in drilling a hole upon the other end of the frame. Mr. Paul hopes to have his office more conveniently located soon.

Local Pennsylvania officials have received notice that a special train bearing 225 Chicago school children will pass over the Fort Wayne road March 2, enroute to Washington, where the children will witness the inauguration of President McKinley. The party will take supper at the McKinney house. The excursion will be gotten up by the management of the Chicago American and the entire expenses will be borne by the proprietor of that paper.

The nucleus of a locomotive museum is being formed at Purdue university, and the university asks that roads having engines which for any reason are distinctive to consider the advisability of preserving a sample at Purdue, to be in the nature of a loan collection. Three engines have already been secured; one, the gift of a western road, of an American engine built thirty years ago, another a camel-back engine presented by the Baltimore and Ohio, and the third an engine James Tolman built in England for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who invented a locomotive firebox which has some meritorious features, has just brought out another invention, a multitubular boiler for locomotives. In an address before the Engineers' club, Mr. Vanderbilt said: "I am now working on a multitubular boiler. I regard the possibilities of this as very great. Within a few years it will be in general use. Within a year I hope to appear before you and give a practical demonstration of its possibilities and of my ideas on the subject. It appears to me very remarkable that so few improvements have been made in the patterns of boilers since the days of Stephenson. There is plenty of room for more change in the construction and many changes are likely to be made in the next few days."

MINISTERS' INSURANCE UNION.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 23.—The Ministers' Casualty union, a new insurance organization, has been incorporated, having for its object the mutual benefit of ordained clergymen under seventy years of age. Within a week policies will be issued to the 200 applicants already on file. W. G. Calderwood and W. P. Hobart are the originators of the organization. The union offers accident insurance with a limit of $5,000, and sick benefits for twenty-nine different diseases, ranging from $10 for tonsilitis to $80 for empyma. The assessments are $2, with thirty days' notice, and only one assessment for one indemnity claim. The annual expense dues are $1.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

London, Feb. 23.—The Daily Express publishes the following from its Russian correspondent: Several of the Russian provinces are still suffering acutely from famine. In the governments of Kherson and Bessarabia tens of thousands are famishing. Amid the additional hardships of the severe winter, hunger, typhus is rapidly spreading also. The condition of the peasantry in the famine districts of southwestern Russia is equally lamentable, but it is worst of all in the northern and east Volga provinces, where the people for months have been subsisting on rotts, grasses and offal and are now dying of sheer starvation. As in previous famines, the absence of sufficient rolling stock prevents a distribution of stored grain to the famine districts.

NOTHING EQUALS IT.

For the Cure of Catarrh.

A physician now retired from practice, but who still keeps abreast of the times, in speaking of the advance made in medicine in the last ten years says: "One of the most obstinate and baffling diseases is the very common trouble, catarrh.

Nasal catarrh is only one of its many forms; catarrh of the throat; catarrh of the stomach, bowels, liver, and bladder are very common but the sufferer usually thinks it is something else than catarrh and is treated for the wrong disease.

The best and most successful treatment for any form of catarrh is now admitted to be by internal remedies through the stomach and the safest and probably the most efficient is in the tablet form, sold by druggists as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

I have seen many remarkable cures of catarrh resulting from regular daily use of these tablets, which seem to act on the blood and liver, driving the catarrhal poison out of the system through the natural channels.

I once had occasion to analyze these tablets and found them to contain no cocaine nor opiates, but simply a combination of harmless antiseptics like Eucalyptal, Guaiacol, blood root, etc.

At any rate I have known of severe catarrhal headaches which were cured by Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and catarrhal deafness, hay fever, asthma and catarrh of the throat and stomach speedily show great benefit after a few days' use of the remedy and when it is remembered how much more convenient a tablet is than inhalers, douches, salves and powders it is not surprising that this new preparation should so rapidly supplant all other remedies for catarrh.

U. S. Stamps are good anywhere. 20eod-tf

A LEADING FRATERNITY MAN

Fort Wayne is conspicuous among the cities of the country for the number as well as the prosperity of its fraternal societies. Naturally a community wherein the fraternal spirit flourishes as it does in Fort Wayne will produce many men who attain eminence in the realm of the grip and password. Fort Wayne is no exception to this. Among the citizens of this city who have become conspicuously identified with the fraternal world and prominent and influential in its affairs is William S. Wells, past grand archon of the Royal League of Indiana. Mr. Wells is not only prominent in the city, but he enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout the state. He was born May 21, 1860, in Altoona, Pa., where he attended the public schools, afterwards going to Harrisburg, where he graduated from the high school of that city. He then returned to Altoona, where he entered the railway shops of the Pennsylvania railroad company and in due time was graduated February 7, 1881. The Altoona shops have been the great school in which the Pennsylvania company has developed so many of the men who have risen to importance in the executive affairs of that mighty railway corporation. Mr. Wells came to Fort Wayne in October, 1891, continuing in the employ of the Pennsylvania company, as he is now. Mr. Wells became identified with the Royal League at the time that fraternal society was first established in Fort Wayne. He is a charter member of Old Fort council No. 192, in which lodge he has filled all the chairs. In January, 1900, Mr. Wells was elected grand archon of the Royal League of Indiana at the meeting of the grand council. His administration was marked by a vigorous growth of the order. Four new councils were established, one of them in Fort Wayne; the membership everywhere notably incrased and a spirit of lively enthusiasm instilled into the membership throughout the state. Mr. Wells is now the supreme representative of the Royal League of Indiana in the supreme council. Among the councils Mr. Wells has organized in Indiana is that in Indianapolis, which embraces in its membership a number of the most prominent citizens of the Hoosier capital, including Mayor Thomas Taggart. Mr. Wells is also prominent in the Independent Order of Foresters, of which he is a representative in the high court.

WILLIAM S. WELLS.

Past Grand Archon, Royal League of Indiana.

He was united in marriage March 17, 1894, to Miss Robinson, a daughter of the late David A. Robinson and sister of Congressman James M. Robinson. Mr. and Mrs. Wells have one child, a daughter. Mr. Wells is a democrat and prominent and active in the party in Fort Wayne and in the late campaign entered into the party's work with his characteristic energy and enthusiasm. In his lodge work Mr. Wells is filled with the fraternal spirit, which he imparts to those with whom he comes into contact.

WOULD FOSTER AUTHORSHIP.

London, Feb. 23.—The Daily Mail has interviewed several publishers with reference to the report that the United States congress is about to rescind the printing clause in the publishing law. George Herbert Thring, secretary of the incorporated society of authors, said he thought abrogation of the clause would benefit the American printing and publishing trades by fostering authorship. William Heinneman, the publisher, was skeptical, expressing a doubt that the clause would ever be abrogated. If it should be, he said, it might endanger the copyright bill altogether, in which event the last state of English authors would be worse than the first. Other publishers whose views were sought by the Daily Mail expressed the opinion that the change, if effected, would make very little difference to anybody.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

And coats are our specialty. Get our prices and examine our goods. G. Schmidt, Merchant Tailor, 57 East Berry street. 27-tf

FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Pain, Discomfort and Danger where "Mother's Friend" is not known or used.

Ease, Comfort and Safety where the virtues of "Mother's Friend" are known.

It is the one and only liniment in the world that by outward application robs childbirth of its terrors. Every woman should tell her friends of it, whether needed now or not.

Mother's Friend is sold by all druggists, or can be sent by express paid on receipt of price. $1.00 per bottle.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

We Are Going to Do It Again.

Another Big Consignment of Silks to be Sent to Wayne Dry Goods Co., Which Means Another Big Week of Silk Selling. . . . .

So great was the success of our **BIG CONSIGNMENT SILK SALE** the importers have asked us to take another big lot to run off at the same unheard-of prices.

This time, they say, the stock they will send us will not only be larger, but will contain even greater bargains than the one which created so much surprise and delight at our store last week.

...Silk Waists...

So fashion reports say, are to be as popular as ever.

The scores of people who have spoken to us of their disappointment at not getting some of those wonderful bargains.

Now is Your Chance.

Next Wednesday Morning, February 27th,

The sale will open and you will have an opportunity of buying, in any amounts you wish, from the second consignment of these elegant $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Silks, at 69c a yard.

The loss is not ours, but the advertisement is. We are pleased to be the agent of this benefit to you.

Wayne Dry Goods Co.,

96 Calhoun Street.

Special sale this week of new styles in fine Brass Beds, just received from the great Furniture Exposition. Prices commencing at $14 and running up to $70.

Spring opening of Whitney's great line of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts. One hundred styles to select from. Whitney's carriages are worth two of any other make. You can only buy them in Fort Wayne of us.

Come in and see, just from the Furniture Exposition, the finest combination Secretary and Bookcase ever brought to Fort Wayne. Price $75. Whosever house it goes into will have the satisfaction of knowing they have the finest piece of furniture of its kind in the city.

Foster Furniture & Carpet Co.,

The Leading Furniture and Carpet House West of the Alleghenies.

~ RURODES. ~

Spring Dress Goods

The finest things from Europe and America are ready for your selection. In woolens fashion favors the soft clinging fabrics, such as veilings, ermines, batistes, etc. These you will find in stock in all the most desirable shades and, best of all, priced reasonable. Of the popular priced goods there is enough for everybody, but of the rich and exclusive sort, the extreme novelties, only one or two patterns of a kind. Make your choice early.

The New Wash Goods

Are beautiful in design and bristling with style. All the buds and blossoms of field and forest have been transplanted, as it were, on fabrics of sheer and delicate texture. The new fancy stripe and Foulard designs are here also in all the new shade and color effects. We boast of selling low. We boast louder of offering you the best.

The New Silks.

Foulard silks head the procession for spring. They are not only stylish but sensible. They are here in a selection of beautiful styles that will make your eyes snap. They are not the commonplace styles, but beauties of a new class in design and coloring. See the elegance we are showing in

Silk Foulards, Satin Foulards, Broche Foulards and Peau de Soie.

THE ......

Rurode Dry Goods Co.

Opening

—OF THE—

Spring Dunlap Hats....

Saturday, Feb. 23th, 1901.

Come and make your selection.....

Golden, THE Hatter,

AGENT.

ON THE POINT

Of getting insured when your house burned—that is a story you often hear when a man has lost his home by fire. Procrastination is a thief of time, so be wise today and insure your property before it is too late. An insurance policy is the kind of a friend in need that you will appreciate. I will insure you in the best companies at the lowest possible rate of premium. I also offer the best bargains in vacant and improved real estate.

LOUIS F. CURDES.
3 AND 4, PIXLEY-LONG BLOCK.

Will Make It Easy for You

To patch up your winter suit with a pair of new trousers. We will during this month close out our heavy-weight trouserings that sold at $7 and $8 for six dollars. They are strictly pure worsted, the latest patterns, and twenty styles from which to make your selections. See our window display of these trouserings.

I. Maulner & Co.

52 CALHOUN ST.

The Evening Sentinel.

SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1901.

OUR TELEPHONES.

Editorial Rooms.............. 650
Business Office.............. 173

WEATHER.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—For Indiana—Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

LOCAL LINES.

Hon. T. E. Ellison is in Indianapolis.

J. B. Olinger is on a business trip to Garrett.

Theo. G. Seemeyer left today for Boston on a business trip.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Sweaney of Wolf Lake, are in the city visiting friends.

A pair of wooden shoes have been reported stolen from the barn of J. B. Olinger, on Thomas street.

Wallace Beard, a farmer residing west of the city on the Huntington road, slipped and fell, spraining his ankle severely yesterday. Dr. Tinkham attended him.

Messrs. L. J. Way and C. B. Raymond, agents of the International Correspondence schools, arrived home last evening from a successful canvass of Kendallville.

Mrs. I. Crable and granddaughter, Etney Crable, who have been the guests of Mrs. Crable's daughter, Mrs. Jennie Imler, have returned to Monroeville after a week's visit in the city.

Regular services are to be held at the city mission, 170 West Main street, Sunday at 3 and at 7:30 p. m. Quarterly meeting Tuesday and Wednesday, with Elder W. T. Lamming in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. George Campbell, of Wells street, charmingly entertained a company of friends at progressive pedro last evening. The score cards were miniature hatchets, and an elaborate lunch followed the games.

The prizes offered by Pathfinders lodge No. 19 at their masquerade Friday evening were awarded to Mrs. Bessie Blake and Mrs. Aurelia Olinger for making the prettiest appearance, while J. B. Olinger won the prize for the most comic representation.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary society of the Berry Street M. E. church will hold its annual thank offering service on Sunday evening. Miss Alice Linam, a returned missionary from China, will address the meeting. Mrs. Clara Diana Stacy will sing a solo, and a fine musical program will be given by the choir and the orchestra.

BIDS WERE OPENED.

This morning bids were opened for the erection of a new building on West Berry street, between Calhoun and Harrison, for J. B. Barnes, of Springfield, Ill. Tom Snook was the lowest bidder, but it is understood all the bids were higher than the original estimate for the structure, and it is not known whether the contract will be let or not. The building is designed to occupy the space between the Barrows studio and the Shryock building. It is to have a double business room below, with residence flats upon the second story.

RECITAL TOMORROW NIGHT.

At the close of the regular service at Trinity Episcopal church on Sunday evening, a brief recital will be given by E. Russel Sanborn, formerly of Boston, who recently accepted a position as choirmaster and organist of the church. Mr. Sanborn is a musician of ability, and one who is devoted to his work. Mr. Sanborn has announced that he will give similar recitals every Sunday evening at the close of the service.

[illegible] MANY APPLICANTS.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Leeper will tomorrow preach his farewell sermon as pastor of Westminster church and the pulpit will be officially declared vacant on the Sunday following. Dr. Leeper leaves soon for his tour of the orient. It is learned that a large number of applications are already on file for the pastorate.

U. S. ARMY SWORDS.

Just received, one hundred officers' swords and cavalry sabers, recently sold by the government in New York. Special price per set, $2.85, or $1.50 each.

WHITE FRUIT HOUSE.

Beginners' Class will be formed at the Mulqueen Dancing Academy Monday evening, Feb. 25, at 8 o'clock.

Lean people made fat by eating Grain Kernels, the king of nourishing foods.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate or Personal Security. C. F. Pfeiffer, Rooms 6-7, Bass Block. 21f

TRUSTWORTHY INSTITUTION

VALUABLE INFORMATION FOR BUSINESS MEN.

The Plan Upon Which the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident Association Does Business—Who Its Officers Are.

There is in Fort Wayne an institution of which comparatively little is heard in a general way, which modestly goes along conducting its business upon the staunchest business principles, but which is nevertheless one of the most substantial as well as beneficial to be found anywhere and is a worthy model for all similar concerns to pattern after. This refers to the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association, which has its offices at No. 24 Arcade block. The association is the outgrowth of the old T. P. A. and indeed many of its membership are also members of that commercial organization, but not exclusively, as originally. When the T. P. A. was reorganized some years ago and insurance features were incorporated there were many who were not eligible to the association, not being traveling salesmen, who were desirous of the receiving the benefit of the insurance features. Fred Nash, then living, was an enthusiastic T. P. A., and he conceived the idea of organizing an association along the lines of the Traveling Men's association, which would admit clerks, bankers, merchants, professional men and people of that class, who were not engaged in any hazardous occupation. Mr. Nash knew that he would have to enlist the good services of a number of substantial [illegible] his scheme in order [illegible] cess, and this he had no difficulty [illegible] doing. His friends placed [illegible] and their names at his service and the result was the organization of the Fort Wayne Mercantile Accident association, an organization purely a Fort Wayne concern, with members all over the Union, and one which furnishes the best and cheapest accident insurance known in this country. Originally it was promoted by Mr. Nash and his friends, and when Mr. Nash died the question arose what to do with the association. It was resolved to continue it and place it upon a solid business footing, and that was speedily done, and today no more reliable concern exists anywhere. It is purely mutual in all its features and is operated solely for the benefit of its members and not for the profit of its managers or promoters. The association makes its assessments for actual needs only and there are no salaries to pay, nor exorbitant expenses to provide for. The directors receive the munificent sum of one dollar each for their attendance upon meetings and the only paid officer is the secretary, whose entire time is required and who is allowed a reasonable compensation for his services. Persons engaged in hazardous occupation, such as railroad men, firemen, etc., are not accepted, but merchants, clerks and professional men are welcome additions to the ranks. Death benefits are limited to deaths resulting from accident, so the rate is kept uniformly low, and epidemics and old age have no effect upon the mortuary record of the company. The responsibility of a concern of this kind is always the object of first inquiry, and this can best be fixed by the promptness with which claims are paid. Like all accident companies, this one protects itself amply against fraud, and proofs of disability must be clearly established, but once established, claims are invariably paid on the first meeting day of the board and are frequently, as the books will show, paid on the same day that the proofs are completed, and in no instance are they allowed to go unpaid over sixty days. That is the kind of insurance to carry and there is not a man in Fort Wayne who should not be represented by a policy in this association, if he is eligible.

The directors are all well known in Fort Wayne. Mr. L. H. Ransom, the secretary-treasurer, does not claim to be an insurance man, but he is a first-class, careful and thorough business man, who administers the affairs of his office with the same care as he would his private business. He was for many years a traveling salesman for Morgan & Beach. R. D. Hudgell, "Uncle Dan," the president, is too well known to need any special mention, and G. W. Pixley, the vice president, likewise, needs no introduction. The directors are C. B. Woodworth, one of the oldest druggists in Fort Wayne; William B. Lawson, the well-known commission broker; L. F. Curdes, one of Fort Wayne's leading real estate brokers; Frank E. Riblett, the traveling salesman; U. S. Shoaff, also a commercial traveler, and George B. Saylor, of the firm of Armstrong & Co., and the advisory board comprises George W. Pixley and James M. McKay. A more substantial lot of citizens can not be found back of any institution, and the name of either of them is a sufficient guarantee of the solidity of the association.

BIG FARM IS SOLD.

Henry Schnelker today sold to Joseph B. Mahay a farm of 180 acres in St. Joe township for a consideration of $6,500. It is known as the Isaac Mowrer farm and the Curdes agency negotiated the transaction.

WOMAN NEARLY KILLS TRAMP.

Cumberland, Md., Feb. 23.—Mrs. Calvin May, residing at Hyndman, fourteen miles above here, yesterday nearly killed an insolent tramp who had been provided with something to eat at her back door and became very abusive because he had not been given hot coffee. Mrs. May tried to escape his abuse by running into the house, but the tramp followed. Mrs. May seized a big scrub broom by the brushing end, and using the heavy hickory handle, rained blows over the tramp's head. The fellow tried to shield himself with his arms, but soon fell to the floor, bleeding and unconscious. Mrs. May dumped him out into the yard, where he remained unconscious nearly two hours. His conditon is reported critical.

A PASTOR'S BIRTHDAY.

Members and friends of the Berry street M. E. church took possession of the home of the pastor, Rev. Norris, Friday evening in a most enjoyable celebration of the pastor's birthday, which occurs simultaneously with that of George Washington. At the proper moment B. F. Shertzer ushered Rev. Norris into the room and in a few happy remarks presented the pastor, in the name of the company, with one of the finest office chairs and combination book racks which could be procured in the city. Rev. Norris feelingly acknowledged the gift and the occasion was truly a happy one that will be long remembered by those present. It developed that three of the guests present—[illegible] L. E. Rock, Mrs. Jacob Halderman and John Neufer—were also celebrating birthday anniversaries on that occasion.

FOR MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

The social democrats meet tomorrow at the Elektron building at 2 o'clock to arrange for their city convention, to be held March 5. It is the intention to place in the field a full city ticket upon a platform of municipal ownership.

We have in America two great states, the areas of which have probably never been traversed. These are Maine in the north and Texas in the south, where immense treasures in woods, minerals, game and other articles of substantial profit are worth all the sentiment inspired by practically valueless expeditions to frigid zones.

CONTRACT FOR COONY BAYER'S CIGAR FACTORY.

Planned by Architect Charles Weatherhogg—Awarded to Wm. Ruchel.

Coony Bayer's cigar factory, to be erected on the south east corner Barr and Wayne streets, was given to Wm. Ruchel.

It will be the only up-to-date cigar factory in Northern Indiana. Mr. Bayer's business has entirely outgrown his present location, therefore he has concluded to build a factory to accomodate at least seventy-five to one hundred hands. A branch wholesale house will be started in Toledo, Ohio, which will be conducted by his brother Fred. A new wagon which is one of the finest and prettiest ever seen on the streets, was especially built by Albanus Bros., for the purpose, and will be used in Toledo. Mr. Bayer's career in the cigar business has been remarkably sucessful and is ample proof that honest made goods is the only thing that leads to success.

U. S. Stamps are most reliable. 29eod-tf

PUBLIC SALE.

Tuesday, February 26, 1901, Thomas Turflinger will offer for sale at public auction, on what is known as the Oscar Simon's farm, two and one-half miles south of the city, with James Rodebaugh as auctioneer, six head of good horses; 32 head of cattle, consisting of Jerseys, Durhams, etc.; brood sow; shoats, wagons, mowers, reapers, harrows, rakes, plows, drills, and in fact good farming machinery of all kinds; also hay, oats, corn, fodder, etc.; household goods, barrels of vinegar and many other articles. Sale commences promptly at 9 o'clock a. m. Special attention is asked to the large herd of milk cows, anyone of which would make a splendid cow for family purposes. w21-d22-23

U. S. Stamps at Ankenbruck's. 29eod-tf

FOOTWARM FOR COLD FEET

A pure and harmless powder for the shoes. At druggists, 25c. 4873m

Uncle Sam Stamps never fail. 29eod-tf

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

SAVE YOUR SKIN

How to Preserve, Purify and Beautify the Skin and Complexion.

To preserve, purify and beautify the skin, and prevent pimples, blotches, blackheads, redness, roughness, yellow, oily, mothy skin, chapping, and many other forms of skin blemishes, no other skin or complexion soap is for a moment to be compared with CUTICURA SOAP, because no other soap reaches the cause, viz., the clogged, irritated or inflamed condition of the PORES.

SAVE YOUR HAIR

How to Prevent Falling Hair Scalp Humors and Dandruff.

Cleanse the scalp and hair thoroughly with a warm shampoo of CUTICURA SOAP, rinse with warm water, dry carefully, and apply a light dressing of CUTICURA, purest of emollients, gently rubbed into the scalp. This simple, refreshing and inexpensive treatment will clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales and dandruff, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, supply the roots with energy and nourishment and make the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome and healthy scalp.

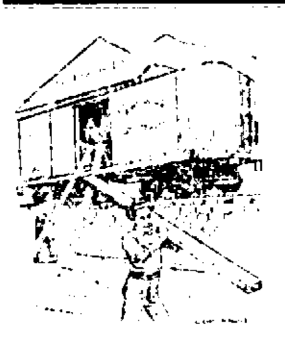
SAVE YOUR HANDS

How to Make the Hands Soft and White in a Single Night.

Bathe and soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry thoroughly and anoint freely with CUTICURA ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear during the night old, loose kid gloves with the finger ends cut off. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails, with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful and a blessing to all afflicted with sore, chapped, rough, or tender hands.

COMPLETE EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL TREATMENT FOR EVERY HUMOR, $1.25

[illegible]



Consignments of New Lumber

For building purposes are being constantly received from the best producing forests of the country. Our supply of white and yellow pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwoods, shingles, lath and posts is never allowed to run low, and we can always fill large or small orders promptly with the best seasoned lumber at prices that defy competition.

Deither Lumber Co.,

41 East Superior St. and 104 Pearl St.

STOPPED A FIGHT.

A young married man attended the Moochers' ball Tuesday evening and did not return home until we sma' hours in the morning. His young wife waited up for him with the stove poker and immediately there was a wrangle which aroused the whole neighborhood. The police rushed in, just in time to be late, as the husband had tucked away in his pocket a package of Royal Washing Compound, which contained a beautiful tumbler, and gave it to his wife—"rubber." If your grocer has not got it request him to get it.

A perfect physical condition can be attained and maintained by the use of Grain Kernels, the greatest of grain foods. Ask your grocer for sample box.

Mrs. D. H. Wilbert, of [illegible] street, is quite ill from grip.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

FOR SALE—Or Exchange—For Fort Wayne property, two farms. Address, F. G. Gauntt, No. 39 Douglas ave. 2-23-eod2m

FOR SALE—7 room house, partly modern, large barn, 50 ft. lot, on Hoagland Ave. Price $3,200. W. E. Doud, over Old National Bank. 23-tf

CLAIRVOYANT.

MRS. DR. BEATTIE,

THE FAMOUS ENGLISH CLAIRVOYANT, PALMIST AND CARD READER.

Office and Residence

63 WEST JEFFERSON STREET.

Call and consult her. Don't stumble on with bad luck and an aching heart when matters can be set right for you. She breaks evil influence, tells sick people what is their real trouble. Never fails on matters of law, lost affection, love, luck, marriage, divorce, lost articles, missing friends; who is your friend, enemy, lover or rival. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Office hours 10 a. m. to 8 p. m. daily except Sunday.

Ladies, 25c; gentlemen, 50c. 'Phone 1473 Main.

Fort Wayne Trust Co.

CAPITAL, $200,000.00.

CORNER MAIN and COURT STS.

Pays 3 per cent. interest on certificate and book deposits of $1.00 and upwards.

Loans money on farm and city real estate at a low rate of interest, and on easy payments.

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3 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Deposits........

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—AND UP.—

LOANS—Made on farm and City property at low rates

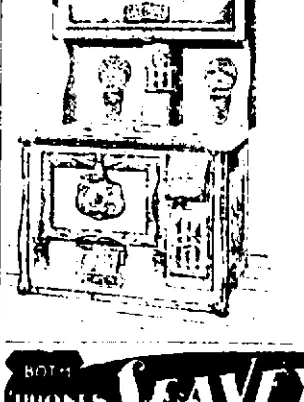
THE ALLEN COUNTY LOAN AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION. Opposite Postoffice

PAYS 7 Per Cent. Interest on stock. LOANS MONEY at Low Rates. Is a friend to Rich and Poor. Assets $700,000.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

"If it's a good thing SEAVEY'S have it."

The Users and Not the Makers



Are the best advertisers of the BORN STEEL RANGES. Any housekeeper without one needs only to ask her neighbors about them to learn that they "are splendid bakers"—"roast beautifully"—"are ready to bake in ten minutes"—"burn hard coal with very best results"—"work well with all kinds of fuel"—"are unsurpassed for economy and durability"—"are easy to keep clean and simple to control"—and many other things about their good qualities. Over 100 of your neighbors have them in use. Their names and addresses are yours for the asking. Call at the store.

BOTH PHONES 149 SEAVEY'S UP-TO-DATE HARDWARE STORE 19 and 21 W. MAIN ST.

PROMPT AND SATISFACTORY RESULTS....
To All Want Advertisements Placed in the Sentinel.

The Fort Wayne Sentinel.

IT'S ALL HERE, AND IT'S ALL TRUE.

ESTABLISHED 1833. FORT WAYNE, IND. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1901. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF UR

ABRAHAM'S BIRTHPLACE TO BE DUG FOR SCIENCE AND EXPECTED TO YIELD RARE RELICS.

The birthplace of Abraham is to be dug up, and the work of excavation will be begun within a few weeks at Ur, from which city the great ancestor of the Hebrews originally set out, with his family and relations, on the way to Palestine. A flood of light is expected to be thrown upon early narratives of Genesis by the expedition organized for the purpose, which is led by Dr. Edgar J. Banks and backed by the Royal University of Breslau, Germany. The ancient city is represented at present by a group of mounds, the most conspicuous feature of which is the remains of a gigantic pyrimidal tower, regarded by Assyriologists as the most perfect specimen of Babylonian architecture known.

This structure, which is built in a series of rectangular stages, like the famous Tower of Babel, with a flight of broad steps running up the outside, once supported the temple of the Moon god—a fane which for more than 3,000 years was the center of moon worship in Assyria. The moon god was a great divinity anciently in that part of the world and exerted a powerful influence over the minds of the people. Indeed, the tower was hardly more than an immense altar, and the adoration of Sin, the lunar deity, was so profound that his name has survived in Sinai, the "Mountain of the Moon God," in Palestine.

ANCIENT CITY A BRICK MINE.

Now, the ruined city of Ur is near the Euphrates, across the river from the modern town of Nasarieh, and half way between Babylon and the Persian gulf. In ancient times it was a seaport on that gulf, and had a brisk trade by ship with India and other parts of the world, but now it is a long distance inland, owing to the growth of dry land from alluvial deposits. For a long period it was the political and religious capital of the Babylonian empire, and the mounds in question are believed to conceal the palaces of monarchs of three dynasties, which must be filled with priceless archaeological and literary treasures. Rich bas-reliefs and inscriptions probably line their walls, and there is confident expectation of unearthing a library of baked clay books, such as was dug up at Nineveh.

No time is to be lost. The Arabs have been utilizing Ur recently as a brick mines, exploiting the mounds, which hitherto have been practically undisturbed, for building material, and every stone they come across that bears an inscription they destroy in obedience to the same kind of superstition that prompts them to smash every ancient statue they find, lest it be inhabited by a devil. By them the site of the ruins is known as Mughsir, or the Place of Pitch, because they get from it quantities of the bitumen which the ancient builders employed to a large extent for mortar.

DISCOVER MANY RELICS.

Ur was not only the birthplace of the Hebrews; it was, so archaeologists say, the source from which our own culture and civilization are derived. Its ruins stand today in the midst of a treeless, stoneless plain, on a slight elevation, so that during the annual flood of the Euphrates they form a sort of island, surrounded by a marsh. What looks like the remains of a low wall running around the old town is in reality a line of small mounds concealing graves and tombs.

The whole place is a veritable Golgotha, filled with the moldering bones of the ancient dead. J. E. Taylor, who was British consul at Bassorah in 1854, undertook at that time some small excavations at Ur, and found immense numbers of objects shaped like dish covers, under each of which was a human skeleton. Each skeleton lay on a reed mat, such as is used by the Arabs in their dwellings today, which was spread upon a brick floor, and the dish cover, which was of kiln-baked clay, had been simply put down over it. One such remnant of what once had been a woman was accompanied by a reed basket, fourteen clay vessels, a copper bowl, a wide band of pure gold on one arm and four images of ducks carved out of meteoric stone. Pieces of decayed linen were noticed about the bones.

ODD DISHES AND JEWELRY.

The arrangement of the skeletons was invariably the same, lying on one side, with the skull resting upon a sun-dried brick. That the brick was meant to serve as a pillow was shown by the circumstances that in some instances it was covered with remnants of a tasseled cushion of cloth. At the left side of each skeleton, and lying on the palm of the left hand, was a copper bowl, while of other utensils there were always at least three—a large jar for water, a smaller one to drink out of and a shallow clay dish, perhaps to contain food.

On lifting the covers, if an attempt was made to touch the skulls or bones they would fall to dust, but if exposed for a few days to air they became quite hard and could be handled without risk of injuring them. The teeth in every instance were beautiful and excellently preserved. With the female skeletons were found many bracelets and rings, as well as bangles and beads of copper. In one grave a quantity of rings for the ears and toes were found partly fused together into a mass, with a remnant of a cloth covering in which they had been wrapped. Doubtless they were the special treasures of a young lady who died 4,000 or 5,000 years ago. Among the oddest curios were small elongated vases made by rubbing down a kind of shell and which were filled with rings.

There are also vaults, built of white brick, which contained many skeletons—one of them held eleven—but in these the defunct were provided with no copper bowls and had no bricks under their heads, though there was always a confusion of vessels for water. Some jars contained little clay figures, rudely executed, and beneath one of the "dish covers" was found a statuette of a priest in copper. All over the ruins and in the graves were extraordinary quantities of marine shells—another evidence that the city of Ur stood anciently by the seashore.

The huge pyramidal structure already mentioned was surmounted by a temple, the only remains of which are a few glazed bricks and some copper-headed nails. In 1854 Mr. Taylor found on the vacant top floor of the tower two or three ancient clay lamps and fragments of fine chased pottery. Very many of the bricks in the ruins bear inscriptions and some have a thin coat of enamel with stamped characters, though they are so rotten with age that it is difficult to preserve them. Concealed in box-shaped cavities in the corners of the pyramid of the moon god were discovered four cylinders bearing inscriptions by a Babylonian king, each of which concludes with a prayer for his first-born son Belshazzar.

ANCIENTS WERE PROGRESSIVE.

In ancient times the pyramid and its temple were surrounded by a wall, within which were courts and chambers, and possibly the shrines of minor divinities. The structure was begun about 2,800 B. C., and was one of the most renowned and revered seats of worship through the whole Babylonian period, being referred to over and over again in the records of Assyrian monarchs. Ur dominated all southern Babylonia about 4,000 B. C. and later, and in those days was a great manufacturing and commercial town as well as a political center. A sister city, Eridu, which is likewise to be dug up by the Banks expedition—equally old and represented by the ruin-mounds of Nowawis, just visible from Ur—was the seat of worship of Ea, the god of wisdom and father of mankind.

Ur and Bridu were located close by the sea, but now they are 120 miles as the crow flies from the head of the Persian gulf. The distance affords an interesting time measurement inasmuch as the rate of alluvial deposit—i. e., the pushing forward of the shore line—is known to have averaged about 100 feet per annum since the time of Alexander the Great. Accepting this datum as approximately accurate, 8,000 or 9,000 years must have elapsed since these twin cities of old Babylonia stood on the seashore. In other words, the period when they were so situated must have been somewhere between 6,000 or 7,000 B. C.

VALUABLE DISCOVERIES.

The written records do not go back so far, the earliest writing as yet found only slightly antedating 4,000 B. C., with the exception of a few tiny inscribed tablets of clay which may be 1,000 years more ancient perhaps. The earliest king about whom anything has been discovered was Lugal-Kigub, who reigned 3,900 B. C. One thousand years later there was a monarch named Ur-gur, who uplifted the city of Ur into importance by conquest, making it the capital of all Babylonia. It was he who built the temple of the moon god, which was finished by his son Dungi. Those were days when first one town and then another in that region became prominent through vicissitudes of war, and thus Ur saw its ups and downs, rising into conspicuousness for the last time about 2,400 B. C., when Dungi II. started the third dynasty that sat on the throne in the birthplace of Abraham.

Notwithstanding the scratching of the surface done by Taylor and the depredations of recent Arabs in search of bricks, Ur is today one of the least disturbed of all the ancient mined cities. It is practically virgin ground, indeed, and there is every reason to believe that the excavations now about to be begun will result in valuable discoveries, perhaps throwing a light from the distant past upon the stories of the Bible.

GARDEN GIVEN TO HOSPITAL.

The beautiful residence and grounds known as Maplewood Lodge, near Hartford, Conn., have been donated by their generous owner, Dr. Russeel, to one of that city's public institutions for the care of the sick, says Meehans' Monthly. Flowers for hospitals have proved among the most grateful restoratives. Health requires mental administration as well as corporal. One may well say, if a few flowers are so beneficial to the sick, what a noble benefaction this generous gift of a whole garden must be.

WOMEN IN STREET CARS

A cynic who has been observing the habits of the women who patronize the street cars declares that it seems to be the chief aim in life of the majority of them to make their fellow passengers uncomfortable, say the Chicago Chronicle. He forgets that lovely woman has enjoyed that right for ages. It is true that she does not always recognize that right—really high-bred women seldom do—but that is a matter for her to decide, and, we regret to say, she usually decides it in the affirmative. No patron of the F street line provided motormen will stop for him—can have failed to observe the tiresome monotony with which women refuse the platform entrance and, by preference, push past seats already occupied in order to reach an empty place on the other side. It is a general rule, with few exceptions. The car may halt with the platform exactly fronting her, but the lady will in ninety-nine cases out of every 100 pass slowly along the row of seats, trying to push through over people occupying them, and, failing that, she will enter at the back, squeezing between the last seat and the back of the car. Under no circumstances will she accept the free and commodious entrances provided by the front and rear platforms.

Of course, as we have said, there are exceptions, but these are few and far between. Far be it from us to set up against that of others the result of our personal observation. We say, simply, that a long and painful experience leads us to the conclusion that the average woman would rather mues up her own raiment by climbing over other people than enter a trailer comfortably by way of the lawful and proper door. All of which confirms us in the lifelong opinion that women are utterly unselfish and that they will rumple a dress rather than be comfortable themselves.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN ROME.

Another important discovery has just been made in the Roman Forum. In front of the Temple of Saturn, between the Rostra and the Basilica Giulia, Signor Boni has found a large platform of concrete with marks of a massive construction which formerly stood upon it. These marks have been recognized as those of the arch of Tiberius, which was of the same dimensions as the arch of Septimus Severus, and which stood on a line with the arch of Augustus. The position of the foundations corresponds exactly to the position assigned to the arch of Tiberius in the bas-relief on the arch of Constantine. Traces of these foundations were first discovered in November, but could not be certainly identified until now. The arch of Tiberius was erected in the year 16 of the present era in order to celebrate the recuperation of Germanicus of the eagles lost by Varus when the three Roman legions were destroyed by the Germans under Arminus. From the point of view of topography the discovery of the foundations is most important, since many historians and topographers have placed the arch of Tiberius at the opening of the Vicus Jugarius, and have drawn erroneous conclusions, as the arch of Tiberius was the principal point in the topography of the Forum during the first century of the empire.—Paris Messenger.

One hundred and sixty miles an hour is the speed aimed at by a new electric railway company in Germany under the direct patronage of the emperor. Cars with accommodations for fifty persons each are now being built and will be tried on a thirty-kilometer track.

BITE USUALLY FATAL.

The American Rattlesnake is a Deadly Reptile, But Is Easy to Avoid.

[Chicago Tribune.]

The theory that the rattlesnake's bite is rarely attended by fatal results is denied by D. Muir, a Chicago man, who has had much experience with rattlesnakes, and is thoroughly well acquainted with their characteristics and deadly power.

"There are several species of this reptile in the United States, and the bite of each is greatly to be dreaded," says Mr. Muir. "The species to be found in the timbered regions of the east and south and in the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains is of the yellow variety, and attains a larger size than the other species. The bite of this species is occasionally successfully combated. Whether this is due to the fact that it is less venomous than the others, or that the remedies made from plants indigenous and peculiar to the locality are more effective, is an open question.

"The species found in the west, and occasionally designated as the massasauger, is of a dull color, and its general appearance is most forbidding and repulsive. The bite of the massasauger is almost invariably fatal to man, irrespective of whatever line of treatment be employed or how promptly applied. This is equally true of the black diamond, or water rattlesnake. The writer at one time lived on a 160-acre piece of land in one of the western states, on which forty-three 'rattlers' were killed in one summer, and the only deaths in the county during one entire year were from rattlesnake bite. The climate was healthy, but the snakes were 'pizen.'

"Animals fare better than man. Domestic animals are frequently bitten. Dogs generally recover after a day or two of frightful suffering. Instinct impels them to seek a mudhole, preferably in a running stream, and there they lie until the force of the poison has abated. Various methods of treatment are used for horses and cattle, the mudhole treatment being the best, if the location of the wound is favorable to its application. They generally recover. Methods of cure which are applied successfully to animals are not successful when applied to man, except in rare instances. I would advise the professor who is incredulous to beware of the bite of the crotalus. It generally means death, and always in a horrible form.

"Mules are rarely bitten. They have an instinctive dread of snakes, and are pretty sure to discover their presence in ample time to avoid them. The hog is a natural enemy of the snake family, and is apparently immune from the effects of the bite of the deadly varieties. A snake, once discovered by an unmuzzled hog, has slight chances of escape. If St. Patrick hadn't driven the snakes out of Ireland the pigs would.

ALWAYS WARN OF DANGER.

"No one having his hearing and exercising a little care need be bitten by a 'rattler,' as they always sound the warning of danger. The only exception to this rule being in August during the shedding season. At this time they cannot readily make themselves heard, and strike out blindly and viciously upon the slightest pretext. They are at all times sluggish of movement and easily dispatched if struck on the head. The virus is most deadly during the breeding season. Once having heard the rattle of one of these snakes and knowing its import the peculiar sound will ever after strike terror to the heart of the stoutest when heard unexpectedly, as is usually the case.

"There are many persons who are of the impression that these snakes delight in chasing human beings. Nothing would be further from the truth. They have an intense fear of man and avoid meeting him whenever possible. The moment one of them sees that a meeting is inevitable he at once sounds the alarm and assumes the defensive by coiling for a spring in such a manner as to leave the greatest freedom of movement for his head. He is then prepared to make a desperate fight for life, which he always does when forced to it. If he should not be molested he goes his way, and thus the meeting ends. Men never allow them to escape if possible to get at them, but women and children are usually thrown into such a paroxysm of fear upon meeting one that they escape, much after the fashion of the holdup man who temporarily has his victim paralyzed with fear.

SUICIDE BY BITING ITSELF.

"A peculiar fact is that the bite of this reptile is also fatal to its kind, and upon occasion it attempts suicide by biting itself. I recollect an instance in point. With one helper I was burning the grass from a piece of land, the grass having been fired all around the piece so that the head fire was met by a back fire. As the flames closed up for the finish we noticed a large rattlesnake which had been 'rounded up' by the circle of fire. He made a desperate attempt to pass the fiery cordon, but his movements were too slow and the fierce heat beat him back. At this juncture he discovered our presence and undoubtedly came to the logical conclusion that escape was impossible in any event.

"Thereupon he deliberately turned his fangs against his own body, biting himself in three places, evidently with the intent to cheat the flames. He then laid down to stolidly await the coming of the inevitable end. It soon came. The flames, close at hand, were quicker than the poison and not to be denied. The stiff prairie breeze fanned them rapidly to the fatal focus and in a few moments nothing was left of grass or snake but a blackened and motionless mass."

THE CIVILIZING PEANUT

The peanut may yet prove the salvation of the African negro. At least so it is asserted by Herr Beinega of Hanover, who delivered, before the section of pharmacy at the recent Congress of Naturalist at Aix-la-Chapelle (Aachen), a lecture on the produce of the German colonies, viewed in their relations to the chemical industries of the mother country. "Among other subjects," says the National Druggist, "he touched on the cultivation of arachys hypogaea, or the peanut, in the Kamerouns and elsewhere in tropical Africa. While in Dakar (Senegambia) the speaker found that enormous quantities of the nuts were shipped thence, by the Kuafisque and St. Louis railway, to Marseilles, and that the quantity was ever on the increase. The price of the nuts there, in Dakar, was about a shilling a bushel, the latter weighing from twenty to twenty-three pounds, while in Marseilles they commanded £9 to £10 sterling ($45 to $50) per ton. In 1898 there were shipped from Bathurst alone, 23,000 tons. The peanut, says the author, is proving an excellent educator of the negro in the paths of agriculture. The 'factors' or trading posts in the colony give each negro a bushel of nuts, free, as seed, on condition that he returns four bushels from his crop from the seed. The yield, he states, is usually twenty-fold, in good years. The seed is planted at the close of the rainy season (in April-May) and the nuts are dug in November. Enormous crops are made by the natives in the English and Portuguese possessions, and the author urges the German government to press it in colonies. The nut yields a delightful oil, which is used, we may remark, in sophistication and imitation of olive oil, and the nut is now one of the cheapest known sources of albumen. It contains a very large percentage of nitrogenous matter, and constitutes an important ingredient of the concentrated rations issued to the German soldiers on the march."

WINDSOR AND THE LOUVRE.

Windsor castle is the proper home of our kings, because, in a sense, it symbolizes the character of England and Englishmen. Despite the iniquitous restoration of Wyatt the Destroyer, we can still mark its ancient lines and wonder at its ancient splendor. It is vast, it is rugged, it is without a plan, it has grown with the energy and zeal of Britain. Compare it to the palaces of France and note the difference.

Windsor lacks the beauty of the Louvre; the Louvre lacks the character of Windsor. Even the fortified castles of Touraine are more elegant than the great palace of our kings. Yet we are more likely to see in either Louvre than another Windsor. The vast towers and the modest chimneys afford a whimsical contrast which cannot be matched elsewhere, and though the hand of change has been busy upon its walls, Windsor has been a castle for a thousand years.

Not may its situation be matched in the world. Once a stronghold, it is now the pleasure palace of our kings. Her many a monarch has ruled, hunted, loved and been buried. Its walks have witnessed the processions and pageants of many centuries. But never have its lofty walls looked down upon a more sorrowful procession than that which recently wound up the slope to the noble gate of St. George's chapel.—London Daily Mail.

The first currency issued by the whites within the limits of the United States was wampum, which was adopted by the Massachusetts colonists in 1637 in their intercourse with the Indians.

CAN PAY $600,000,000.

CHINA'S LAND TAX WOULD PAY INDEMNITY WITHOUT CRIPPLING THE NATION.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

China is today facing one of the heaviest indemnities ever imposed upon any nation. The bill of costs drawn against her by the various nations on account of the recent uprising against the missionaries, with its consequences, will, when all the items are entered, foot up to more than $600,000,000. How can China pay it? There seems to be a general impression on this side of the world that the enforcement of this claim will plunge the oldest empire into hopeless bankruptcy. This idea is based on an underestimate of China's enormous resources. China is able to pay, and that without imposing upon her people an appreciably heavier burden than they now bear.

Many charitable and kind-hearted people believe that the claims upon the Chinese should be limited to the actual damage to foreign residents and foreign property. But this would represent no penalty at all for the misdeeds of the Chinese; the claims would be so small as to cause no embarrassment to China whatsoever, even though they were increased for the purpose of indemnifying the native Christians. During the whole uprising only about 100 foreign missionaries have lost their lives, and if to these are added those who were killed in the defense of the legations at Pekin or injured to such an extent that their death can be directly traced to the same cause, the whole number of death claims against China would still be represented by less than 200 lives lost. It has been fairly established by a long line of precedents that $25,000 is a reasonable indemnity for loss of a life. Thus the aggregate claims against China on account of the death of foreigners will not amount to more than $5,000,000. It is extremely doubtful whether the claims for the destruction of mission property will exceed $2,000,000, and certainly $5,000,000 more will cover all claims on account of the destruction of foreign property at Pekin and Tien Tsin. If, as suggested, this sum be swelled to include an indemnity for the native Christians, the whole claim against China, independent of the cost of the military expeditions, should not be more than $20,000,000.

It has, however, been agreed that indemnity shall be paid to the states as well as to corporations and individuals, and on this agreement are based the heavy claims against China. If the powers had been willing to limit their claims against China to the actual cost of their expeditions for the relief of Pekin, $100,000,000 would easily have covered all claims. The Russian government, whose part in the relief expedition was second only to Japan's in size, and considering the distance from which the troops were brought and the difficulties under which they were sent, far more expensive, has stated that its total expenditures on this account were less than $10,000,000. Certainly $10,000,000 would cover the actual expenses of Japan, and $6,000,000 or $8,000,000 will cover the cost of our detachment in the relief expedition. The claim of no other power except Great Britain could possibly be anywhere near as large as ours, but the greed and arrogance of some of the powers precludes all possibility of China escaping with any such payment. Germany, who took no part in the relief of Pekin, has since poured in a large force that has ravaged the province of Peichili, slaughtering thousands of inhabitants and destroying millions of dollars' worth of property, and for this she proposes to make claim of over $30,000,000. Such a claim cannot be justified on the score of actual damages or expenses, even when swelled by the enormous salaries which Germany has allowed to her officers and soldiers for this purpose. It can be based only on the theory that punitive damages must be enforced for the insult to national representatives and for the breach of international treaties. With Germany making a claim of such proportions it is, of course, necessary for the other powers to increase their claims by including the same punitive damages in order to secure their fair proportion of the ultimate award, and so it is that China is today facing a bill of costs exceeded only by that enormous claim made by Germany at the end of the Franco-Prussian war.

In the methods of collecting this great indemnity the powers are in danger of making a blunder. It has been stated in the dispatches that they would call upon China to assign the "likin," or transit taxes as security for the indemnity, but such a proposition would miss the desired effect. In the first place, the likin taxes are one of the most insignificant sources of revenue to the Chinese government. The total receipts from them amount to less than $10,000,000 per year. Moreover, these taxes are already assigned as security for the last Chinese loan, amounting to over $75,000,000, and the charges on this account against the likin taxes amount to $6,000,000 per year, leaving less than $4,000,000 per annum available as security for this great indemnity.

But China has other means whereby to pay. The present national debt of the empire is only $250,000,000, being almost entirely created for the purpose of paying for indemnity imposed at the end of the Japanese war. The first $175,000,000 of this debt is secured by the customs and revenues of the empire, which are now administered by a foreign force under the direction of Sir Robert Hart. The customs duties collected by China amount to 23,000,000 taels ($16,500,000) per annum, and the cost of administration is about 10 per cent. The customs revenues of China are derived from a tax of 5 per cent, levied upon all exports and imports of the empire. This percentage is insignificant compared to the customs duties of other nations, and can easily be raised to 15 per cent, without seriously affecting the volume of China's trade. Such an increase would raise the revenue from this source to about $55,000,000 per year.

The land tax of China is the greatest source of imperial revenue, yielding more than one-third the total revenues of the throne, which aggregate only about 90,000,000 taels a year. This land tax is a direct tax of from 25c to $1 per acre, according to the quality, levied on all the arable land in the empire, yet last year it yielded only a little over 33,000,000 taels. The collection of this tax is still in the hands of the Chinese officials, and with the known corruption of such control it will not be surprising to learn that the amount assessed and collected from the people aggregate more than five times the amount which reaches the imperial government. From the area of land taxed and the known rate of taxation it is estimated that the amount collected from the people on account of this land tax aggregates about 100,000,000 taels ($117,500,000) per annum. The difference between this sum and the $33,000,000 received by the Pekin government represents the "squeeze" of the army of officials through whose hands the money must pass before reaching the imperial treasury. If this great land tax of China were honestly and efficiently administered by a foreign commissioner, as is the customs service, it alone would offer an ample security for the great indemnity now demanded. After paying for its administration and paying to the Chinese government a sum equal to that now received by it from the tax it would still leave a balance of over 100,000,000 taels per annum, such a sum would pay 5 per cent interest per annum on a debt of 1,000,000,000 taels ($700,000,000) and leave a sum sufficiently large to repay the entire principal of the debt in about fifteen years. When it is understood that such results can be secured from the taxes already levied without increasing the burden upon the people, one gets some idea of China's resources.

It is, of course, true that China is unable to pay in cash any such sum as that demanded by the powers, but she can easily pay a sum of $100,000,000, which will be ample to cover all actual damages or loss sustained by the powers and their nationals in China. However, the very purpose of exacting punitive damages would be lost if China were able to pay them at once in cash. The purpose of exacting such an enormous indemnity from China is to place her under bonds to secure her future good behavior. It can be done only by imposing a debt of such proportions upon her that it will exhaust her surplus revenue for years to come and so prevent the enormous purchase and manufacture of war materials and supplies which have been going on since the disastrous collapse of the imperial arms in the war with Japan.

Probably the smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindu vassal state of Bhopaul, and governs a people more than a million souls. This dwarf is a woman, Pjhan-Begum by name, but although she is about fifty years old, she does not appear larger than a child of ten.

A NEW SCOURGE COMING

KAKKE, THE DREAD DISEASE OF THE PHILIPPINES, NOW THREATENS AMERICA.

[Fe]ars that the occupation of the [Ph]ilippines may introduce a new en[dem]ic and epidemic disease to the [Uni]ted States have been worrying the [me]dical profession. Kakke is the [des]ignation that has been given it, [an]d the virulency of it is such as to [ma]ke its introduction into this country of serious moment. Under favorable circumstances its victims may [be] one in ten, and where the disease [is] unchecked half of those attacked [ma]y die. United States soldiers in [the] Philippines have been attacked [by] it and the long-lived germ may be [b]rought to the Pacific coast in trans[por]ts. It is considered to be as serious as leprosy.

"Beriberi," according to Dr. Carl von Klien, has been confused with [thi]s new affliction. The doctor says [that] "beri," in the Singhalese tongue, [me]ans bad, and that beriberi means [simp]ly that a person is "very bad." The word comes from bherce, a sheep, and signifies that in beriberi a victim is pale and haggard—white as [a] sheep." He says that kakke, as [it] has developed in the Philippines, has a directly opposite effect on the patient, leaving him flushed but often with no fever. In China and Japan the maximum of deaths from kakke has exceeded 50 per cent., and seldom is below 12 per cent.

According to Dr. von Klein [illegible] anemia, debility, numbness, degeneration of muscular tissue, pain, effusion into serious cavities, paralysis of extremities and sometimes sleepiness or drowsiness. In beriberi men of every constitution and age are occasionally attacked, the aged being peculiarly susceptible, while in kakke only men between 20 and 40 are particularly subject to it; those of debauched habits are especially liable. However, kakke attacks anyone between the age of 20 and 40 irrespective of physical condition, just as measles and smallpox, and indifferently persons of all constitutions and temperaments.

NOT OF SPONTANEOUS ORIGIN.

Kakke does not originate spontaneously; it can be acquired only in localities where it exists habitually. It is a common disease in prisons, asylums, schools and among soldiers in the army, and is known to break out on vessels among crews who sail from or touch at a kakke port, having taken on board passengers or patients from infected places.

It is considered a non-febrile disease, the temperature frequently being sub-normal; however, where fever does occur it is generally during or just after the initial stage. The blood is not often found changed, but the heart reveals more or less pronounced alterations, there is usually palpitation, percussion and heart murmurs. The pulse varies and is always in harmony with the heart actions.

In many cases the digestive organs are not impaired, the appetite is good and sometimes craving at the beginning of the disease; occasionally there is a loss of appetite. The tongue is covered, sometimes there is nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, or constipation. The liver and the spleen generally normal; in a middle-aged patient the liver is found to be increased in volume and slightly painful on pressure. The genitourinary organs are generally impaired on manifest respiratory troubles, sometimes accompanying paroxysms of severe pain, and in many the patient is taken during the night and even during the day with violent fits of suffocation, similar to a [illegible]. The skin is dry, rough and [illegible]. It has also been observed that persons [illegible] in certain regions of the body.

The patient complains of [illegible] and tingling [illegible] say that the ground often seems [illegible] as if it were covered with [illegible] layers of cotton, and some say [illegible] their feet feel as if they were being pricked with needles [illegible]. The patient often [illegible] of a heavy feeling [illegible].

[illegible] that the whole [illegible] state effusion of the [illegible] and the heart sac, and an extreme degree of numbness, chiefly of the lower extremities.

Wernich, a German physician who practiced in Japan, says that kakke is a chronic constitutional disease [illegible] weakening of the circular system; consequently the afflicted do not change in color of the face.

The disease may last a long time and slowly progress towards [illegible] state, subjected to acute paroxysms, many of which are terminated by death; sometimes it is rapidly cured when the patient changes climate, at other times it remains stationary for a long period or grows worse slowly.

The duration of the disease may be five weeks, and may be two years; relapses are frequent and may occur from three to six times.

Many persons manifest symptoms of the disease every time they come in contact with an endemic center, and are compelled to leave at once. It has been known that patients who exhibited extreme degrees of paralysis, atrophy and oedema of the heart and lungs recovered; and, on the contrary, many who manifested slight and apparently mild symptoms [have] terminated fatally.

In some of these instances the progress of the disease is so rapid that it carries off the patient in six, twelve, twenty-four and thirty-six hours after its first attack.

DIFFICULT TO MAKE DIAGNOSIS.

The symptoms are varied and complex. Few diseases present so many different features [illegible] it is difficult to make a diagnosis, especially by physicians who have never seen such a malady. The principal symptoms are preceded by a feeling of [illegible] chills, and headaches, [illegible] fatigue after the slightest exercise, shortness of breath, [illegible]. Now and then for a few days the patient may feel quite well, but again relapses and may keep [illegible] for some time [illegible] the lower extremities.

It was at one time thought that Caucasian races were immune, but recent observations show that no race enjoys immunity from it. The last epidemic in Brazil attacked all races who were exposed to the causes of the disease, the [illegible] however, being [illegible] susceptible.

HISTORY OF KAKKE.

The disease is of Asiatic origin and well known to Chinese and Japanese physicians. The history of kakke may be traced back as far as the second century of the pre-Christian era. Ancient [illegible] the fact that the word "kakke" was discovered in a Chinese work, dated 160 B. C. and about 130 years later the disease was fully described in another Chinese work. In the third and in the seventh and eighth centuries of the present era, and in all the medical books belonging to the tenth century, there is already a distinction drawn between a "dry" or paralytic kakke and a "wet" or dropsical. In the beginning of the tenth century in the Japanese medical books the disease is confounded with rheumatism, heart disease and dropsy. In the seventeenth century there was an epidemic of a similar disease in the East Indies, and in the middle of the nineteenth century in Brazil, which they [illegible] beriberi. It was [illegible] Dr. [illegible] Fuson, in 1866 and 1867, that [illegible] of the cases which presented all the symptoms of the acute disease ended fatally. It once broke out in the penitentiary of Batavia, where a [illegible] was imprisoned.

There are various opinions as to the origin of the disease. Some say that the disease is peculiar to the kind of [illegible] others to the influence of [illegible] and want of ventilation; others [illegible] drinking water. However, the cause is of a specific nature.

The indications of the presence of kakke poison in the system may not be sufficient [illegible] to feel ill. There are generally certain factors creating conditions of predisposition to the action of the germ.

[illegible] a disease of [illegible] nature produced by the [illegible] and multiplied [illegible] similar to other infectious diseases, such as typhoid fever, puerperal fever, etc. [illegible]

An epidemic of kakke [illegible] on board the ship [illegible], there were 575 passengers [illegible] 118 of them [illegible] only 101 [illegible].

[illegible] in China [illegible] 11.9 per cent, but in Japan the minimum of patients who die from this disease is 12.5 per cent.

The question at this moment is how long our army, composed of young men in the vigor of life, can withstand the hardships and trials of garrison life of scanty food and shelter, 5,000 miles away from civilization, without being infected with the dreadful disease kakke? Is it possible that they can escape the prevailing disease of a country to which they are not acclimated? History tells us that every army that has ever gone to foreign lands was always more or less infected with diseases peculiar to the country.

Thousands upon thousands of English soldiers died in India of beriberi. Many Spanish soldiers died of tropical diseases in North and South American countries, and many of our soldiers have died of yellow fever in the late war with Spain.

DISEASES TRACED TO ASIA.

To Asiatic origin many diseases may be assigned, and the many epidemics, endemics, and infectious diseases have been transmitted to European and American countries by Asiatics. Cholera, for example, a disease which derives its name from a malady closely relating to it in symptoms, is a pandemic, which first originated in Asia. There have been four principle pandemics since the year 1817, but the point of departure of the first epidemic is enveloped in considerable obscurity. It appears to have [illegible] in the district of Behar, in the neighborhood of Purneah, Asia. It [illegible] seven or eight years [illegible] for a short period, [illegible] broke out in the country [illegible] spreading towards the borders of Europe and Africa, and finally reached Canada and the United States in 1832. It has since [illegible] the [illegible] part of the inhabited globe.

Smallpox, a disease so well known [illegible], has everywhere left [illegible] Asia, where it has been prevalent, especially in India, from time immemorial. From India it came to the western part of Asia, and thence to European, African and American soil. Great antiquity is also claimed [illegible] China some authorities put it at upward of 2,000 years. It was not until the beginning of the seventeenth century that the disease reached the United States, first appearing in Boston in 1649.

Scarlet fever and mumps and measles are other epidemic diseases believed to be of Asiatic origin. The time of scarlet fever's first appearance, the earliest information about it goes hand in hand with that about measles. It first appeared on the continent of Europe in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On the continent of North America it was probably in 1735 and in New England that scarlatina first obtained a footing.

The earliest accounts of the epidemic prevalence of dengue, a knee disease, come from Arabia, where this malady appeared for the first time. The first great epidemic of dengue on Asiatic soil occurred in 1824 and 1825 in India and in other India. It appeared as an epidemic in 1827-28 in the West Indies, on the seaboard of the Gulf of Mexico, and on the Atlantic coast of the Southern states of the union. In 1835 it occurred in the form of an epidemic on the Arabian coast; in 1856 at Calcutta; in 1845 at Cairo; in 1853 and 1854 it was widely spread in Upper India; in 1865 in the Canary Islands; in 1867 at Cadiz; in 1868 at Port Said. In 1870-73 it again broke out over Arabia, Upper and Lower India, and as far as China.

The first accounts of goitre as an endemic come from north China. It is estimated that at least one-sixth of the inhabitants are goitrous. At the present day the area of distribution of epidemic goitre extends over nearly the whole of the inhabitable globe. It is particularly prevalent in Italy, where the number of persons liable to military service examined during the period of thirteen years amounted to 2,000,000, [illegible] 44,861 or 20.9 per 1,000 were declared to be unfit on account of goitre. This malady is also [illegible] in France, Spain [illegible] in Switzerland and in the alpine provinces of Austria. The [illegible] of goitre in North America belongs to the beginning of the nineteenth century, where it existed principally in the mountainous districts.

There are hundreds of other [illegible] and infectious diseases [illegible] in Asia [illegible] to the bordering [illegible]. In fact, almost all of the [illegible] diseases have their origin traced to either Asia or Africa, particularly to the Mongolian and Ethiopian races.

A BELL WITH A HISTORY.

[illegible] Andrew county, Mo., [illegible] Church [illegible] has a remarkable history [illegible] on the Missouri river and [illegible] with the greatest [illegible] of human life. The Saluda, a sidewheel steamer with a history [illegible], was on its way up the river with a cargo of general merchandise and its cabin and lower deck crowded with passengers, the most of whom were Mormons. The river was unusually high, and the current, as it came around the point just above the town, was extremely strong. Capt. Francis T. Belt had made repeated efforts to stem the rapid current, but had as often failed. At last, after waiting several days for the flood to subside, he asked the engineer how many pounds of steam it could stand. On being answered that it had already every pound of steam that it could safely carry, he gave the command: "Fill it up, put on more steam," and remarked to the round the point or blow it up.

He then retired to the hurricane roof, rang the bell and gave the final command to "cast loose the lines." The bow of the boat turned gently out into the stream as it was caught by the current. The engines but one revolution. Then came the terrible explosion and all was chaos, darkness and death. The number of those who lost their lives by the explosion was never known. About one hundred bodies were recovered, and it was supposed there were as many more victims whose remains were never found. Nearly all the officers of the boat were killed. The bell which had just sounded the death knell of so many unfortunate ones was blown high up on the bank where it was found uninjured.

ROYAL MOTHERS-IN-LAW.

Modern history is full of the unhappy fate of dowager queens.

The position of mother-in-law is always most difficult and delicate, and truly so when mother-in-law is queen. It is an open secret that the life of the Dowager [illegible] since the death of her husband has been far from happy. The worst of all reasons [illegible] with her imperious [illegible] has been the cause of much family friction.

William and his mother were not on speaking terms for years; even now they rarely see each other.

For a long time the court of Lisbon was divided into two rival factions the supporters of the Dowager Queen Maria Pia and of Queen Amelie, say a writer in "Stray Stories."

The late King Luiz was an easy-going monarch, with a profound disinclination to manage state affairs. He was glad, indeed, to have his vigorous and strong-minded queen to rule for him. The present King Carlos, his son, is of just the same mettle.

When Luiz died his widow, Maria Pia, retained the reins of government. Her son Carlos did not object, but his Queen Amelie did. As imperious and clever as her mother-in-law, Amelie determined to be queen in more than name.

The queen dowager had ruled for twenty-eight years of her husband's reign. She wouldn't resign readily. But, after much quarreling and bitterness, Queen Amelie had her way. Dowager Queen Maria Pia was forced to retire and leave affairs in the hands of her daughter-in-law.

In the neighboring court of Madrid Dowager Queen Isabella II. repeatedly attempted to interfere in political and court affairs, until the present queen showed she could rule alone.

At St. Petersburg, again, there is trouble between the empress and dowager empress. To Alix of Hesse the habits and customs of the Russian court are wearisome and repulsive. It is an open secret that the dowager czarina was bitterly opposed to her son's marriage. She intended Nicholas to marry Princess Helene of Montenegro, now queen of Italy.

Mother-in-law and daughter-in-law were thus not on the best of terms to begin with. Wide differences arose over the young empress' dislike of Russian customs. Soon after her coronation she forbade ladies of the court to smoke.

Now, all ladies smoke in Russia, the dowager empress herself is a great smoker. She took the decree as an insult from her daughter-in-law. War, more or less veiled, has since existed between them.

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LOOKING FOR HIRED GIRLS.

The [illegible] of Arizona is [illegible] a severe attack of the [illegible] In the [illegible] Chinese [illegible] the servant class [illegible] were an unnecessary [illegible] and house keepers who [illegible] any pretense at the art of home making were few, says a Tucson correspondent.

Of late years Arizona has acquired civilization and has need of the household. In larger cities of the territory there are many people who make an effort to keep up establishments equal to the metropolitan houses. To a certain extent Chinese are used about the house, but there are limitations to their capacity. The Chinaman is clever in the kitchen, but he does not do well in the dining room or at the door. In [illegible] of little things which no one but a household can [illegible].

In consequence there is a heavy demand for house girls. It is virtually an impossibility to secure a good servant, even though the wages are twice as high as in the east. So great has been the demand for servants that the employment agencies have taken steps to import a large number, and to that end an agent will soon start out with the object of engaging several hundred servants for shipment to Arizona. On the way he will stop at St. Louis and pick up a few more if possible. He may even visit New York before being able to get the desired number. The women can earn $25 to $40 a month or about twice the wages of ordinary household in the east. A special train will be chartered and the women sent to Phoenix, whence they will be distributed over the territory.

NO WOMEN CYCLERS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish girl has none of the free and happy time our girls enjoy after emancipation from the drudgery of the schoolroom and before the cares of womanhood begin, says a Madrid correspondent.

All Spanish girls are convent bred and their education consists very largely in learning to embroider, which is an art in which they excel. At 14 or 15 or even sometimes at 12 years old, they make their debut in society and are considered marriageable.

Girls of 14 and boys of 16 frequently marry, and a girl of 15 or 16 has often a family of two or three little ones. These early marriages are seldom happy, but divorce is unknown in Spain. If a husband and wife cannot agree they separate and live apart.

The "new woman" as we know her is unknown in Spain, and though the ladies of that country are often graceful and clever, [illegible] women the cycle is only just beginning to make its way among them.

Not only is there among gentlewomen a prejudice against cycling, as not being a graceful accomplishment, but their natural indolence [illegible] prefer to be carried on horseback to having to exert themselves to propel a "bike."

All [illegible] Spanish girls take a [illegible] interest in dress and though they [illegible] at [illegible] of bright [illegible] they [illegible] to wear them [illegible] very becoming.

Spanish women have greater need of care in the matter of dress than have English women, for they fade so [illegible]. They [illegible] to maturity [illegible] northern sisters and, perhaps on account of their early marriages, at 40 they often have lost every vestige of youth and beauty and are perfect old hags.

TOLSTOI'S FAVORITE AUTHORS.

Tolstoi's favorite thinkers and authors according to his recent biographer, Sergejenko, are Socrates, Epictetus, Pascal, Dickens, Victor Hugo, Lermontoff, and above all Rousseau, whose "Confessions" made a lasting impression on him. At one time he had with him a collection of German authors, but the books were taken from him at the boundary, to be examined by the censor, and never returned to him. Hence it is only lately that he has become acquainted with the writings of Heine, Borne and Schiller, which he greatly admires and now frequently cites.

COLD CURE FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Many people neglect a cold because they say they have no time to attend to it. Krause's Cold Cure is a remedy which can be taken without danger while performing your daily duties, and will relieve the most aggravated case in 24 hours. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

RECOVERIES FROM GRIP.

Mrs. E. I. Masters, at her home in Monitor, Ind., used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills to cure after effects of grip.

Mrs. A. E. Lopeer, in the little town of Modella, Minn., used Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills and was well in a few days.

George J. Flannery was relieved of the awful pains in his head in fifteen minutes by the use of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. Now he is rapidly recovering at his home in Buffalo, N. Y.

J. C. Helfrey, foreman at the Westinghouse factory in East Pittsburg, had a severe attack of grip, but he used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and was soon back in his place.

Rev. C. Body was in a serious condition at his home in St. Paris, O., but Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills pulled him through all right.

"When the grip left me my nerves and heart were badly affected, but I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure and was soon all right."—Wm. Roericht, Eau Claire, Wis.

"I was given up to die from heart and nervous troubles caused by grip. Six bottles each of Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. John Wollet, Jefferson, Wis.

"My heart was badly affected by an attack of grip and I suffered intense agony until I began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. It made me a well man."—S. D. Holman, Irasburg, Vt.

"I was in bed five week with the grip—nerves shattered, stomach and liver badly deranged. Was cured with Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills."—D. C. Walker, Halleville, O.

A BACHELOR'S ADVICE.

Thus said a bachelor a few days ago when he was claimed by his young niece that until the girls' [illegible] now, says the Philadelphia Press.

"Take this, my young relative," he said, "and pin it up over your mirror. It isn't a great quotation from one of your poets, but it is a piece of life's wisdom from a man who knows what other men think and what the best and worst women do.

"If you are level-headed don't do as all the girls do and drink whisky cocktails before meals and King William and club soda at lunch in hotel cafes. A glass of Madeira at your mother's dinner table is not wise until you are 25, and even then it is just as well to refuse.

"A woman wants to make herself attractive to men and some one man in particular; that's what you are up to, isn't it? Well, take my word for it that whisky and cigarettes are to be as carefully avoided as a soiled collar, wrinkles and [illegible] hair. If a man finds out there is really something strong and fine beneath the surface of a girl who drinks or smokes, just as well [illegible] he will [illegible] her [illegible].

"Be level-headed, my young niece, [illegible] things that are [illegible] I think [illegible] about it's being [illegible] in all my life I've never [illegible] so much of it done by young and [illegible] women in public in Philadelphia and Atlantic City as for the last two years, but [illegible] about your habits as you are of your friends."

A REAL LONDON FOG.

What was, perhaps, the densest fog of the present winter overshadowed the metropolis for many hours on Saturday morning, says the London Express.

It first made its inconvenience felt about 7 o'clock, and by 8 there was general darkness, save where an occasional street lamp made a feeble effort to send its rays beyond a two-yard radius.

Traffic on the streets, railways and river was considerably disturbed, and on the Great Eastern line the local trains to Ilford and Loughton had to be withdrawn.

Trams and trains had also to be stopped on several of the Metropolitan routes, and the greatest difficulty was experienced by business people in getting to the city.

Some accidents were reported on the railways. A train, due at Brixton at 10:10, arrived only ten minutes late, but it was found impossible to [illegible] it and a fresh engine had to [illegible].

There are [illegible] at Ben[illegible] on the London, Tilbury and Southend line [illegible] up line.

A number of plate layers had an adventure near Pitsea. They were proceeding on their trolley to the station, when they were surprised to see a train bearing down upon them on the same set of metals. The men had just time to jump off before their trolley was smashed to pieces.

TO CURE THE GRIP.

Advice of a Famous Physician.

First and foremost, REST.

Take care of yourself. Your already weakened nerves want rest and must have it. If the attack is severe go to bed and remain there. More fatalities result from neglect of this precaution than from any other cause.

Eat sparingly. Your digestive organs are in no condition to take care of large quantities of food.

Drink plenty of pure, cold water. It allays the fever, stimulates the kidneys to action and opens up the pores of the skin. Keep the bowels open with Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills.

Take three doses of Dr. Miles' Nervine per day, and if you cannot sleep, take an extra dose at bed time. To further control the fever and to overcome the peculiar aches and pains of grip, use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills. They act quickly and effectually and no bad effects result from their use. These remedies have been thoroughly tested more than a million times and their efficiency is thoroughly established. They never fail to give relief.

Dr. Miles' Remedies can be found at any drug store and they are sold on a positive guarantee that first bottle or package benefits or money refunded.

COAL AND WOOD.

COAL All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal at lowest prices.

WOOD I accept orders of from $1.00 up to any amount. I have the best of Hard Chunk and Split Wood. Also Dry Mill Wood. I give the most for the money.

W. M. WELLS.

Office and Yards: Corner Main and Clay, opposite Old Fort.

Home Phones: Office, 1504; residence, 1291.

Mississippi has no large city. Vicksburg is the metropolis of the state.

CITIZEN ARMY FOR AUSTRALIA.

The idea of a citizen army for the Australian commonwealth is taking a very strong hold of a large section of the people, writes the Melbourne correspondent of the London Express. The scheme which seems most likely to be adopted is that formulated by Major Gen. Gordon, commandant of the South Australian forces, under which every man who is physically fit and between the ages of eighteen and [illegible] years will be taught to shoot, will undergo an army training for a certain number of weeks every year, and will undertake to join the ranks of the federal volunteer army whenever necessity arises.

The federal government would, under this scheme, provide instruction, rifles, accoutrements, ammunition and uniform, and would pay each man who made himself efficient a bonus of £10 to £30 a year for non-coms, and regular army pay for officers.

Each state would raise sufficient men to guarantee immunity against attack by a foreign foe and would supply the needs of the empire in the event of any such emergency as that which in South Africa has found so ready and enthusiastic response. Under this scheme it is calculated that it would not be difficult to raise within five years a capable and efficient citizen army of 300,000 men.

To determine whether the shore line has not been shrinking a corps of engineers belonging to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey department, has been at work on the Pacific coast. It is believed that the results of their labors will show the Pacific to have sunk several inches within the century and to be going down much more rapidly than the Atlantic.

For Grip aches use Dr. Miles' Pain Pills.
Sold by all Druggists.

Wringers,
Sad Irons,
Meat Choppers,
Food Choppers,
Complete Stock
Builders' Hardware.

F. M. Smith & Co.,
22 Calhoun Street.
BOTH PHONES.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!
REDUCED RATES
The Tri State Building and Loan Association has reduced its rates to borrowing members.
THIS MAKES THE NEW PLANS THE Cheapest INSTALLMENT PLAN offered to the borrowing public. You cannot afford to borrow on any other plan.
Call at office for particulars.
INVESTMENTS.
Interest paid on any amount deposited with the association if left 60 days.
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Cor. Berry and Court Street.

SANTAL-MIDY
These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in 48 hours the same diseases without any inconvenience. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
MIDY

THE SENTINEL'S SHORT STORY PAGE.

OLD TUNES.

Old tunes, old tunes! How memory crowds
There to thee through our soul tonight!
Of joy evoker or pathos sweet,
In verses that charm my raptured sight!

A form rose lovely, by fancy moved,
Unfaithfully we ev'ry days agone,
And bright eyes beaming with love's first dream—
Eyes warm unto mine own.

Hand clasps based in friendship's bond
Over life once broken, now restored,
And laughing lips, with music's flow,
Vibrate with one accord.

Oh, tender gusts, wind, mystic past!
Fain would I dream the pleasures o'er,
And times, old times that memory crowns,
Thrill through my soul forever more.

—Richard Pelham in Washington Post.

A Leviathan's Revenge.

By M. Quad.

(Copyright, 1901, by C. H. Lewis.)

We were bound for Alijos Island, off the coast of Lower California, in the bark Dolphin, to look for an old wreck of 40 years before. One day, when yet 200 miles to the north of the island, a whale suddenly breached within 200 feet of our craft, which was making only about three knots an hour under a light breeze. The monster of the deep shot to the surface and above it as if propelled by an engine of 1,000 horsepower. At least 40 feet of his great body was in the air when he came down with a crash, and the fall kicked up such a sea that the bark was boarded by three waves in succession. Instead of sinking out of sight or making off the whale kept company with the vessel and gradually edged down toward us until a man could have tossed his cap over the rail on the broad back covered with patches of barnacles. Almost as the whale shot up from the depths of the sea our mate, whose name was Davids, cried out:

"Before heaven, but that's old Sam Patch, and he's after me!"

We had come out of a California port with a picked crew, excepting the mate. I mean by that that Captain Chambers knew his men personally, most of whom had sailed with him before. At the last moment the old mate of the bark had met with an accident, and Davids had been given the berth at

"THAT'S OLD SAM PATCH, AND HE'S AFTER ME!"

an hour's notice. He had been found to be a man who thoroughly knew his business, and it was understood that he was an old whaleman. He had spun no yarns of his adventures, however, and now for the first time, as the whale kept pace with us and the frightened crew tiptoed about the decks, the mate gave us a brief outline. He had been whaling in every sea, both in sail and steam vessels, and had been ashore after his last cruise only a month when joining us. Three years before in a whaler out of London they had lowered for a monster whale off the Madeiras and fought him for four hours. The leviathan had smashed two boats and killed five men. Davids in his boat had got him fast, but the whale sounded so deep they had to cut the line and let him go. Three months later 700 miles to the north the whaler encountered the same fish and had another boat destroyed and two men killed. Again Davids got fast, but after being towed 15 miles to windward had to cut loose. Six months later, down off the coast of Brazil, he had his third fight with the same whale and got in a third harpoon.

During the next two years Davids sighted that whale, which had come to be known as Sam Patch, off the Cape of Good Hope, off the coast of Peru and off the coast of Mexico, and on each and every occasion at least one boat was smashed and some one killed, and the mate also made fast and had to let go again. The whale had scars by which he could easily be identified. He had always been known as a wild fish, and that he should rise so near our bark and keep company with us for hours was more than a mystery to the mate.

"I'll tell you what it is," he said after leaning his elbows on the rail and taking a long look at the vast bulk almost rubbing our starboard side: "that whale is after me. He knows I'm aboard here. Six of my harpoons are rusting in his carcass, and though I'm not after him on this voyage he wants revenge."

We laughed at the idea, but the mate clung to it. He was an intelligent, fairly educated man, and it was evident that he fully believed in his own words. Perhaps it was his earnestness that made us also come to believe that there might be something in it, although it looked absurd at first sight. When the whale had been keeping company with us for three hours, we let the bark go four points off her course, thinking to quietly steal away from him, but he changed his course and kept with her. Then we shortened sail, but he slowed up. For an hour we worked to part company, but he was up to all our tricks. For seven long hours he hung to us, and then of a sudden he sank out of sight without so much as a splash. We argued that he had gone for good, and it was a weight off our minds. But Davids shook his head in a mournful way and replied:

"Sam Patch came here after me, and he won't leave for good till he gets me. He's only off to feed."

We reached the island without having seen more of him, however. As we came within a mile of the north shore the bark was thrown into the wind, the boat lowered, and Davids was to be rowed in to sound the depth and find a safe anchorage. Three sailors took their places at the oars, and the boat shoved off. It was a sunny sky and a calm sea, with never a thought of danger, but the yawl had not pulled above a cable's length from us and every man in the bark had his eye on her when she suddenly rose in the air with a crashing, rending noise. Below her appeared the great head of Sam Patch, and it was thrust upward until the stove boat was lifted 50 feet high and then slid off. When ten feet more of the body was exposed to view, the whale fell over with a mighty swash, rolled his great body over and over three or four times and then disappeared beneath the surface.

We had a second boat down in no time to pick up the men, but while four had gone in the boat there were only three to rescue. The trio were more or less knocked about and almost frightened to death, but they had come off better than the mate. Whether the whale seized him in its mouth or drowned him as it rolled we could not say, but our search for the body was in vain, and Sam Patch disappeared to trouble us no more.

The Fate of the Fly.

At one of the English-German schools in the city a teacher recently announced to a class of very young girls that they could have 20 minutes to write a composition on any subject of their own selection. A bright girl, whose head is adorned with a liberal supply of beautiful auburn hair, handed in the following:

"Flies from Flyland.—Mrs. Fly had a very great deal of trouble with her children. They worried the old lady so much she did not know what to do. One Little fly—Worst One by name—never did obey his mother. Now, of course, there never yet was a case of disobedience which was not punished in some manner. If you do wrong and nobody is around to punish you, you usually knock against something or fall down and hurt yourself.

"We will see now what Little Worst One did and how he was punished. One day he and his brothers had a chat, and in it they spoke of the jam that the cook left standing on the kitchen table, and they all determined to get just the tiniest bit of it, and they went. Now, the mother knew of this, and she went with them, and of course she did not scold. Oh, no! Why, every fly eats jam, but you must not go inside the jam jar, as no one knows what will happen to you if you do. Just rest on the top," the mother said.

"The others were all afraid and did not go in, but little Worst One, he did not care; he was going in, and in he went in spite of what his mother said. And what do you think happened to him? Never before in the history of flies did such a strange thing happen. You think he died and remained there, don't you? You are mistaken. They did get him out, but he had a terrible punishment, and he had to carry it with him ever afterward. His hair had turned red with fright. I believe after that he obeyed his mother."

The teacher gave this composition "100."—Baltimore Sun.

Queer Nests of Fishes.

During a summer vacation the rare opportunity was given me of studying the nest building habits of a small fat fish that frequents the shallow places in Lake Sunapee, N. H.

My fish had selected a quiet cove within a few feet of the shore and quite near a row of cottages. Presumably they were less in fear of man than of the finny tribe. Their nests were circular in form and about the size of a bushel basket. They were hollowed out in the center like a saucer and were kept in perfect shape and beautifully clean by a swift, fanlike motion of the tail fin of the fish, held in a perpendicular position. The bottom of the lake being of a dark color and these nests made of white sand, you could easily see what a neat housekeeper this little fish was. Each nest had its owner, who fought for her "hearth and home" with great valor, chasing off every intruder and seldom being vanquished in the fray.

This pugnacious creature was essentially a home body, seldom leaving a nest except to dart off a few in quest of food or in hot pursuit of an invader. This little fish is a bold robber as well as a valiant fighter. I noticed one of the largest specimens drive a smaller one from her nest again and again and then take possession of it, spending her time between her own nest and the one she had robbed. I counted three dozen of these nests, not more than a foot apart. Some of these fish were beautifully colored.

I went down to the lake very early one morning to take a look at my pets. The water was very calm and clear. Nearly all of the fish were lying perfectly still in the center of their nest, apparently fast asleep.—Interstate Journal.

Her Inheritance.

"Your daughter's voice," said the professor, after the first lesson, "really has a fine timbre."

"There!" said Mrs. Bocksley. "I always knew it. I've told my husband ever since the day Adeline was born that she took after him. He was in the lumber business when we got married."—Chicago Times-Herald.

BALLADE OF A STUBBORN LOVER.

Never a kiss the gate bars when
Some she caught from out his sight,
Lost as fades in a marish fen
Freckled gleams of the witches' light.
Stars it was he and her faithful knight—
That indeed she could not gainsay—
Hastening not at her golden flight;
Ah, willow and wellaway!

Back he turned to the hamlet's run,
Mingled in with the bitter sleet,
Caught the thread of the world again,
Never doubting in all deceit;
Knew no wrong that was not her right,
Smiling still in the chilly way,
Not vouchsafing a fancied slight;
Ah, willow and wellaway!

Looked she little in passing then
Whether on him would forever light,
Time to wander from out his ken,
Fading and disappearing quite;
Turning her feet to her beauty's night,
Never a prayer had he to pray;
Curse on him for a stubborn wight;
Ah, willow and wellaway!

ENVOY.

Prince, when the lands of earth recede,
They strike the chords and lost lays are,
Some will love, though the loved one sniffs;
Ah, willow and wellaway!

—Robert Metcalfe in January Woman's Home Companion.

The Instructive Case of Jenkins

Jenkins is a bright young lawyer, who has sat before a big empty desk for nearly two years without earning enough to buy a whole suit of clothes. Of course he's busy. It takes him about ten hours a week to study out the diplomatic possibilities of his next encounter with his landlady. Then there is his affair at the restaurant. He has to keep watch of the holes in his meal ticket and look for chances to invitations to more sumptuous meals. It took him nearly a year of finance with Chinese laundrymen before he adopted celluloid. What leisure he had was until lately occupied with his father, upon whom he is at liberty to draw only in cases of extreme necessity. Jenkins has written home many really able definitions of "extreme necessity."

All this may not prove that Jenkins is willing to work, but he is, and he proved it last week. He "offices" with an eminent lawyer. This means, in his case, that he gets deskroom in exchange for his services as office boy, court messenger and a few more important vicarious duties. In the same office with Jenkins there is Stack, the clerk, whose chief excuse for being there is that he is nephew to the aforesaid eminent one. Then there is Harkins, the stenographer, who really works and who is the envy of both Jenkins and Stack because he draws a good salary and is allowed postage on his own mail. Stack's salary is $7.50, but as he lives with his uncle and pays no board he is really the aristocrat of the office. Jenkins gets 2 per cent on the bills he collects.

Two weeks ago, however, somebody bought him a good dinner, and then such an unwonted courage rose up within him that he decided to approach the eminent lawyer with whom he "offices" and ask advice. To the lawyer Jenkins said:

"Mr. Lord, I'm not getting along very well, and I don't know exactly what to do to improve my affairs. Of course I don't want to leave you, but the fact is if I don't commence to take in a little more money I'll have to get a situation, go into some trade—quit the law."

"Now, see here, Jenkins," said Mr. Lord. "I'll tell you what I'd do in your place. I'd start a collection agency. You can do it right here in my office. Take in the other boys; get up a little stock company. It doesn't require any capital, and if it's run right it ought to pay. I'll give Stack all my old accounts, and you can get as many more as you want by advertising."

Jenkins' eyes bulged with joy. Here at last was his chance. He thanked his superior repeatedly, and that very day the Calmuet Quick Collection company was formed. Jenkins wrote a long letter to his father, explaining that postage stamps were an "extreme necessity," and then drew for $5. Stack and Harkins each contributed as much, and the new concern began life with a stock of enthusiasm and hope that was not expressed in the amount of paid up capital. Jenkins contributed most of the enthusiasm, but Stack and Harkins hoped for the best. The work was so diddled that the young lawyer had to do all the outside work. The stenographer, of course, could not leave the office except for meals, and the clerk argued that it would pay to have some one at headquarters to meet customers and clients; so, with some misgivings, Jenkins agreed to this arrangement.

The young lawyer was determined to do or die in his new venture, and to this end he came down to the office about daybreak on the morning of his first effort. He had a package of statements an inch thick and a long look in which the names and amounts were listed. He began work at 8 o'clock with 65 cents for car fare in his pocket and the anticipation of swift and certain success shining in his eyes. On foot, in street cars and in trains he hit crally dew about the town till noon.

Some of the men he sought were dead.

Others talked as if they would like to be.

Many had left the city for good—for their own good, Jenkins thought. Some were so poor that he knew they would never pay.

A few laughed at him.

Nobody paid him.

He got back to the office about noon broken in finances, but not in spirit. He almost lost his temper, however, when Stack laid down the paper covered novel he was reading, took his feet down from the steam radiator and asked:

"How much did you get?"

He even fancied that he could hear Harkins laugh when he answered: "I didn't collect a cent. Hard luck, isn't it? I ran into a gang of tough ones and then ran out of car fare. Any answers to our dunning letters?"

"Not a glimmer," mourned Harkins.

Stack looked glad of it. He loaned Jenkins a half dollar for car fare, charged it up on the company's book and resumed his warm place in the corner.

When the young lawyer was gone, the clerk sidled up to the stenographer and said:

"Say, Hark, I think we're on a dead one, don't you?"

"I hope not, for Jenk's sake. He's so in earnest," said the stenographer.

"Well, it's Jenk's doings. He suggested it, and I guess he needs the money worse than we do."

"But if it fails?"

"Well, if it fails I think Jenkins ought to stand the losses. I'm out five fifty already, and it's his fault."

"But he's doing all the work," suggested Harkins.

"Well, so he ought," And Mr. Stack went back to his novel.

The young lawyer worked like a dead. When car fare was gone, he walked, even ran, after his supposed victims. He quit going back to the office and worked far into the night. He pestered the life out of every debtor who showed the least sign of paying up, and if they offered him a dollar he took it and asked for two. In the meantime, a few answers to advertisements came into the office, but Mr Lord seized upon them as "too deep for the boys." Nobody called. Stack began and finished three paper covered novels. Harkins plodded away in shoes, both wondering how long Jenkins' nerve would stand the hardships of chasing his prey through ice and snow.

At noon on Saturday Jenkins appeared at the office. He looked thinner than ever. His shoes were worn out. He had a piece of red flannel round his neck and his voice was a husky whisper. Harkins didn't have the heart to ask him how he fared, but Stack yelled:

"Hello, old man! We thought you had absconded with the firm's money!"

Jenkins was very silent. He sat down at his desk and began to make out his statement. Stack watched him with manifest interest as he piled up the few silver and greenbacks which represented the first week's business of the Calumet Quick Collection company. He had collected $240, and the net earnings of the company at 10 per cent amounted to $24—just $8 for each of the three stockholders.

"Good boy!" said Stack, picking up his share. "You're a wonder. I didn't think you'd make it go."

Harkins, being what Stack calls "a clump," clashed when Jenkins handed him his share of the profits.

"I'll tell you, Mr. Jenkins," he said "I don't believe I'm entitled to any of this money. You and Stack here did all the work, and you ought to keep my share for stamps and car fare, eh?"

But Jenkins insisted, and the stenographer yielded.

"All right," he laughed; "I'll take it on condition that you take dinner with me this evening. We'll celebrate the week's success—kind of christen the business. What do you say?"

Jenkins and Stack promised, and at 7 o'clock that evening the three partners were sitting together at a restaurant table christening the collection company.

When they got to the coffee, Jenkins let his bomb fall upon the postal board in this wise:

"Now, Hark and Stack, as to this collection company. I don't know whether it is 'the quick' or 'the dead,' but I want to announce that, so far as I am concerned, it is dissolved, evaporated, vanished. Here are our accounts." He pulled out the package. "They are supposed to represent scores of good accounts. You can have them. I wouldn't give $4 for the bunch."

His partners looked at him in astonishment. "You're joking!" they chorused. "Why, we have just got to work!"

"You mean I've just got to work," said Jenkins. "Well I'm done too. I'm out $5 for stamps, I've worn out a pair of shoes, I've done $100 worth of the meanest work on earth, and I haven't got anything but $8 and the grip. This is the first square meal I've had for two weeks, and I tell you the quick collection business is all off."

The next day Stack said to Harkins that Jenkins wasn't such a mark after all. As for the young lawyer, he is in doubt whether to go back to the farm or look for a more congenial place to "office," for now Mr. Lord, the eminent attorney, says that Jenkins has "no grind" and will never get along unless he learns to "love work."—Chicago Record.

The Taper's Dinner.

Instead of going to their work on Monday a number of workmen entered a public house determined to spend the day there.

About noon a woman looked in and said, addressing one of the party:

"I supposed you are not coming home to dinner today, so I have brought you your share."

So saying she placed a dish and plate carefully down upon the table, and went away.

"Looks well after you, your wife does," said a mate. "Suppose we taste and see what it's like?"

"Aye, let us have a taste," said the husband as he uncovered the dish.

But the plates were empty, and there was a note with them which ran as follows:

"I hope you will enjoy your dinner. It is the same as myself and the children are having at home."—London Answers.

LOVE FORSAKEN.

[illegible]

A Maid to Order.

A Story Touching on a Delicate Question.

The table was clear for the costly expense of damask that intrigued it was one of the Mrs. Dryden's most treasured possessions, saved out of a general wreck of family fortunes.

The old fashioned cloth, of those inexhaustible patterns which no modern shop can supply, gleamed like irregularly shaped pennets at intervals across the cloth.

Moreover, a daffodil bulb cherished in window sill warmth had obligingly thrown out a handful of blossoms. This pot, sheathed in yellow tissue paper, made a thoroughly attractive centerpiece.

"It is simply lovely," said Whitfield, with a little sigh of relief and satisfaction. "I didn't be in the least afraid to have Mrs. Caulkington's eagle eye turned upon it, even though you are a candidate for her secretaryship, Isabel, and so much does depend upon making a good impression."

"The house couldn't fail to make a good impression," Isabel broke in. "It is clean and sweet and old fashioned from top to toe. One can't say that a house has a foe. There's just one thing lacking. I do wish we had a good maid to wait on the table. I hate those embarrassing breaks in a home luncheon where the hostess is obliged to cut off in the middle of a sentence and bolt into the kitchen to bring the broiled squab course to table."

"Yes. That's always wretchedly embarrassing," Isabel agreed. "It's hard on the guests than the hostess too. However, there's no help for it. We don't keep a maid, and this suburb isn't a place where you can find a girl to call in for a day at a time. It's a pity, but it can't be helped."

"What is a pity, but can't be helped?" demanded the youngest Miss Dormont, who pirouetted into the room just in time to hear the last half of the sentence.

"Isabel and I were lamenting that we didn't have a maid to serve the luncheon, Gertrude. We were saying how desperately embarrassing it is for a hostess to jump up to remove the plates after a course and to bring the next course to table."

"I never thought of that," Gertrude acquiesced in a disappointed tone. "Our entertaining has always been so informal we're likely to make the guests change the plates and bring in the courses from the kitchen themselves. But it's true, as you say, that kind of thing won't do when we're entertaining Mrs. Caulkington. She's so critical that her eyes burn holes in anything they fail on. We wouldn't mind her little peculiarities if she were merely an acquaintance, but if Isabel is going to demand a job, fat salary she must make a big fat impression. I'm sure Mrs. Caulkington would cut her down half if she knew how poor we are and how badly we need that secretaryship. Something must be done."

"Gertrude, dear, you know perfectly well that nothing can be done. There are only two hours left, and in any case you can't secure a girl here in the country to come in for just one day."

"I know that, but whisht, my dear! An idea dawns in my brain! Let it mature."

"An idea for what? For getting us a maid?"

"Yes, my dear—a ready maid, so to speak."

"Silly! Do you think Isabel and I have time to waste upon your vaporings?"

"A ready maid—no, a maid to order! Don't talk to me for three minutes. I feel the idea grow in my cerebrum, and it really is a good one."

The young lady sat down in the little oaken window seat and buried her face in her hands.

Three minutes later she sprang up and pirouetted triumphantly around the charming table.

"Huzza! I've solved the problem," she cried. "And I'll stand for it that you shall have a maid to serve Mrs. Caulkington's luncheon. A stunning maid, well trained, light footed, soft voiced; a maid who will not send so much as one plate of raw oysters down the back of your guest; who will do things without diagrams and will not cause the downfall and destruction of precious willow pattern china. In fact, the maid I propose to offer you will be an explanatory key with copious illustrations to the entire servant question."

Gertrude's sisters were very far from despising the girl's ready imagination. It had often helped to solve an economic problem which they themselves had abandoned in despair. But this crisis of the maid to order seemed considerably beyond Gertrude even, and they frankly announced themselves skeptics.

"Do you mean to look for your remarkable maid here in the suburbs or elsewhere?" they demanded.

"I shall procure her in the city, or, rather, I shall go on a trip to the city, and I will send the maid to you in my absence."

"But, Gertrude! If you leave now for the city you won't have time, child, [illegible]

"[illegible] Mrs. Caulkington's luncheon.

"[illegible] I'm glad of an excuse to absolve myself. I'm in awe of Mrs. Caulkington, and I tremble before the glance of her lorgnettes. You can invent my excuses to Mrs. Caulkington and tell her that I was obliged to go into the city on pressing business."

It seemed an injustice that Gertrude should not be there to witness the success of the execution for which they had all worked so hard.

The elder girls reasoned, pleaded, represented, but Gertrude stood firm.

* * * * * *

Mrs. Caulkington's critical eyes were already boring holes in the drawing room furniture, and the luncheon hour was but three minutes in the future.

Isabel, in her prettiest silk waist, was arranging the oyster plates upon the table preliminary to ushering their guest into the dining room.

Suddenly a purling of gingham skirts brushed the silence of the place, and a soft voice sounded in Isabel's ear.

"If you please, miss," said the voice "Miss Gertrude done send me. I am de maid to order."

"Good gracious!" shrieked Isabel under her breath. She stared back, the oyster plate in her hand narrowly escaping calamity.

She said "Good gracious" once more, and very furtively, when she turned, for there, not a yard from her side, waiting to be assigned to her duties, stood the most desirable of colored waitresses.

She was tall, well poised and, barring her skin, a strikingly handsome young woman. Her pink gingham gown fitted to perfection and closely resembled one worn by Gertrude for mornings on the porch. Her dainty ruffled apron was strikingly like one which Isabel herself wore while serving. Perched saucily in her black, ripply hair she wore a bit of a cap, which, when examined at close range, seemed to be nothing more than a tuft of white lace cleverly pinned.

Isabel took a second look at her new acquisition and dropped into a chair, laughing weakly.

"Miss Gertrude done send me, miss," the maid repeated softly, "an she said fo' yo' to jest go set in de parlah an leave all de servin to me."

"Oh, Gertrude, Gertrude!" gurgled Isabel. "What nonsense won't that child attempt?"

The luncheon was faultlessly served. Never was waitress quicker, lighter, softer, more all seeing, more graceful.

Even the critical Mrs. Caulkington was impressed.

Afterward, when the luncheon party had adjourned to the drawing room, the guest deliberately led around to the subject of domestics.

"Do you find it as hard to get good girls in the suburbs as we do in the city?" she asked. "I imagine not, for that young waitress of yours is perfection itself."

"Well, good girls are very scarce here," answered Isabel, "and I've no doubt we'd have endless trouble if we had to change. But, you see, we have raised Anna ourselves. She knows our own ways and suits us perfectly. We've had her for more than ten years. I know she'll never leave us—unless, of course, she marries and has a home of her own."

"My dear girl, you simply have a treasure," cried the visitor, with warmth. "If I were in your place, I would shiver at the very thought of losing her. And, do you know, since I've seen how perfectly your little table is arranged and served I'm really afraid of what Miss Isabel will think when she comes to me in the city. I hope you will close your eyes to a number of things in my housekeeping, Miss Isabel."

"Oh, I am not critical, Mrs. Caulkington," laughed Isabel. "And every one knows how hard it is to get maids like Anna nowadays."—What to Eat.

Neglected Dryden.

Notwithstanding Lowell's high praise of Dryden's prose works and the accusation he brings against literary plunderers of this magnate of letters 200 years ago, few people except scholars now ever open Dryden's essays, though they are well worth careful perusal and study, in spite of Swift's malicious and witty lines:

Poet of all the gardens of Dryden,
For them every one comes in candidate in,
Though merely to cull at first for flowers
To wear them in their caps a shilling.

There is truth as well as wit in this characterization, for Dryden was in some respects but a literary hack, although a man of genius. But, being a genius, it was impossible for him to write anything, however carelessly and rapidly, without something find its way in that will arrest the reader's attention even yet, after the lapse of two centuries. Unlike the other and smaller literary hacks of his time, whatever Dryden wrote he wrote freely, and there is an absence of cramped formulas and of pedantic utterances, as a rule, which is interesting. Even in his shilling pamphlets to which Swift alludes the reader will have no difficulty in discovering a man of genius, one of many lovable traits and great characteristics, and at least Dryden's own likings and judgments are set forth pleasantly and frequently in a convincing manner. He is one of the old writers that weary moderns given up to novel reading could profitably turn back to and peruse to their own great advantage.—Exchange.

Rescher Dickey's Sayings.

If mis wolf is a howlin' wilderness, it's gone fur dogs fer me.

Jo's wuz a pocket it man, but he never had fer wade in a railroad train.

Solomon wuz a mighty much married man, an yit dey calls him de wise est man!

Annanias wuz kill fer lyin. In dese days men kin get a prize fer it.—Atlanta Constitution.

NOW A "FREAK BOOK."

The latest fad of the eternally inventive feminine is the "freak book." The idea has been introduced to polite society by a little woman who recently attended a reunion of southern folk in this city, says a writer in the Richmond Times, and who happened to mention her possession in connection with some incident of her childhood, recalled by one of the company. This led to explanations and a wholesale demand by the other women to see the novelty. They saw it and since then they have all started imitations of the book.

The "freak" book is a book of life. It may be worked up from the start of an ordinary scrapbook, provided it be of large size and have its pages set rather wide apart in the binding. A brief description of the original freak book will give a pretty good idea of the spreading craze.

On the first page is pasted the first picture taken of the owner, showing her in her baby clothes, all eyes and chubby face. It is not at all necessary that the date of this picture be written below it. The lack of this figure will provide the owner's friends with food for speculation, and thus enhance the enjoyment of looking through the book. A little lock of the golden hair, tied with a blue ribbon, is glued to the page and acts as a reminder of the changing power of time.

Then come various mementoes of school days, a bit of slate pencil tied to a page, a copy of the first "composition," a signature in a cramped, painstaking hand, calling up visions of the plump little fingers and the troubles they had in making the pen do its duties. After this, boarding school reminders, photographs of her friends and of herself in the gorgeous "commencement gown," little sentiments in prose and verse written by her fellows, a eulogistic account in the local paper of the graduation exercises, and the winning of medals.

Later, the return home and the introduction to society; more newspaper clippings, this time descriptive of her appearance on her "coming-out party," ends of this and that admirers long forgotten, a german favor here and there, a scrap of poetry scrawled in a masculine hand, a reference to a trip to New York, a tin horn fastened in to bring up a night on Broadway during election time; a cabalistic sign or two interpretable only by the owner.

Further along, an engagement announcement, a page devoted to the wedding, some faded orange blossoms, and rice grains scattered profusely over a page.

These are a few of the entries in the first "freak" book. The women who are following the idea are developing novelties from their inner consciousness, and are united in pronouncing the new diversion "lots of fun."

BRITISH POSTAL REFORMS.

Among the new century reforms which the postal authorities are credited with having under consideration is the adoption of the system known for many years in India as the "valuable-payable" parcel post. Under this scheme, for a very small commission, the postoffice delivers parcels, collects the value of the article, and transmits it to the sender of the parcel. During last year 2,500,000 parcels were thus carried by the Indian postoffice, the commission realized amounting to £34,000.

The Indian postoffice has a similar system of paying money orders, the whole operation occupying no more time than it at present takes in delivering a registered letter and obtaining the addressee's receipt for it. This system is also under discussion at the general postoffice. The number of letters, parcels, money orders, etc., carried by the Indian postoffice last year was 520,000,000. The number of complaints was infinitesimal, and practically the whole of the work is done by natives. There should be little difficulty, therefore, in introducing these eminently desirable reforms in the English system.—London Express.

WATERFALLS TO BE UTILIZED.

Sweden is a country where inherent powers of nature are worth heaps of gold, writes a Copenhagen correspondent. There are so many waterfalls, which might be utilized as motive powers for works of every description, but, want of capital leaves the most of these natural sources of wealth inactive. A few waterfalls have been taken into the service of factories and other works through the application of foreign capital, but too many are left unused. As the waterfalls belong to the crown, a certain reasonable rent is paid. There is a movement on foot to erect a large station for the production of electricity at the waterfalls of Svarkiaki and Stenkakeski, in Nordbotten. The government will charge about 15s annually for each effective horse-power produced by the falls.

Within the last twenty years freight rates from and to England have decreased from 50 to 75 per cent.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

A NIGHT AT THE PLAY.

"THE GIRL FROM MAXIM'S."

The Masonic Temple tonight will have as its attraction the latest French farce comedy success, "The Girl From Maxim's." This farce comes here after a long and prosperous run at the Criterion theater, New York, and is said to be the funniest ever produced. It fairly bristles with all sorts of ludicrous matters, containing many ingenious and novel situations.

MARGUERITA SYLVA IN "THE PRINCESS CHIC."

Marguerita Sylva, the star of Kirke LaShelle's opera comique, "The Princess Chic," is a native of Brussels in Belgium, and her speech is deliciously flavored with a French accent. Very few people in this country know that the bringing out of [illegible] the opera in English [illegible] that I [illegible] each word that I [illegible] words I [illegible] book." This was Miss Sylva's [illegible] on the stage, and her [illegible] "Carmen" [illegible] Covent Garden, London. [illegible] heard here in "The Princess Chic" supported by a company of [illegible] lyric opera singers and four comedians, next Monday evening.

TIM MURPHY COMING.

Mr. Tim Murphy and the Sol Smith Russell company will appear at the Masonic Temple in "A Bachelor's Romance" Friday, March 8.

"Mr. Murphy has [illegible] sensible [illegible] in [illegible] owned by Mr. Sol Smith Russell, of [illegible] Mr. Robert Harvey is well [illegible]. The comedy of Miss [illegible] and Mr. Ross Snow is in [illegible] and during their appearance [illegible] continued laughter. The scene in Algiers, of [illegible] finding the child, is one not easily forgotten. The scenery is [illegible] throughout, especially that [illegible] Orleans and the mountainous country of Mexico. The mechanical effects are beyond description, especially that of the locomotive, it being one of the best pieces of mechanism ever introduced on any stage. It is really a fine piece of work, and evidently required a skilled mechanic to both design and build it. There is no doubt about its being the genuine article, for there it is, as advertised. A huge, puffing, almost living piece of machinery. The marvel is how they manage to get it on the stage. The revolving prison scene is also a fine piece of work. Messrs. Bernstein and Fessler are entitled to credit in giving the production they do, as it is far superior to any play of its kind that has been given in a number of [illegible]

A SCENE FROM THE OPERA COM[illegible] [illegible]TA SYL-[illegible]

Miss Sylva as an English, [illegible] as an American lyric performer, [illegible] due to no other than W. S. Gilbert, the librettist of the famous Gilbert [and] Sullivan operas. Miss Sylva [came] to London with her mother, [and] through mutual friends, she met [Mr.] Gilbert. Her voice had a high [cul]tivation. Gilbert tested her vo[ice] and dramatic qualities, and then took her to see the late Sir Augustus Harris, the great operatic manager. Again she went through a series of trials, but always singing in the only tongue she knew—French. Sir Augustus told her that if she could learn to sing the English words of "Carmen" within a period of four weeks that he would let her appear [illegible]

"How I ever dared to attempt [it], I don't know," Miss Sylva has said. "Probably because I did not realize what I was undertaking. I knew 'Carmen' note by note and the [words] in French. I locked my[self] [illegible] home for twenty-two days. [illegible]

[illegible] her [illegible] its success [illegible] the [illegible] it bids [illegible] efforts.

[illegible] MINSTRELS.

[illegible] Dan [illegible] be seen [illegible] March 6. A [illegible] the organization [illegible] Vogel's reputation [illegible] nothing but the best, [illegible] any possibility of an in[illegible] performance.

"A RIDE FOR LIFE."

[illegible] at the Masonic Temple [illegible] Walter [illegible] drama, "A Ride for Life." [illegible] is well put together, and [illegible] playing [illegible]. The play is not [illegible] tells a story of the [illegible]

"THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER."

"The Village Postmaster," one of the best American plays ever written and which has had a successful run of 150 nights at the Fourteenth Street theater, New York, will come to the Temple soon. Archie Boyd, and whom there is not on the stage today a better delineator of the New England character, is at the head of the company. The original cast that supported him during the New York engagement will also be seen here with the complete production.

MARGUERITA SYLVA IN KIRKE LA SHELLE'S ELABORATE OPERA COMIQUE "THE PRINCESS CHIC."

"BECKY SHARP."

Langdon Mitchell, in making "Becky Sharp" for Mrs. Fiske, formulated a drama from "Vanity Fair" with that freedom that is necessary in order to make from the complex novel a suitable play. "Becky Sharp" is the great character of the book. Therefore "Becky Sharp" is the great character of the play. Mr. Mitchell worked on this idea with great fidelity to Thackeray in detail and in spirit; and he has peopled his drama with those persons in the novel that are dramatically concerned with Becky. This practically exhausts all there is of prime dramatic value in the novel.

"THE PRINCESS CHIC."

A large and fashionable audience will enjoy the new comic opera, "The Princess Chic," at the Masonic Temple Monday night. The Toledo Blade says of the star: "Sylva is a kind of exotic, as hard to place as one of those orchids which take root in the balmy air of the tropics and blossom for the mere sake of showing what nature can do if she just puts her mind to it. Miss Sylva has the eyes of a Spanish senorita, the peculiar seductive grace of a French mondain, the soft, rounded curves of an American girl, the complexion of an Englishwoman, and claims to have been born in Brussels." The engagement, for one night only, is one of the events of the season.

COMING ATTRACTIONS.

"The Dairy Farm" will be presented at the Masonic Temple Saturday afternoon and evening, March 2. This is the same production that ran in Chicago all last summer.

Hall Cain's great play, "The Christian," will be the important attraction at the Masonic Temple theater Wednesday evening, March 13. This is one of the most important bookings of the season.

Robert Fitzsimmons and his big company will present "The Honest Blacksmith" in this city Thursday evening, February 14.

Manager Stouder announces the date for Mrs. Fiske in this city as Easter Monday, April 8.

Richard Mansfield, in his production of "Henry V." will be seen in this city before the close of the season.

EGYPT ENGLAND'S CHANCE.

Modern engineers suggested to the Egyptian Government that if a dam were to be built a little way south of Cairo so as to provide a storage reservoir, then all the delta country of the Nile could rely upon irrigation as certainly it could upon the rising and setting of the sun. The work was undertaken, and experience has shown that the engineers predicted with accuracy.

With storage reservoir large enough to secure certain irrigation every year for the enormous valley of the Nile, then that most fertile territory becomes a certain and vast producer of agricultural products, the command of which will be of almost inestimable advantage to Great Britain in the struggle for commercial supremacy which is just now beginning. Already Egypt raises one-tenth of the cotton supply of the world, and it is a kind of cotton which has advantages recognized by every manufacturer especially of cotton thread. It is the long staple cotton and excepting upon our sea islands we raise very little cotton of that character. With permanent [irrigation] and with modern methods and modern agricultural implements there seems to be no reason why Egypt should not in the near future raise a majority of the cotton which the English manufacturers need. Undoubtedly it is that which has induced the British statesmen and financiers, with the earnest encouragement of the manufacturers, to aid Egypt in financing these public works.

England sees a colony practically as near to her as are the cotton fields of the United States providing for her a staple article which she has been in a great measure dependent upon the United States. With a better quality of cotton, with the expectation that she can get it to the doors of her manufactories at less cost than American cotton, Great Britain sees in the development of the immense Nile valley by her cotton growers an opportunity to get the mastery of what is to be one of the great features of the world's trade—the cotton goods market.—Holland, in Philadelphia Press.

MASONIC TEMPLE

SATURDAY, FEB 23.

The Sprightly

The Girl From Maxim's.

Funniest French Farce.

Roars—A jolly affair.—N. Y. Herald.

Presented with the big cast and Criterion theatre (New York), production.

Prices, 25, 50, 75c and $1.00. Seat sale Thursday.

MASONIC TEMPLE

MONDAY, FEB 25.

First Appearance Here

The Marguerita Sylva Opera Co.

In Kirke La Shelle's elaborate opera-comique production, under direction of John P. Slocum.

"The Princess Chic."

Ensemble 6[0]—4 Comedians.

Sale of seats Friday, Feb. 22.

Prices, 50, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

MASONIC TEMPLE

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26th.

Ross Snow and Cattie Ezier,

IN

The Sensational Thriller,

"A RIDE FOR LIFE."

Prices 25c, 35c and 50c.

"Grip robbed me of my sleep and I was nearly crazed with neuralgia and headache. Dr. Miles' Pain Pills and Nervine cured me."—Mrs. Pearl Bush, Holland, Mich.

"My stomach was affected by grip and I could eat nothing but crackers and milk. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pain Pills and the trouble disappeared."—Mrs. J. Lindsey, Montrose, Minn.

"When I was prostrated with grip and my heart and nerves were in bad shape, Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure gave me new life and health."—Mrs. Geo. Colle, Elgin, Ill.

"I had been in bed three weeks with grip when my husband brought me Dr. Miles' Nervine, Pain Pills and Nerve and Liver Pills. I was cured."—Mrs. J. Reinier, Franklin, Ind.

MASTODONS OF THE SEA.

The largest steamers in the world are now building on the Thames river, not the English Thames, but the Thames which waters the town of New Lisbon, Conn. They are building for the Pacific line of the Great Northern Steamship company, and, though primarily designed for cargo carriers, accommodation will be provided on each ship for about one thousand five hundred passengers, of whom about one thousand will be located in the steerage. The following are the principal dimensions: Length, 630 feet; beam, 73 feet 6 inches; depth, 55 feet 8 inches. Though not so long as some of the Atlantic liners, it will be observed that the new ships are much wider and deeper.

These immense vessels, says the Shipping World, will be of about 21,000 gross tons register and 33,000 tons displacement, or just 10,000 tons more displacement than the Atlantic liner Deutschland. They have each five continuous decks extending the whole length of the ship, with three additional decks amidships. Each vessel can accommodate 22,500 tons of coal, and the deadweight carrying capacity at normal draught is to be 20,000 tons. About 200 first cabin passengers will be carried in the amidship houses; 100 second cabin just abaft of the machinery below the weather deck; 200 third-class forward of the machinery, and in the forward between decks accommodation will be provided for about 1,000 steerage. As the crew will number nearly 250 men all told, the total number of berths fitted for the passengers and complement will be close upon 1,750.

Arrangements have been made for carrying cattle, also for chilled or frozen meats in refrigerating chambers, and fruit or any kind of cargo that may appear for transportation.

RARE BOOK FOUND.

A very valuable book has been accidentally found in an out-of-the-way corner of the Columbia university library. It is called the "Rights of Women and Children" and was printed in 1558 for Constable Anne, the first duke of Montmorency, who died in war in 1561. An inferior copy of the "Montmorency" was sold in Paris for 5,000 francs in 1879, while another dilapidated copy brought 18,000 francs in 1886. The present volume is bound in brown morocco and is covered with delicately executed interlacings, which are supported by a mosaic treatment in several colors. The back cover bears the Montmorency monogram stamped in gold, and the edges are gauffered and held by silver clasps. No one seems to know how the book was lost in the library for all these years.—New York Sun.

DISEASE AND VICIOUSNESS.

Because the tendency to habitual drinking is often a disease, it does not follow that it is not frequently merely a vice. The authorities at Bellevue, it seems, are beginning to comprehend this, and, in the case of chronic "repeaters" who "get on a jag" with the consciousness that it will be worked off in the comparative comfort of a good bed in the alcoholic ward, shelter from inclement weather and a sufficiency of [illegible] ments, have determined [illegible] transfer all such offenders [to] the police authorities [illegible] adequate treatment. One "patient" already has been transferred to the "island" for six months. This is as [it] should be, [save] in cases in which [illegible] observation shows collateral evidence making indisputable the defect of irresponsibility.—New York Medical Journal.

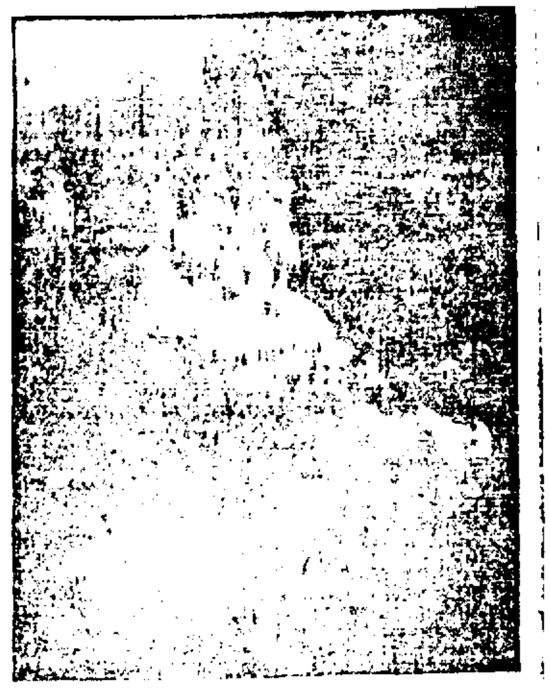

Photo by [illegible]

SCENE AT THE RECENT MARDI GRAS FESTIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

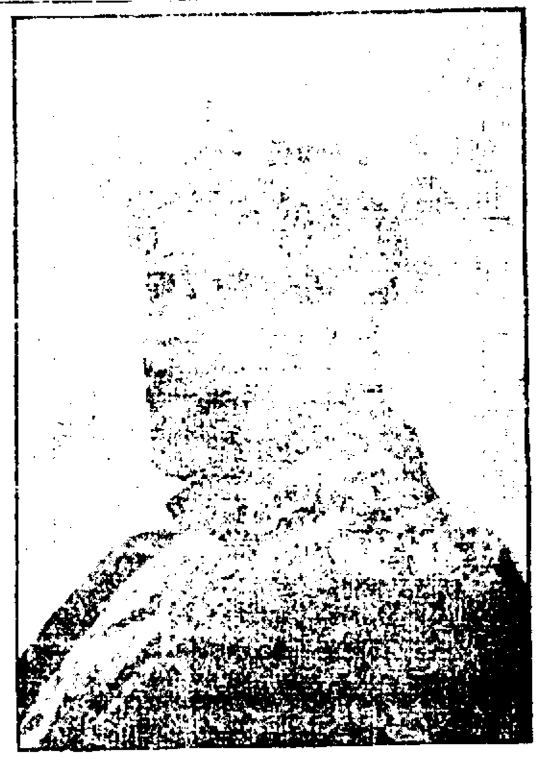

Photo by [illegible]

MENELEK, THE NEGUS OF ABYSSINIA.

[illegible] his domains. During [illegible] and there [illegible] The negus [illegible] land.

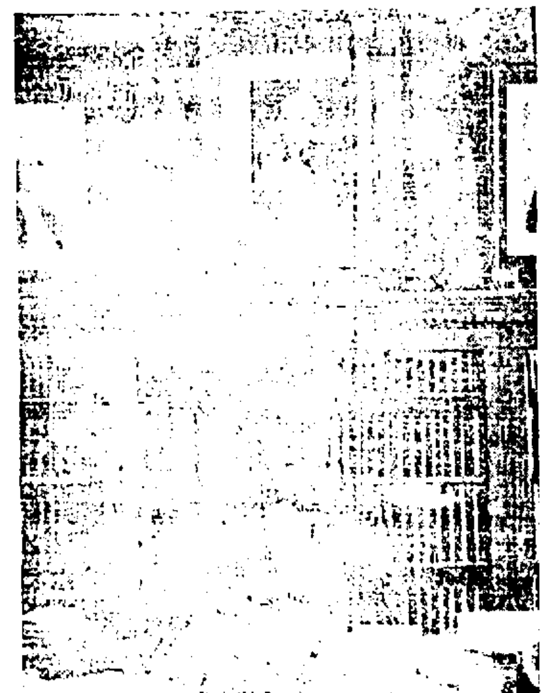

Photo by [illegible]

[W]M. [J.] BRYAN AS AN EDITOR.

Try The Sentinel Want Column.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

TO RENEW YOUTH, SAYS THE PREACHER, THE BEST WAY IS TO REJUVENATE THE SOUL.

Washington, Feb. 17. In this discourse Dr. Talmage shows how any one can conquer the effect of years and grow younger in spirit. Text: Psalm ciii. 5: "So that thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Here flies out from my text the most majestic of all the feathered creation, an eagle. Other birds have more sweetness of voice, but none of them has such power of beak, such clutch of claw, such expansion of wing, such height of soaring, such wildness of dominion. Its appetite rejects the carrion that invites the vulture, and in most cases its food is fresh and clean. Leveling its neck for flight, in spiral curve it swings itself and the noonday sun. It has been known to live a hundred years. What concentration of all that is sublime in the golden eagle, the crested eagle, the imperial eagle, the martial eagle, the booted eagle, the Jean de Blanc eagle! But after awhile in its life comes the moulting season, and it looks ragged and worn and unattractive, and feels like moping in its nest on the high crags. But weeks go by, and the old feathers are gone, and new ornithological suits are put on, and its beak, which was overgrown, has the surplus of bone broken off against the rocks, and it gets back its old capacity for food, and again it mounts the heavens of air and light. David the author of the text, had watched these monarchs of the sky and knew their habits, and one day, exulting in his own physical and spiritual rejuvenescence, he says to his own soul: "You are getting younger all the time. You make me think of an eagle which I saw yesterday, just after its moulting season, swinging through the valley of Jehoshaphat, and then circling around the head of Mount Olivet. Oh, my soul, thy youth is renewed like the eagle's!"

The fact is, that people get old too fast. They allow the years to run away with them. The almanac and the family record discourage them. Some of you are older than you have any business to be. You ought to get younger. Coming on toward old age, you are only in the moulting season, and after that you will have better wings, take higher flight and reign in clearer atmosphere. Our religion bids us to look after the welfare of the body as well as of the soul, and the first part as well as the latter part of my subject is appropriate for pulpit.

Many might turn the years backward and get younger by changing their physical habits. The simpler life one leads, the longer he lives. Thomas Parr, of Shropshire, England, was a plain man and worked on a farm for a livelihood. At 120 years of age he was at his daily toil. He had lived under nine kings England. When 152 years of age he was heard of in London. The king desired to see him and ordered him to the palace, where he was so richly and royally treated that it destroyed his health, and he died at 152 years and nine months of age. When Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of blood, made post-mortem examination of Thomas Parr, he declared there were no signs of senile decay in the body. That man must have renewed his youth, like the eagle, again and again.

All occupations and professions have afforded illustrations of rejuvenescence. Hippocrates, the father of medicine, lived 109 years, and among those eminent in the medical profession who became septuagenarians and octogenarians and nonagenarians were Darwin, Gall, Boerhaave, Jenner and Hufeland, observing themselves the laws of health that they taught their patients. In art and literature and science, among those who lived into the eighties, were Plato, and Franklin, and Carlyle, and Goethe, and Buffon, and Wesley. Sophocles teached the ninety. You can not tell how old a man is from the number of years he has lived. I have known people actually boyish in their disposition at eighty years of age, while Louis II., king of Hungary, died of old age at twenty. Haydn's oratorio, "The Creation," was composed at seventy years of age. Humboldt wrote his immortal work, "The Cosmos," at seventy-five. William Cullen Bryant at eighty-two years of age, in his house, read without spectacles "Thanatopsis," which he had composed when eighteen years of age. Isocrates did illustrious work at ninety-four. Llantinus Gorgias was busy when death came to him at 107 years of age. Herschel at eighty years of age was hard at work in stellar exploration. Masinissa, king of Numidia, at ninety years of age, led a victorious cavalry charge against the Carthaginians. Titian was engaged on his greatest painting when he died, in his 100th year. How often they must have renewed their youth!

But the average longevity of those in private life, and with less mental strain and no conspicuous success, is much larger than the average longevity of the renowned. There are hundreds of thousands of men and women now renewing their youth like the eagle's, so that the possibility of such a turning back of the years is all around us being demonstrated.

Bismarck, the greatest of German statesmen, a long while before his decease passed his eightieth milestone. When Gladstone was 83 years of age I ran with him up and down the hills of Hawarden. We started for a walk, but it got to be a run. All those men again and again renewed their youth.

Some one writes me, "Is not three score and ten the bound of human life, according to the Bible?" My reply is that Moses (not David), who wrote that psalm, was giving a statistic of his own day. Through better understanding of the laws of health and advancement of medical science, the statistics of longevity have mightily changed since the time of Moses, and the day is coming when a nonagenarian will no longer be a wonder. Phlebotomy shortened the life of whole generations, and the lancet that bled for everything is now rarely taken from the doctor's pocket. Dentistry has given power of healthy mastication to the human race, and thus added greatly to the prolongatiton of life. Electric lights have improved human sight, which used to be strained by the dim tallow candle. The dire diseases which under other names did their fatal work, and were considered almost incurable, now in a majority of cases are conquered. Vaccination, which has saved millions of lives and baffled the greatest scourage of nations, and surgery, which has advanced more than any other science, have done more than can be told for the prolongation of human life. The X-ray has turned the human body, which was opaque, into a lighted candle. It is easier in this age to renew one's youth than in any other age. When Paul stopped the jailer from suicide by commanding, "Do thyself no harm," he showed himself interested in the physical as well as moral life of man. Among the blessings which God promised was that in which he said, "With long life will I satisfy thee," and David, in my text, illustrates the possibility of palingenesis or relvenescence.

But the body is the smallest and least important part of you. It is your soul that most needs rejuvenation, but that will also help bodily vivification. In order to do this I advise you to banish as far as possible all fretfulness out of your life. The doings of that will make you ten years younger. I know many good Christian people who are worrying themselves out in managing the affairs of the universe. They have undertaken too big a job. They are trying to drive too long and fiery a team. They have all the affairs of church and state on hand, and they fret about this, and fret about that, and fret about the other thing. They fear that China will be divided up among the nations, and there will be an entanglement causing wars such as we have never heard of. They fear that Edward VII. will not be as wise a king as his mother was a queen. They are appalled at the accumulated national debt. They fear society is going to pieces by reason of immoralities. They apprehend that America will be overcrowded with foreigners. They say the newspapers are getting so bad that this country is going to be utterly demoralized. They are all the time apprehensive of social and religious and political calamities, and it is telling on their health, depressing their physical health, and, instead of renewing their youth like the eagle's, they are imitating the eagle who would sit in his nest of sticks lined with grass on the rock, mourning about the woes of the ornithological world, the loneliness of the pelican, the filthiness of the vulture, the croak of the raven, the recklessness of the albatross. Would that improve things? No. It would be a moulting process for that eagle which would never close, and it would only get thinner and more gloomy, and less able to gain food for its young, and less able to enjoy a landscape as it appears under a twenty-mile flight on a summer morning under the blue heavens.

I do not advise you to be indifferent to those great questions that pertain to church and state and nations, but not to fret about them. Realize that it is not an army that has charge of affairs in this world, but a divine government. At the head of this universe is a King whose eye is omniscience, and whose arm is omnipotence, and whose heart is infinite love. His government is not going to be a failure. He can not be defeated. Better trust Him in the management of this world and of all worlds. All you and I have to do is to accomplish the work that is put in our hands. That is all we have to be responsible for. In a well-managed orchestra the players upon stringed instruments do not watch each other. The cornetist does not look to see how the violinist is drawing the bow over the strings, nor does the flute scrutinize the drum. They all watch the baton of the leader. And we are all carrying our part, however insignificant it may be, in the great harmony of this world and of the universe which our Lord is leading, and we all have to watch His command and do our best and not bother ourselves about the success or failure of other performers. If you want to renew your youth, better stop managing the affairs of the universe.

Mythology tells us that Jason begged Medea, the goddess, to take some of the years of his life and give them to his father. She promised that without abbreviating the same life she would prolong his father's life. She filled the caldron with herbs and the blood of beasts and birds, and then stirred the caldron and put some of the juices in the mouth of the aged father, and it is said that his hair turned from white to black, the shriveled limbs rounded into robust health, and the rejuvinated man lived as he did at 40 years of age. All that is poetic myth. But a brightened religious hope and a strengthened faith in God's promises have rejuvinated many a man in disposition and usefulness and renewed his youth like the eagle's. On the contrary, it is thought that worriment is becoming in this country a national disease, and it has been called "Americanitis."

Another mode of rejuvenescence is much of the time associating with those younger than yourself rather than with those who are old or older. If you have no children of your own, better adopt a child. There are in this country, and in all countries orphans by the tens of thousands. Go to one of the asylums or institutions where friendless children are cared for and select some little one with an honest eye and good disposition and take him to your home. Put around him all the elevating and happy influences you can provide. In two years he will become part of your life, and his company to you will be indispensable. It will make you twenty years younger. He will be an illumination to the evening of your life, and he will speak your praises long after you have departed from this world, and in heavenly places you will have been rewarded by the great friend of children—the Lord Jesus.

It will take all time and all eternity to fully appreciate the work of Van Meter on this side of the ocean and of Banardo on the other side, in putting poor orphan children in good homes in America and England. Through that process waifs of the streets have passed from poverty and wretchedness into bright homes, and churches and pulpits and legislative halls and senates, and many have already been crowned in a better world, the work begun in the asylums on earth completed in the palaces of heaven.

Whether by such adoption of children or in some other way, call around you the young. Becoming their associates their confidants, their encouragement. While you do them good they will do you good. The old eagle while companioning in the nest with young eagles will feel new strength coming into its wings, new light into its eye, new ambition to cut a circle nearer the sun, and for the time will forget Americanitis that have ruffled its plumes and the storms of many years that have caught over its mountain eyrie. The closing years of life ought to be the best part of it, as an arrival in port ought to be happier than embarkation. It is better to have the musicians behind you than before you. Some one will say: "David might renew his youth, but I have been through so much there is no such thing for me as revivification." You are wrong. You have not gone through as much as David went through. He had all the experiences of a shepherd boy, armor-bearer, king's body guard, hunter of wild beasts, warrior and monarch. He was forty years on a rocking throne. He was the Oriental hero in many a battle; made mortal mistakes enough to destroy him; prostrated a giant with one stroke; was the father of Hebrew poetry and wrote poems which all the subsequent centuries have been chanting; dramatized dementia to escape assassination; ran against Ahithophel's betrayal and Saul's jealousy, and Absalom's insurrection and made Jerusalem the religious capital of the world. If after all that he could renew his youth, you ought to be able to do the same.

Again, I remark: Going out of this life to the Christian is rejuvenescence. What a holy glee it must be for those who in this world had the aches and pains and limitations of old age. The halting gait of the rheumatic or infirm foot, exchanged for wing of celestial velocity. The dimmed vision of worn out optic nerve, exchanged for a sight that takes all heaven at a glance. The mental depression that comes from sense of decay, exchanged for the exhilation of faculties lustrous and ever strengthening. Sad reminiscence exchanged for glowing anticipation. How cheery for the aged who love and trust the Lord to think that their last years of taking off and decrepitude are the mounting reason referred to in the text. Shedding of all weakness. Shedding of all unholy ambitions. Shedding of all dislikes. Shedding of all bitterness. If the eagle knew that all that annual pulling down and taking off and shrivelling were preparation for new wings, it would not sit moping in its nest. But you, O son and daughter of God, ought to be wise enough to know that all this process you are going through is to prepare you for wings. Substitution of heavenly speed and power for earthly lethargy and faltering. David felt the need of wings when he cried out, "Oh, that I had the wings of a dove, that I might fly away and be at rest!"

My text suggests that heaven is an eternal youth. A cycle of years will not leave any mark upon the immortal nature. Eternity will not work upon the soul in heaven any change, unless it be more radiance and more wisdom and more rapture. A rolling on from glory to glory! In anticipation of that some of the happiest people on earth are aged Christians. The mightiest testimonies have been given by the veterans in the Gospel army. While some of the aged have allowed themselves to become morose and cynical and impatient with youth and pessimistic about the world, and have become possessed with the spirit of scold and fault-finding, and are fearful of being crowded out of their sphere, many of the aged have been glad to step aside that others may have a chance, and are hopeful about the world, expecting its redemption instead of its demolition, and they are inspiration and comfort and helpfulness to the household and to the neighborhood and to the church. The children hail the good old man as he comes down the road. His smile, his words, his manner, his whole life make the world think better of religion.

Noah Webster, the greatest of lexicographers, departing this life at eighty-five years, exclaimed: "I know whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep that which I have committed to Him against that day." The venerable Daniel Webster, the greatest of American lawyers and statesmen, in his last hours said: "I had intended to prepare a work for the press to bear my testimony to Christianity, but it is now too late. Still, I would like to bear witness to the Gospel before I die." Being too weak to hold a pen, he dictated to a scribe his words of triumphant faith.

I congratulated all aged Christians that the moulting season will soon be over, and you will mount higher than eagle ever ascended. What a good thing that you are soon to get rid of winter's cold and summer's heat, and drenching rain and howling clouds, and live in superbest climate of the universe, whether it be this world made over as to atmosphere and comfort, or in some star which mighty telescope hails from the observatory or in some center around which all worlds wheel! It is all ready, you has been ready, as near as I can calculate, since 1871 years ago, when Christ went up after saying: "I go to prepare a place for you." What a good thing to get rid of this world's vicissitudes and enter upon glorious certainties, and to have no surprises except those that are exhilarant, as when Milton may sing a new ditto, or Cervantes may speak with a new eloquence, for I do not suppose that those who were mighty on earth are going to be idiots in heaven.

What a good thing it is, all ye aged Christians, that you can soon get rid of dulled ear and sight that requires strong eyeglasses, and infirmities which make you hold onto the bannister, leaving you panting at the head of the stairs, and enter kind of eternal health, where the most tuberculous cheek of robust life on earth would be consumption compared with the vigor of the immortals. What a good thing to get beyond being misunderstood, and blamed for what you could not help, and picked at by a hard world, and then pass into a heavenly society where all think well of each other, and friendships are eternal, depreciation and slander and backbiting are unknown, for the gate of heaven has shut against them in the statement, "Without are dogs." What a good thing to have satisfying and glorious explanation of things that puzzled you twenty, or forty, or eighty years; to have the interrogation point abolished, and all mystery solved, and God's government vindicated, and you will see why he allowed sin and sorrow to come into the world, and why the bad were permitted to live so long and the good were cut off in the time of their greatest usefulness, and why so many of the consecrated find life a struggle, while many of the infamous ride prosperously, princes afoot and beggars a-horseback, and the last honest question shall have been answered.

Gibbon in his history says that Mohammed had a dream in which he thought that, mounted on the horse Borak, he ascended the seven heavens and approached within two bowshots of the throne, and felt a cold that pierced him to the heart when his shoulder was touched by the hand of God. That might do for Mohammed's heaven, but not for a Christian's heaven. No cold hand put upon your shoulder there; no cold hand of repulse or doubt, but the warm hand of welcome, the warm hand of saintly communion, the warm hand of God.

I congratulate all Christians who are in the eventide. Good cheer to all of you. Your best days are yet to come. You are yet to hear the best songs, see the grandest sights, take the most delightful journeys, form the most elevating friendships, and after 10,000 years of transport you will be no nearer the last rapture than when you were thrilled with the first.

In heaven you will have what most pleases you. Archbishop Leighton's desire for heaven was a longing for Christ and purity and love, and he has found there what he wanted. John Foster rejoiced at the thought of heaven, because there he could study the secrets of the universe without restraint, and he has been regaling himself in that research. Southey thought of heaven as a place where he would meet with the learned and the great. Chaucer and Dante and Shakespeare. He, no doubt, has found that style of communion. The great and good Dr. Dick was fond of mathematics, and he said he thought much of the time in heaven would be given to that study, and I have no doubt that since ascension he has made advancement in that science. The "twelve manner of fruits" spoken of in Revelation means all kinds of enjoyment in heaven, for twelve manner of fruits includes all the chief fruits that are grown on trees. I suppose there will be as many kinds of enjoyment in heaven as there will be inhabitants.

You will have in heaven just what you want. Are you tired? Then heaven will be rest. Are you passionately fond of sweet sounds? Then it will be music. Are you stirred by pictures? There will be all the colors on the new heavens and on the jasper sea, and the walls imbedded with what splendors! Are you fond of great architecture? There you will find the temple of God and the Lamb, and the uplifted thrones. Are you longing to get back to your loved ones who have ascended? Then it will be reunion. Are you a home body? Then it will be home. Here and there in this world you will find some one who saw lives where he was born, and three or four generations may have dwelt in the same house, but most people have had several homes—the home of childhood, the home they built or rented for their early manhood, the home of riper and more prosperous years. But all homes put together, precious as they are in remembrance or from present occupancy, can not equal the heavenly home in the house of many mansions. No sickness will ever come there, for it is promised "there shall be no more pain." No parting at the front door, no last look at faces never to be seen again, but home with God, home with each other, home forever. And that night after the moulting season, when "thy youth is renewed like the eagle's."

Wings to hover free
O'er dawn-consumed seas;
Wings have life to soar,
And beyond death forever more.

Emeralds have been discovered in Africa [illegible] in Nort Co. [illegible] They are, however, very small.

Mrs. E. P. Green has recovered from an attack of the grip at Canandaigua, N. Y., by the use of Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

Among the victims of the grip epidemic now so prevalent, I. Coyle is now recovering at Canton, O., by the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

W. E. Nicholls, of St. Louis, Mo., who was down with grip, is reported much improved. He used Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

The friends of Mrs. L. Denison will be pleased to learn of her recovery from grip at her home in Bay City, Mich., through the use of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Pills.

Everybody says that J. W. Udy is looking splendid since his recovery from the grip at his home in Des Moines, Iowa. They all know that Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

Prosecuting Attorney Charles L. DeWeese, who has passed the threescore mile stone, had a time with the grip, but when seen at his home in Kinderhook, Mich., the other day, he said Dr. Miles' Nervine was what cured him.

At nearly three score and ten Mrs. Calen Humphrey was fighting against odds when the grip attacked her, but she took Dr. Miles' Nervine and now her neighbors in Wareham, Mass., remark on how well she is looking.

After an illness of five weeks from the grip, Mrs. Harriett Jackson is again about and looking fine. She began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine after the fourth week. Her home is in Bowling Green, Mo.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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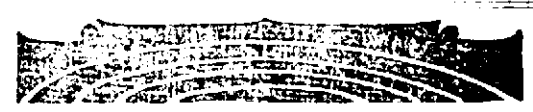
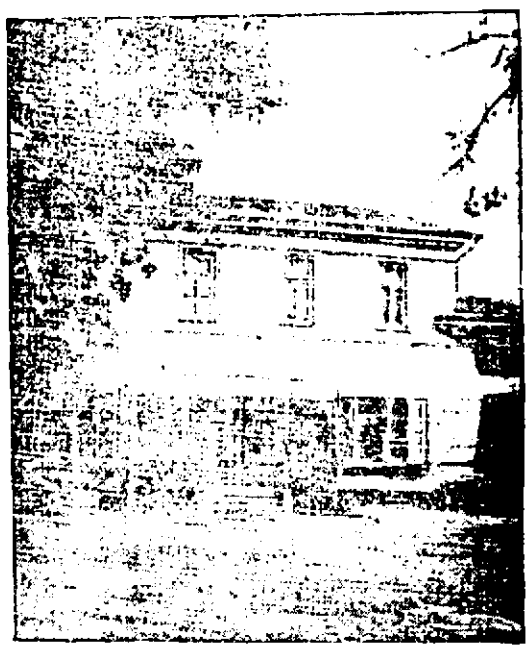
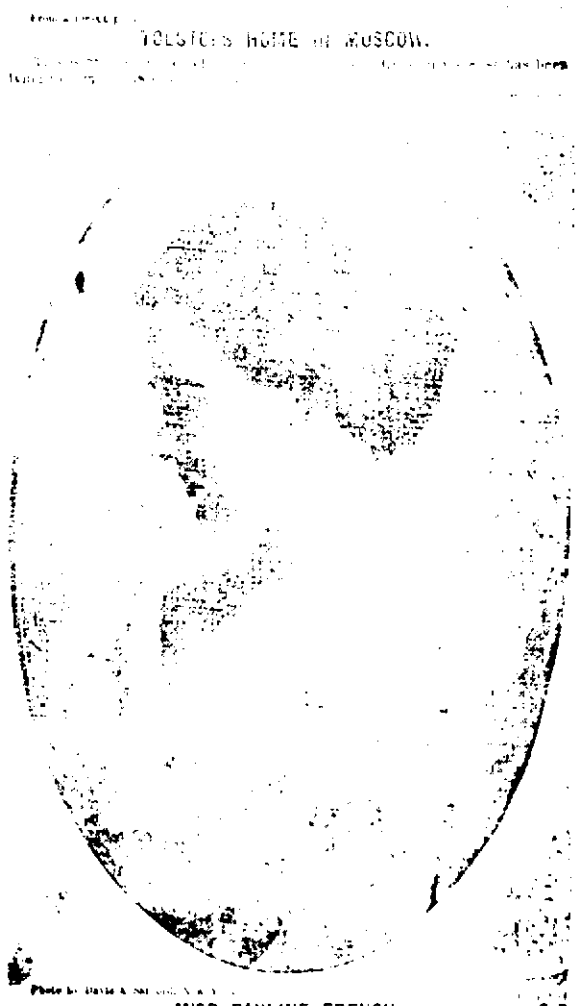




TOLSTOI'S HOME IN MOSCOW.



MISS PAULINE FRENCH.

Miss French is a San Francisco beauty who is winning laurels in New York in amateur theatricals. She is to take the leading part in a play which will be reproduced by the fashionable Kalorie club on Feb. 8.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

JESUS FORESEES HIS DEATH THE MIDNIGHT VISIT TO THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

(John Lindsay Withrow, D. D., Park Street Church, Boston, in the Chicago Record.)

Lesson for Sunday, February 24, 1901.

Topic—"Jesus in Gethsemane."

Text—Matthew xxvi., 36-46.

GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE.

Jerusalem was built on hills. On the east side of it there was a valley. Through it ran a brook of dark waters called Cedron, flowing into the Dead sea. Beyond the brook the ground rose to the Mount of Olives. Not far up there was a garden, about fifty feet square, called Gethsemane. There are still a few old olive trees standing on what is identified as the site of Gethsemane. The place is now in possession of the Franciscan order. A new wall was built around it in 1847.

Our study of Jesus in Gethsemane will include the coming of Christ into the garden; His heart agony while there; His gracious care for His weak and weary followers and His unanswered prayer for deliverance.

The Passover feast and the sacramental supper being ended it is supposed that Jesus did not leave the upper room, where they had been celebrating for some time. In that interval He spoke the discourses, a syllabus of which we have in John xiv. to xvii. chapters. Closing His farewell address and prayers (John xviii., 1) He "went forth with His disciples over the brook Cedron where was a garden, into the which He entered with His disciples." It was probably verging on midnight. Gethsemane was not a strange resort, but more likely one of His trysting places with God. This seems so (John xviii., 2), because Judas, the traitor, did not need a detective to find out where his Master had gone, after leaving the supper room. "Jesus having ofttime resorted thither with His disciples" aforetime, Judas surmised at once that He would go out there for repose and prayer. Not improbably he had himself bowed there beside his Lord in prayer at different times. Now he went thither to betray Him for a bit of silver.

On arriving at the garden Jesus separated His followers (verse 36), leaving a guard of eight at the gate. Why He did this is a matter of mere conjecture. Possible that He might not be taken unawares; more likely because He had usually, as on the transfiguration mount, chosen to have only a few witnesses of His greatest experiences. A weighty lesson is His life to any one of us whose ambition burns to secure admiration from many beholders. Jesus was the perfect type of a really modest man. Having located eight of His followers He called Peter, James and John and went forward probably to the far side of the inclosure, and at once entered the depths and darkness of soul sorrow (verse 38) which presents one of the most profound mysteries of our Christian system.

It is at a point like this that a parting of the ways comes between a thorough-going study of scripture facts and a superficial thought that does not begin to reach the center. The superficial teacher hurries past the amazing phenomena here presented because he can do nothing with the facts. The thorough-going resolves that he will search for a cause sufficient to account for the effects before him, if he shall have to study till death ends his efforts.

TRUTH OF BIBLE ACCOUNTS.

Beginning the first thing to build under all inquiry is the reliability of the Bible. This account of Gethsemane was not given by a single writer, but several. It does not read like a romance or a mythological yarn. It bears all marks of verisimilitude. But what have we to account for? is asked. Jesus, the embodiment of innocence and moral excellence, has come from a sacred feast of the Jews and from speaking (John xiv. to xvii.) the words together the most lovely ... with His followers, and yet He is in turmoil of soul. What can be the matter with Him? Was He terrified thinking of the ... of the Jews to kill Him next day? But the two thieves who were to be crucified the day following did not, so far as we know, spend a sleepless night. We know how dead ... of culprits condemned to the gallows in our time eating heartily, talking gayly and sleeping soundly the night before they are hung. Was our Jesus a weaker man in nerves than that class of men are? Let us read the record again, where this troubled Man of Nazareth (John xviii., 6) had only to speak and look at the mob and the military who came upon Him in the garden and "they went backward and fell to the ground." Indisputably He was not wanting in power to meet any force which might be conspiring against Him. Yet (Mark xiv., 33) tells us as soon as He went aside with Peter, James and John He began to be sore amazed and very heavy-hearted. He said: "My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." Then parting a few paces from even His three closest friends (Mark xiv., 35) He "fell on His face on the ground and prayed," that if it were possible, "the hour might pass from Him." "Take away this cup from me." And (Luke xxii., 44) "being in an agony He prayed more earnestly and His sweat was as it were great drops of blood falling down to the ground."

Three historians, Matthew, Mark and Luke, report them in almost the same terms and tenses. They present Jesus torn and tossed with an inward trouble which amounted to mental torment. As we have noted, it could not have been a condemning conscience that tortured Him. He was as sinless as God. It could not have been physical fear, for He knew how easily He could with a word or a wave of His hand overwhelm all opposers, as He did in the garden, and as the angel of the Lord (Isaiah xxxvii., 36) breathed the death blow "on the camp of the Assyrians." How, then, will you account for the agony which drew, as it were, sweat of blood from Jesus? Say He was entering with the awful mystery which culminated on the cross, in His cry: "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken Me?" then you have a cause adequate to account for the effect we see in Gethsemane. Any other explanation that we have ever heard is too shallow to deserve serious respect.

TENDER TOWARD DISCIPLES.

Christ's care for His weak and weary friends is a third conspicuous object which our lesson brings before us. They were "heavy with sleep." He did speak to Peter (lesson verse 40): "What, could ye not watch with Me one hour?" As this most favored disciple had so bravely promised to stand by him, whoever else might prove derelict, it sounds a little like chiding when Jesus asked: "One hour, Peter, not one hour?" The question we should think would prove Peter's sense of honor and fidelity to the depths. But it did not. For (lesson 42, 43) when the Master withdrew again to his farthest retirement and prayed and returned, He came to "find them asleep again." A third time He left them for further prayer in that farthest spot of solitude and returned to find them "asleep." All admonitions had failed to arouse them. They were fully advised of danger and the need of watchfulness. "Watch and pray that ye enter not into temptation." Their Master foreknew the attack that was coming upon their courage and constancy. He foresaw that soon it would seem to them as if the course they had espoused had collapsed completely, and that in the catastrophe they would, as He notified them, be so offended with Him that they would all forsake Him. If every man of them had given heed to His warnings and spurred his senses to utmost wakefulness the coming of Judas and his rabble might not have quite thoroughly demoralized and scattered them. An enemy rushing on a sleeping camp usually wins an easy victory. Dangers are of double size seen through eyes half steeped in sleep. Aware of this, the Master had (Matt. xxvi., 31) put them on their guard, quoting (Zechariah xiii., 7) an ancient prophecy, for which all Jews had great respect, to point out the impending peril. But in the face of their yielding to physical weakness, what wondrous gentleness Jesus manifested toward those followers. "The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak," which was but their way of saying, "I know your hearts are better than your heads now heavy with sleep."

THE UNANSWERED PRAYER.

How pleading the recorded words of prayer sound as He prayed, any one sees. He addressed the Heavenly Father. If ever a soul was sincere in supplication He was. And that God loved Him was certain, remembering that at Jesus' baptism and then on the Mount of the Transfiguration Deity did in audible words declare: "This is My beloved and only begotten Son; hear ye Him." So often have Christians asked: "Why does not the Lord hear our prayers when we cry to Him in terrible extremity?" One of the best answers is to remind the afflicted that the prayer of Jesus in Gethsemane was not answered. He was drinking a cup of bitterness compared with which gall is sweetness itself. He piteously cried: "Take this cup from Me." It was the cry of His real human nature. But no withdrawal followed his heart-breaking supplications. In lesson verse 44 we are informed that He prayed "the third time, saying the same words." There are two kinds of repeated prayers. The one is like those of the Pharisees which Jesus condemned as "vain repetitions"—not saying prayers to see how many one can say. The other is a prayer which has so much of one's concentrated sincerity and soul-need that no other words or thoughts can get expression. The latter was our Lord's cry in the garden. Yet it was not answered. But imagine the result if it had been. His whole mission among men had been defeated. Had Jesus died a natural death we do not believe His influence on mankind would have affected any greater results than have followed the memories of many great philanthropists and reformers. It is to the cross we lift our eyes for explanation of the never-dying, every-day increasing power of Christ in the world, and Gethsemane is the beginning of Calvary.

One most practical fact is that while Jesus as a suffering victim cried for release, He also submitted in terms that make Him our needed example. "Nevertheless not My will, but Thine be done." "If this cup (lesson verse 42) may not pass except I drink it, Thy will be done." The highest attainment of Christian faith and holy living is reached when we are able, with all our being, to say what Christ said, "Thy will be done." Luke (xxii., 43) tells us "there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven, strengthening Him," and whether there will be an angel in sight or not, we may be sure there will one fly into our secret experience to strengthen us if we in heavy trial surrender ourselves to God in Christ's sweet words: "Nevertheless Thy will be done."

KING AMONG HIS FELLOWS.

Practically, and with only an odd exception here and there, whether he be duke, earl, marquis or plain baron, your British lord is something of a king in one part of the country or another, says a London correspondent. His country castle or seat is a sort of petty fount of social honor; his word and whims are law within such and such an area of the countryside; he is the owner of the soil; the people's untitled pastors and masters are often of his choosing, and deep down in their hearts the common people who have the honor to live on his lands and to pay him rents for the privilege feel that without him the social fabric would go to pieces. And making due allowance for his wealth, his lack of occupation, his long descent, his belief in the ... of blood, your lord is, on the whole, a very tolerable, well meaning and even kindly ruler. He has money to bestow for worthy local objects; he is interested in the breeding of cattle, in flower shows, and in improving farming; he is a pillar of the church and a nurturer of church day schools, and his female relations are always to the fore with blankets, new shillings and packets of tobacco for the necessitous.

Also, when a queen attains a jubilee, or a king ascends the throne, it is your lord who is first in the good work of organizing local demonstrations in the way of clock tower building, bell ringing, school treats and fireworks. Further, in this late war he has been most assiduous in the formation and equipment of yeomanry for the service of his majesty.

UNCLE SAM HELPS CUPID.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington is said to be the largest and most efficient matrimonial agency in the land. Whether ... subtle magic in the sheets of handsome green bills that come from ... when the plates or whether ... association with so much money fills the young printers ... with confidence that they can support themselves in marital bliss, ... it is that there is something about the establishment conducive to matrimony. Fully 60 per cent. of the married printers in the department have wedded their ... of ... girls employed in ... and romance are constantly ... to light.

In the ... stuffy shop where the ... of money is made men are employed to run the presses and girls to assist them by cleaning the plates and removing the sheets of printed ... This is work requiring ... and is well paid. ... are chosen by ... The new girls are ... older printers ... when they ... to the younger ... romance begins ... into each ... they work, they quickly ... Cupid has a ... on the top of the ... [illegible]

"I ... been here long," said ... girl in the ... whose finger flashed ... that I know nothing ... All the girls who were here when I came ... I will be next week."

THE ALMANAC MAKER.

It is related of Partridge, a celebrated almanac maker, that he once received a rude rebuff, administered unwittingly by a hostler to whom he applied for information, says the Gentleman's Magazine. While on a journey the old-time almanac maker put up at an inn for refreshments. On setting out again he was advised by the rustic to tarry awhile, inasmuch as rain was certain. Partridge laughed to scorn the unlettered hostler. Yet the prediction proved faultless and Partridge, intent on obtaining a weather wrinkle for future editions of his almanac, hastened back to interrogate the apparently weather-wise yokel. Having received a crown, the latter freely explained his modus operandi. "Sir, we have a Partridge's Almanac, and the fellow is such a notorious liar that whenever he promises us a fine day we know it will be the contrary. To-day is put down as settled, fine weather, and this is the reason I urged you not to set out." An old Danish proverb might aptly have compelled assent from the startled seer: "The almanac maker makes the almanac, but God makes the weather."

EXCAVATIONS NEAR NAPLES.

While awaiting the approval of the new bill on works of ancient art, the Italian minister of public instruction has decided to permit at present no private excavations. This, says the Naples correspondent of the London News, is a pity, for there are two excavations near Naples which, if continued, would probably be most interesting. One is at a place between Torre Annunziata and Castellammare, where caves have been found not far from the sea, which seemingly served the ancient Romans as baths and boathouses. At the end of these caves paintings of some value have been found.

The other excavation is at Camaldoli di Torre in a walled territory called, from its position, the Corona, with vineyards and cornfields and a large wood, the whole about eighty acres in extent. In the wood at the foot of the wall, where a road was being made and pozzolana dug out, there was discovered an old Roman wall. Excavation was made and other walls were discovered, those of large buildings. Soon some frescoes in lively colors were uncovered, and then amphorae, bits of glass, pieces of marble, bones of men and animals came to light, as well as a metal statuette, so thickly incrusted that its quality and value cannot be ascertained. The proprietor informed the minister of this discovery and asked permission to continue the excavation at his own expense. After long delay the ministry decided to send the extraordinary commission, now busy at the Naples museum, to inspect the works. The commission, which began the inspection with some prejudice, advised the proprietor not to continue the excavation, as the building must have belonged to poor peasants and the work would not be remunerative. The proprietor, however, objected that there was too much elegance in the manner of building for a humble abode and that the position, on an elevated stretch of country, was at the spot where the rich inhabitants of Herculaneum were likely to have villas, and therefore interesting discoveries were probable. The commission, however, supported the prohibition of further excavation and now the decision of the ministry is awaited.

POWER OF CONCENTRATION.

"Richard Harding Davis is now thirty-seven years old and in the height of his vigor," says Allen Sangree in Ainslee's. "Beyond occasional attacks of sciatica he enjoys robust health. He takes as much interest in the journalistic world as when he first entered as a 'cub' reporter. His mind is like a spring that has never been flattened down, but receives impressions with the rapidity and distinction of a biograph. The peculiar power of concentration which was cultivated in a newspaper office is more intense than ever. It enables him to get into a subject, immerse himself completely whether in the smoking room of a steamship or secluded in the little cottage at Marion, Mass., where for the last eleven summers he has retired to do his work and where most of his dictation has been written. He has no fixed number of hours for working nor fixed rate of words in a day. He shortens or lengthens the hours, like one does stirrup straps, to suit himself. Sometimes he puts three hours on a single paragraph, the next day writes 1,000 words. He seems also to have profited by the advice contained in Stevenson's letter. He is engaged now in writing a novel, the scene of which is laid in Central America and which he hopes will prove to be his best product.

"This exclusiveness of mind will perhaps keep Davis in ignorance of the larger motives of life that go to make up a transcendent novelist, that make a world's teacher. But Davis has no inclination to pose as an 'inspired genius.' He does not think of ... as a picture of the age of ... Rousseau. He has the responsibility that the eye report not falsely what it sees. It is his thought to keep in mind the general consistency and relation of affairs in his period. He is a symbol of progress, a marked example of how the press is the influence of pulpit, senate and college. His world is one of dramatic human interest. He is the sublimated reporter."

HOW GERMANY MAKES SAILORS.

Under the title of the "North German Lloyd Training Ship for Cadets," a school has been formed in Germany in which everything of practical value will be taught to the aspirants for appointments in the higher ranks of the merchant service. Work which tradition has linked with the training of the officer, but which in reality is mere waste of time, will be discarded, but the work of the hardest description from which the slightest benefit will accrue will be thoroughly dealt with. A large, fast, four-masted sailing ship, to be christened Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, has been bought for the training ship. Every year she will sail as a trading vessel, carrying goods on long voyages. The crew of the ship will include, in addition to about 160 cadets, a captain, four officers, instructors and a doctor, as well as the necessary men. The cadets will live in a special portion of the ship, under the care of the officers and instructors.

A three years' course will be provided for the thorough training of the cadets, yearly engagements being entered into. During the first year the cadet, who as a rule must be under 18 years of age, are entered as boys. During the second year they are rated as ordinary seamen, and during the third year as able-bodied seamen. For a fourth year the young officers are placed on one of the steamers of the North German Lloyd, where they act as warrant officers and quartermasters. By that time the requirements for the examination for a mate's certificate and for entrance into the navigation school have been complied with. After obtaining the mate's certificate the former cadets are engaged, as far as possible, as fourth officers on board the North German Lloyd steamers, the other large shipping firms having also promised to specially consider the claims of the cadets.

In addition to every department of navigation being carefully taught on the Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, special attention is given to the English and French languages and to the commercial histories of the great sea powers, especially those of England and Germany.—London Daily Mail.

THE VITALITY OF REPUBLICS.

Splendid were the successes of Athens under the government of its own citizens. And the Roman Republic—that stands as one of the most wonderful powers that the world ever saw. It was only after it became an empire that signs of weakness began to be seen. Venice, as a republic, amassed amazing wealth and won countless victories in naval warfare—and it began to decline only when the idea of republicanism became more and more changed toward autocracy.

Nearly six hundred years ago men from Uri, Schwyz and Unterwalden met in Rutli meadow, and the republic that resulted from that meeting still exists. The Swiss Republic was merged, or controlled, for a short time by another and stronger republic, that of France, but at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars it resumed its independent nationality. The Hollanders—what a conquering republic they formed, and how they won, after losses that seemed irretrievable! Magnificent victories were won by the French Republic of a century ago, and various disasters came only after republicanism disappeared. Spain—time-honored representative of the conservatism of Europe—was defeated by the Republic of Holland, and afterward lost great possessions in South America through the upbuilding of republics there. More recently she lost in a war with the greatest of all republics.

England, it would seem, has been as unfortunate as Spain in her dealings with our continent, but she still refuses to learn. The uprising colony republic lost her the better part of the North American continent. In another war she suffered such humiliating defeats as those of the battles of New Orleans and Lake Erie. And in the Boer war she is still losing in conflicts with an enemy she supposed she had beaten. There is magic in the idea of a republic! — Saturday Evening Post.

MAPLE-SUGAR CASKETS.

About this time of the year the civilized Indians of New England, New York state and Canada make pretty little conceits known as maple-sugar caskets, and bring them to the great cities, says the New York Post. They are composed of birch-bark and other vegetable tissues sewed with strong cord and ornamented with artistic basket work or with stained porcupine quills. A few are embellished with eagle plumes and other feathers, and occasionally boxes covered with fine furs can be obtained from the red men. Within the box is a lining of glazed paper or paraffinated cloth to prevent moisture from reaching the sugar within. The maple sugar is the genuine article and offers a curious contrast to much of the stuff sold under that name. It is considered almost as fine as brown sugar, has a delightful aroma and a wonderfully rich and delicate taste. In the old days it was a favorite in western New York, Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire for flavoring tea and coffee, and with boys and girls it has long been a favorite for any and every purpose. It cannot be said that the makers are at all generous in their prices; the simplest one which contains a pound of the sugar costing a dollar, while those which are handsomely decorated bring three or four times that sum. It should be added, however, that after the sugar is eaten and the paper lining thrown away the casket is an excellent receptacle for gloves, buttons, jewelry, sewing ... and similar objects.

HEADACHE CAUSES.

Headache is usually caused by living in poorly ventilated rooms, overindulgence in food or drink, insufficient exercise, mental strain, excitement or malaria. Krause's Headache Capsules quickly cure the most severe cases and leaves the head clear and cool. Price 25c. Sold by Dreier & Bro., corner Calhoun and Columbia streets.

According to reports for the year 1900 the exports from Manitoba and the total sales of beef alone amounted to 47,000 head, an increase of 15,000 head over 1899; but the exports in 1899 were 8,000 head less than in the previous year, owing to unfavorable weather.

WHEN OTHERS FAIL, CONSULT .....

DR. WENGER,

SPECIALIST,

25 years European and American hospital and private practice experience for all ... Nervous and Private diseases of Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs, Liver, Kidney, Stomach, Heart, Bowels, Bladder, Blood, Skin, Eye, Ear and Sexual diseases.

Kidney and Urinary weak back, pain in side, ... sediment in urine, brick dust or white ... painful urination, Bright's disease and all diseases of the bladder.

Private Diseases—Gleet, Gonorrhea, Inflammation, Discharges, Strictures, Weakness of Organs, Syphilis, Hydrocele, Varicocele and kindred troubles quickly restored.

Lost Manhood and all its attending ailments, both young, middle-aged and old men. The awful effects of early indiscretions, producing weakness, nervous debility, night emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, loss of energy and weakness of both body and brain.

Cancers, Tumors, Piles cured without knife or pain.

Do not let timidity or prejudice keep you from calling.

OFFICE DAYS:—Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays.

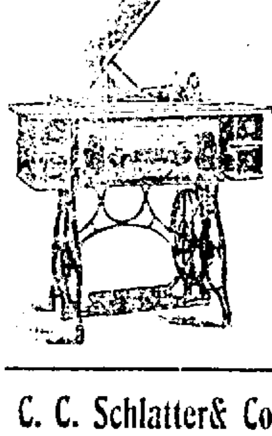
Sunday hours, 2 to 4 only.

Dr. N. R. Wenger,

126 Calhoun Street,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

No One Questions The Fact



The Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine is superior to all others because it sews faster, runs lighter, sews either SINGLE or DOUBLE thread and is the only drop head machine made with a vertical lift. The superiority of the Standard Machine is acknowledged by all.

C. C. Schlatter & Co, Hardware and Cutlery, 38 and 40 E. Columbia St.

WOMEN MARTYRS

No. 322 Sycamore St., Evansville, Ind., March 28, 1900.

Wine of Cardui has done me a world of good. I have been afflicted ten years with irregular and painful menstruation. My monthly periods would come on with great pain and I had to lie down to be at ease. I had heart and nervous trouble. I have taken Wine of Cardui and Thedford's Black-Draught and find them to be the best medicines women can take for such troubles. My period came on last month without a pain or an ache and was nearer the right time than it had been for many years. The Wine also helped my heart and nervous trouble which I had had for five years. I have been treated by many of the best physicians in Evansville and had paid out hundreds of dollars without any relief. I will advise any suffering woman not to go to doctors for such troubles as I have had but to get Wine of Cardui at once and take it. There is no use suffering. I have tried it and know what it will do.

Mrs. L. L. LINDSAY.

WINE OF CARDUI

What a story Mrs. Lindsay might tell of long days and nights of torture, borne in silence and in secret! Month after month she endured the distresses of disordered menstruation and paid doctors fees for the relief they never gave her. It is no wonder that thousands of women are being driven into insane asylums and early graves by the suffering they endure. Mrs. Lindsay's letter shows how unnecessary such suffering is when Wine of Cardui is at hand. It is a remedy which meets the need of every suffering woman. It makes menstruation natural and painless. By it the ligaments which hold the womb in place are strengthened and invigorated. The terrible pains in the head, neck, shoulders, back and legs, the common "dull feeling" and the sensation of exhaustion are banished by Wine of Cardui. This simple remedy is a blessing to any woman, curing her in the privacy of her home, permanently and quickly. No one but the patient need know of it. All druggists sell $1.00 bottles.

For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

THE MOTORMAN.

His Views and Opinions from the Front Platform.

By CHARLES B. LEWIS.

—Copyright, 1898

"As to human nature," said the motorman, as he shoved the switch over and started ahead in a way to pitch us and women passengers half the length of the car—"as to human nature, I guess I see as much of it from this end as the rear end. Goes from bad to worse, though I've been driving a car for five years. I get a surprise party every day. I start in out with the best intentions towards the public. I am naturally soft-hearted and sympathetic, and as for temper any child can lead me around by the ear. I say I was that way when I first took charge of an electric car. Now look at that, will you!"

A two-wagon load came down a side street and driven in front of the car and forced a quick stop to avoid a collision.

"Hi! smarty!" called the driver, with a grin.

"You old beer shop!" growled the motorman.

It was an easy start this time—so easy that the man leaning against the right door on the inside put his head out and said:

"Say, you, I'm much obliged for not throwing me head over heels and breaking my neck. You must be getting off your feed."

"As I was saying," continued the motorman, without heeding the man at the door, "I used to be soft-hearted and sympathetic, but three months on this platform will take it out of any man. Why, the first few nights or two I couldn't sleep for thinking I might run over somebody, and my heart was in my mouth all day wherever a boy crossed the track ahead of me. It was three or four weeks before I found out that the public wanted to get run over. It may surprise you, sir, but the public does. Some of the public wants to get horsed, so as to bring a suit for $20,000 damages, and some wants to be killed outright, so as to rest in their graves. See that old chap with a cane? He's been fishing around for a month to have me run over him and cut one of his legs off, and he won't settle with the company short of $5000. Hi, there, old rooster—not this time!"

"Poor old man. I'm kinder sorry for him, but it's my business to protect the company's pocket. Some day when I catch him fair and square and run over him, I'll end his feeling and the company will settle with his heirs for about $500, but he can't work no damage suit on me. There goes the conductor's bell again. Wonder if he thinks I've nothing to do but stop this car? As nobody has any business to get off at this street I'll just—"

And he shut off the current so quick and put on the brake so hard that the car came to a sudden stop and flung all the passengers toward the front end. They could be heard exclaiming and heading as a woman got out, and a man opened the front door laughingly and said:

"Thought you could break an arm or leg for me, didn't you? Say, old feller, I'm a circus acrobat. I am, and you needn't waste your old bottled electricity in trying to throw me down. I can keep my feet, even if you run over a load of hay."

"You see what we have to stand," observed the motorman, as he started the car again. "Such words as these would have broken my heart the first three months, but I pay no attention to them now. Up here on the next corner I run over a boy last week, and they say he is goin' to die. I'd been dodging him for three months, but he was too sharp for me at last. Jumped out from behind a big coal wagon you see, and I was over him before I could stop. I'd have given him a dollar to fool with some other car, but he picked me out and hung right to me. Hi! there, you man!"

"IF I DON'T HAVE YOU DISCHARGED WITHIN AN HOUR I HOPE TO DROP DEAD."

A big coal wagon had swung on to the track ahead of us. It was there or four weeks before I found out that the public wanted to get run over. It may surprise you, sir, but the public does. Some of the public wants to get horsed, so as to bring a suit for $20,000 damages, and some wants to be killed outright, so as to rest in their graves. See that old chap with a cane? He's been fishing around for a month to have me run over him and cut one of his legs off, and he won't settle with the company short of $5000. Hi, there, old rooster—not this time!"

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A big coal wagon had swung on to the track ahead, and though the driver plainly heard the call he never moved his head. The motorman almost stopped the car and made a terrific noise with the gong, but the coal man was oblivious of his surroundings.

"I'd like to sass back, of course," said the motorman, "but it would be a waste of breath. This is the best place in the world to get civility and keep it. Do the passengers inside seem to be enjoying themselves? Well, I'll surely get the bell at the next corner, and I'll wake 'em up a little. When you stop a car all of a sudden and pile everybody against the front door, the idea is that you did it to avoid a collision and save their lives. Can't say that any of them ever expressed their gratitude to me, but I live in hopes. Catch hold of the railing and prepare yourself! There goes the bell!"

The sudden stoppage was a grand success. After the passengers in one untangled three women threatened to sue the company for $10,000 apiece, two of the men shook their fists under the conductor's nose and called him a scoundrel and a liar, and a bald-headed man who had his hat jammed down over his ears banged the front door open and shouted:

"I own $15,000 worth of stock in this road, and if I don't have you discharged within an hour I hope to drop dead!"

"That's human nature for you!" sigh

SABBATH SERVICES.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF THE HOURS OF DEVOTION IN THE CHURCHES OF FORT WAYNE.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Berry street M. E. church.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., theme, "Individual Responsibility;" general class, 12 m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m.; W. F. M. thank offering, 7:30 p. m., addressed by Miss Liman, a returned missionary from India. Sunday school convention, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. Rev. H. J. Norris, pastor.

Services at Wayne street M. E. church tomorrow, conducted by the pastor, as follows: At 9:30 a. m., Sunday school; 10:30, missionary address, by Miss Liman, of Pekin, China; 12 m., classes; 3 p. m., Junior league; 6:30 p. m., Epworth league; 7:30 p. m., sermon, subject, "Where Are We in the Great Temperance Problem?" Music conducted by Linden quartet.

Trinity M. E. church, corner Fourth and Cass streets, Rev. Charles E. White, pastor.—The services tomorrow will begin with the Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., F. A. McMaken, superintendent. It will be missionary Sunday and there will be preaching by the pastor at 10.30 a. m.; subject of the sermon, "Our Success and Its Conditions." The classes will meet at noon; the Junior league will hold its session at 3 p. m.; the Epworth league will have a devotional hour at 6:30 p. m., and public services again at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting wednesday evening.

Simpson M. E. church, corner of Harrison and Dawson streets. Sabbath school, 9:30 a. m.; sermon, 10:30 a. m.; Junior league, 2:30 p. m.; Senior league, 6:30 p. m.; usual services at 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. The question class meets on Friday evening. Rev. T. J. Johnson, pastor.

St. Paul M. E. church, B. Sawyer, pastor.—Sunday school, 9:30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m., subject, "Confessing Christ;" class meeting, 12 m.; Junior league, by Miss Pattison, at 2:30 p. m.; Epworth league, 6:30 p. m., Charles Smith, president; temperance meeting at 7 p. m. Ladies' Aid at 2:30 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:30. Steward's meeting Monday evening. Mr. Watterson will sing at morning and evening services.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

West Jefferson Street Church of Christ, Edgar William Allen, pastor. 10:30 a. m., sermon, "The Growth of the Kingdom of God in Practice and Influence;" 7:30 p. m., Twentieth Century Prelude—"Is Mrs. Nation's Type of Anarchy Justified." Sermon subject: "John the Baptist, an Example for Reformers"; 9:30 a. m., Sunday School; 6:30 p. m., Christian Endeavor; Tuesday afternoon 3 o'clock, Bible study for women; Wednesday night, midweek service, subject, "A Plea for Missions," Mrs. J. W. Mitten, leader.

West Creighton Avenue Church of Christ, corner Minor street and West Creighton avenue; Zach A. Harris, minister.—Bulletin for the week beginning Feb 24: Lord's day: Bible school, 9.30 a. m.; preaching, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; sermon topics, morning: "Finishing the Course with Joy;" evening: "The Essentials of the Gospel;" Junior Endeavor, 3 p. m., Senior Endeavor, 6:30 p. m., topic "Trust" Phil. 4:1-13. The prayer meeting will be held this week on Tuesday evening instead of Wednesday evening on account of the Passion Play. Teachers' meeting Tuesday evening; choir practice Friday evening. Every one should avail themselves of witnessing the Passion Play by Rev. John L. Brandt. Mr. Brandt is one of the finest orators on the American platform and his lecture will be both entertaining and elevating.

Y. W. C. A.

Services at the Young Women's Christian association Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Alice Liman, a missionary driven from China by the recent troubles, may be present to speak.

Social evening with games, taffy-pulling, etc., Thursday evening, Feb. 28. Free to all young women whether members or not.

RAILROAD Y. M. C. A.

A meeting for men will be addressed by William T. Ferguson, M. D., at 3 p. m.; Bible study in charge of the general secretary at 4 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN.

Calvary U. B. church, corner Harmer and East Lewis streets, Rev. J. W. Lake, pastor.—Sunday services: Sunday school, 9:30 a. m., Allen A. Bowser, superintendent; Y. P. C. U., 6:30 p. m.; preaching services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; reception of members at both morning and evening services; revival services in the evening at 7:30. Mid-week services: Regular prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Mrs. Rayl, leader.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Bethel Evangelical church, corner DeWald and Clinton streets.—Sunday school every Lord's day at 9:30 a. m., William Mertz, superintendent; German preaching at 10.30 a. m.; English preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Y. P. A. at 6:30 p. m. Mid-week services: Prayer meeting Wednesday and Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. J. H. Evans, pastor.

AFRICAN METHODIST.

A. M. E. church, corner Wayne and Francis streets. Hours of service: At 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 3 p. m.; Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. Smith, pastor.

REFORMED.

Salem church, next to postoffice, Ph. Ruh, pastor—Morning services at 10:30; evening services at 7:30. The evening service will be in English; Sunday school at 9:00; Young people's meeting near Wednesday.

Grace Reformed Church, Rev. A. K. Zartman, pastor.—Morning service at 10:30 [illegible] "Hinder and Defeat the Lord's Work;" Gospel service at 7:30 in the evening, with an [illegible]. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Young people's meeting 6:45. Midweek revival service on Wednesday evening at 7:30.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The services at Trinity Episcopal church tomorrow will be as follows: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning prayer and sermon, 10:45; evening prayer at 7:30. During Lent services each afternoon at 5 o'clock except Wednesday evenings when there will be a lecture at 7:30.

BAPTIST.

First Baptist church—Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, D. D., of Middletown, Ohio, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; Mr. Bowser's class, 2:30 p. m.; B. Y. P. U., 6:30 p. m. Beaver Chapel Sunday School, 9:00 a. m.; North Side Sunday School, 3:00 p. m.; Lakeside Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.; Hanna street Sunday school, 3:00 p. m.

FREE METHODIST.

Preaching, Sunday, 10.30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 3 p. m.; young people's meeting, 6:30 p. m. Holiness meeting, Monday, 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Rev. P. S. Shoemaker, pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10.30 a. m., in Harmony hall, 20 West Berry street; subject, "Christ Jesus;" golden text, "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life"—Jude, verse 21. Testimonial meetings, 8 o'clock every Wednesday evening. Reading room adjoining church rooms, open 2 to 5 p. m. week days only.

Second Church of Christ, Scientist—Services, 10:30 a. m., in the Jewish temple, 96 Harrison, between Wayne and Washington streets; subject, "Christ Jesus;" golden text, "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life"—Jude, verse 21. Sunday evening service, 8 o'clock. Sunday school after the morning service, 11:30.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN.

Trinity English Lutheran church—Sunday school, 9:30; morning service at 10:45; Luther league, 7:00; evening service, 7:45. Teachers' meeting, Thursday, at 8 p. m. Dorcas society, Friday. Lent in the catechism Saturday, 9 a. m.

Christ's Lutheran church, Jefferson and Webster streets, Rev. L. J. Motschman, pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.; divine service with sermon at 10:45 a. m., theme, "A Blessed Disposition," the fifth in the series on "The Beatitudes;" Luther league at 6:45, subject, "Christ Visible Only to the Holy." Heb. 12.14-17, O. R. Kelsey, leader. At 7:30 p. m. the Sunday school will render the annual foreign mission program, which will be found in another place. Mid-week service, Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Catechetical class, Saturday at 2:30 p. m. The Ladies' Mite society will be entertained by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Myers, at their home, 495 Harrison street, Friday afternoon and evening.

Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, West Washington and Fulton street, C. F. W. Meyer, pastor—Sunday school, 9:15 a. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Lenten sermon at 7:30 p. m. Church council meets on Thursday night instead of Wednesday. Regular monthly meeting on Friday night. All classes regular.

PRESBYTERIAN.

First Presbyterian church, Washington and Clinton streets, Rev. D. W. Moffat, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30; morning service and sermon at 10:45; Christian Endeavor at 6:30. At the evening service at 7:30 Dr. A. J. McFarland, of Pennsylvania, will preach and there will be special music. Prayer meeting as usual Wednesday evening.

At Westminster church Rev. J. L. Leeper, D. D., will preach at 10:30 a. m. Sunday school, 12 m.; Jr. C. E., 3 p. m.; Sr. C. E., 6:30 p. m. At 7:30 Dr. Leeper will give his final illustrated service on "The Palestine of the Bible as Seen Through the Palestine of Today." This discourse will be illustrated by many fine views from nature.

Third Presbyterian church 510 Calhoun street, between Suttenfield street and Woodland avenue, Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., pastor—Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Mr. O. B. Fitch superintendent; morning service at 10:45 a. m., subject of sermon, "The Sympathy of Christ;" Christian Endeavor at 6:45 p. m. The Woman's Missionary society will hold their annual praise service. The program follows:

Hymn 355..........

Scripture Lesson, Psalm 111..........

Prayer..........Mrs. James English

Music..........Apollo Quartet

A Praise service..........

..........Led by Mrs. O. B. Fitch

Music..........Apollo Quartet

Address..........Mrs. J. O. Keller

Offering.

Solo..........Clinton Willson

Prayer.

Doxology.

Benediction.

Bethany Presbyterian church, corner Boone and Fry streets, J. C. Breckenridge pastor; residence, No. 125 West Main street—Sabbath services, 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sabbath school at 2:30 p. m.; Christian Endeavor prayer meeting at 6:30 p. m. Sabbath evening, annual praise meeting under the auspices of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary society at 7:30. This takes the place of the regular evening preaching service. An interesting program is to be rendered. The Girls' Mission band will take part in this service. There will be an address by the pastor. There will be public services on Wednesday and Thursday evening, in which the pastor will preach. Communion on Sabbath, March 3.

GERMAN LUTHERAN.

Emanuel Lutheran, West Jefferson street, Rev. C. Gross and Rev. Philip Wambaganns, jr., pastors—Sunday services, 10:00 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

St. John's Lutheran church, corner Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, Rev. H. P. Dannecker, pastor—Services (German), 10:00 a. m.; services (German) for children, 2 p. m.; services (English) 7:30 p. m.

German Lutheran Zion's church, Creighton avenue and Hanna street, Rev. H. Chr. Luehr, pastor—Services, 10:00 a. m. and 2 p. m. Sundays.

St. Paul's on Barr street, Rev. Jacob Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

Grace Lutheran church, corner Pontiac and Gay streets, Rev. J. F. Miller, pastor—Services, 10 a. m., services for children, 2 p. m.

Evangelical Lutheran Concordia congregation, southwest corner of Fletcher and Alliger street—Sunday services: Preaching at 10 a. m., and Sunday school at 2:30 p. m., Rev. August Lange, pastor.

Trinity, corner of Huffman and Oakland streets, Rev. J. A. Bohn, pastor—Sunday services, 10 a. m., Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

South Congregational church, corner DeWald and Hoagland. Rev. D. T. Williams, pastor—Preaching service, 10:45 a. m.; Junior Christian Endeavor at 3 p. m.; Senior Christian Endeavor at 6:30 p. m.; preaching at 7:30 p. m.; Bible school at 9:30 a. m. Mid-week service Wednesday evening at 7:30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Rt. Rev. Herman J. Alerding, D. D., bishop; Very Rev. John Guendling, V. G., pastor; Rev. J. H. Bathe, chancellor; Rev. John Durham, assistant; Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, assistant.

Masses at 6, 8, 8:30 (children's services) and 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 2 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m.

The following meetings are held every Sunday in rotation during the month, commencing at 4 o'clock: First Sunday, Married's Men's sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Men's sodality, Rev. John Durham, director. Second Sunday, Rosary sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. Third Sunday, Young Ladies' sodality, Very Rev. John Guendling, director. Fourth Sunday, Boys' sodality, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director, and Young Girls' sodality, Very Rev. J. H. Guendling, director. The St. Vincent de Paul society meets every fourth Sunday in the month during the winter. The Catholic Knights of America, branch No. 103, meets the first and third Sundays of each month, Rev. P. J. O'Reilley, director.

St. Patrick's, corner of DeWald and Harrison streets, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, pastor; Rev. Thomas Mungovan, assistant—The services at the church are as follows: Mass at 7:45 a. m.; children's mass at 9 a. m.; high mass at 10:30 a. m.; catechism at 2:15 p. m.; vespers at 3 p. m. Masses at 6:30 and 8 a. m. during week days.

Following is a list of the various societies of the church and the time of meeting: Married Men's and Young Men's sodalities, first Sunday in the month; Rosary society, second Sunday; Young Ladies' sodality, third Sunday; also the other three Sundays of the month for the office of the Blessed Virgin; Boys' and Girls' sodalities, fourth Sunday at 2:30 p. m., all other meetings at 4 o'clock, immediately after vespers; each society takes communion on Sunday of meeting; St. Vincent de Paul society meets the fourth Sunday of the month; Ladies' Catholic Benevolent association meets first and fourth Thursdays; St. Joseph Benevolent society meets second Sunday of the month. Sacred Heart devotions on the first Friday of the month at 7:30 p. m.

St. Mary's (German), corner of Lafayette and Jefferson streets, Rev. John H. Oechtering, pastor; assistant, Rev. Gustave Hottenroth—Sunday services, 8 and 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Paul's (German), corner West Washington and Griffith, Rev. F. J. H. Kroll, pastor—Services, 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

St. Peter's (German), corner East DeWald and Warsaw streets, Rev. Ferdinand Koerdt, pastor—Sunday services, 7:45 and 9:45 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; Sunday school, 2 p. m.

St. Joseph's chapel (in connection with St. Joseph's hospital), Rev. Thomas Eisenring, C. S. S., chaplain—Sunday services, 10 a. m. and 4 p. m.; weekly services, 8 a. m.

Church of the Precious Blood, corner of Barthold and Fourth street, Rev. Francis Nigsch, pastor—Morning mass at 7:45; high mass, with sermon, at 10 a. m., and vespers at 3 p. m.

"NEARER, MY GOD, TO THEE."

As a writer, as a poet, there were few in the literary world of London (in the 40's) who had not heard of Sarah Flower Adams, the gifted woman to whom all Christendom today pays homage in its love for her immortal hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," writes Clifford Howard, in the February Ladies' Home Journal. It was written in 1840, and had subsequently been set to music by Eliza Flower, and included in a collection of hymns written and composed by the two sisters. Only within that year had their book of "Hymns and Anthems" been published, and the hymn that was destined to inspire the world had then been heard but once or twice, and within the walls of a single church—South Palace chapel, London.

It was not, however, until after the year 1860, when the present well-known tune was composed for it by Dr. Lowell Mason, of New York, that the hymn attained its widespread popularity. Up to that time it had attracted but little notice. Through the spirit of Dr. Mason's sympathetic music it was quickened into glorious life and brought within the reach of every congregation and every Christian soul. But this was long after the author of the hymn had passed away. She died in 1848 without knowing of the triumph and the glory that awaited her work. Her grave in the little village of her birth is unmarked by any monument to her fame.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Russians had struggled up, but at a cost of stragglers they had not shown on any day's march. It was the next morning taking it easy on the short march between Chang Chia Wan, that the Russian officer ranged alongside and proceeded to fill himself up with information about America and a few other places. After an hour's sharp cross-questioning, in which he had learned that it is not necessary that the Christian name of the candidate for the presidency should be William, though it happens this year to be the name of each of the two principal candidates, he suddenly shifted ground completely, and said:

"But these Japanese—how do you mean them?"

"They are very good soldiers," I said; "the best in many respects in the expedition."

He seemed to be greatly surprised. "Do you think so?" he said. "No, I think they are weak."

"What do you mean by weak?" I asked him.

"Well, they do not march well; they [illegible] very much; many of them [illegible] by and by."

"[illegible] I say; they straggle."

"Yes, that's it; they straggle."

"But yesterday I saw as many Russians straggling as Japanese, and there are twice as many Japanese troops in the column as Russians. You Russians do not want to think the Japanese are weak when it comes to the matter of fighting them."

"Ah, but we are all working together now; there is no fight with anybody but the Chinese."

"But after awhile in Corea."

"Ah, Corea! No, that is impossible. She must never have Corea." O. K. Davis in Harper's Weekly.

OBEDIENT TO ORDERS.

"You must push matters a little, James," said a chemist to his new boy; "by calling a customer's attention to this article and that article you often effect a sale."

"Yes, sir," responded the new boy, and then he hastened to wait upon an elderly person who wanted a stamp. "Anything else, mum?" inquired the ambitious boy, politely; "hair dye, cosmetic, face powder, rheumatic drops, belladonna, mole destroyer—"

The elderly lady deals over the way now.—Tit-Bits.

No less than 140,000 homes are held free of debt by southern negroes. They have been estimated at an average value of $140,000,000. The holdings of personality by the race are probably worth more than the realty.

van Houten's Cocoa

combines Strength, Purity and Solubility. A breakfast-cupful of this delicious Cocoa costs less than one cent.

Sold at all grocery stores—order it next time.

MORGAN'S RAIDERS.

THE FAMOUS ROUGH RIDING CAMPAIGN OF THE CIVIL WAR.

It Carried Panic and Confusion Into Ohio and Indiana, but Resulted in No Benefit Whatever to the Confederate Cause.

"Cavalry riding," said the major, "is exciting, but very exhausting business. Long distance raids in an enemy's country can be made only where there are a good many horses. John Morgan could never have made his raid through Indiana and Ohio in 1863 if the country raided had not been well supplied with the best horses in the west. When he started from the Cumberland river, in east Tennessee, Morgan believed that he would sweep everything before him and that, if properly supported, he would capture Cincinnati.

"Morgan, with a well organized brigade of cavalry 2,500 strong, swept northward from the Cumberland river through Kentucky to the Ohio river at Brandenburg, 40 miles below Louisville. There he captured two steamboats and then swept through southern Indiana, galloped around Cincinnati, not less than 10 miles from the city, and then moved eastward, expecting to cross the Ohio river at Burlington, but was driven back, made another attempt at Wellsville, but was finally captured at New Lisbon.

"This was the most remarkable raid of the war. It carried panic and consternation into Ohio and Indiana, but in result it was of no benefit whatever to the Confederate cause. Morgan believed that there would be an uprising in the Confederate interest in Kentucky. There was none. He believed that the peace Democrats in Ohio would give him at least secret support, but when [illegible] the letters of the peace Democrats the latter joined the ranks of Morgan's pursuers, and before the raid was half over the whole state was aroused, and men who had taken no interest in the war previous to that time shouldered their squirrel rifles to repel the raiders who were said to be [illegible] and carrying the horrors of war to their very doors.

"There was hard riding all the time for Morgan's men. They left behind them a trail of [illegible] down horses. They [illegible] of their Union pursuers simply because they stole horses [illegible] and remounted the men, but they were poorly equipped, and that [illegible] to give the war party the largest majority in the history of the state up to that time. In fact, the Morgan raid, by carrying the war into the peaceful districts of Indiana and Ohio, provoked a furious feeling of resentment, which influenced people for 20 years.

"The comedy of the raid was furnished by the people of the districts wholly unused to war, wholly unprepared for it and with exaggerated ideas of the ferocity of Morgan's men. For two weeks it was only necessary for some mischievous boy to shout, 'Morgan is coming!' in any village in central or southern Ohio to create a panic. I know that many of the raiders after Morgan got no rest night or day, slept in the saddle, and not a few of them fell off their horses in sleep. At the end of the raid they were as exhausted as Morgan's men, but with a more difficult task to perform they never received half the praise given to the raiders.

"I remember," continued the major, "one case in which a woman stabled her carriage horses in the parlor for two days to keep them out of Morgan's hands. I saw Morgan's men ride by that house and saw some of them stop to listen at the unusual sound of horses' feet on a carpeted floor, but the parlor horses were not disturbed. Some of our neighbors drove their horses, cattle and sheep 30 miles into the interior and were away from home a week. Morgan's men looted right and left, and some of them had bolts of calico strapped to their saddles when they were captured.

"Morgan, it must be remembered, made his whole raid with artillery and a wagon train, but he was not in this to fight, and he demonstrated at once the ease with which a peaceful district may be invaded by a mobile column and at the same time the peril involved in such a venture. In a few days 50,000 militiamen were in the field against him. At first he played with these green soldiers, but at last they hung on his flanks, eager for fight as bulldogs. In the last days Hobson's men, who had followed Morgan for hundreds of miles through three states, closed in on their old enemies with a gleefulness that exceeded anything of the kind I ever saw in the army, and Judah's men, closing in on the other side, settled the fate of the raiders.

"Morgan's men knew by the maneuvering and the firing when they were faced by trained soldiers, and the first charge of the Union cavalry had in it the impetus of delayed vengeance. The Unionists who rode in that charge had old scores to settle, and Morgan's tired veterans were overwhelmed. After Morgan had escaped from the penitentiary at Columbus and had reorganized his command and was again raiding Kentucky hundreds of Union soldiers on their way home for discharge left their trains and joined in the pursuit simply to get a crack at the old raider, and Morgan knew when their rifles [illegible] spoke that he was up against the real thing."

Just Like a Man.

"Oh, no; she's not at all what you would call a really feminine woman. She affects masculine ways."

"How?"

"Well, for instance, yesterday I saw her give a street car conductor a nickel when she had five pennies in her purse."—Chicago Post.

His Words Were Prophetic.

"Making a photograph of James Harper was the most startling experience of my life," says George G. Rockwood, the New York photographer. "In the year 1868 it transpired that no good photos existed of the four Harper brothers, and it was determined that they should sit to the same photographer and have a uniform series of pictures made. A very successful photograph of Fletcher brought them all.

"James Harper was the second to sit for me, and as he was passing out of the door of my studio he saw a portrait of Rev. Dr. Muhlenburgh, the founder of St. Luke's hospital. We entered into a brief discussion of the noble results of the well and wisely directed efforts of one man as illustrated in the establishment of this benevolent institution. He said, 'If anything should happen to me, I believe I would like to be taken to St. Luke's hospital, for there organized, practical skill would perhaps be paramount to even the tender care and love one gets at home.'

"His words were prophetic. After declining his warm invitation for me to ride with him he left the gallery, I think, near 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 5 o'clock a gentleman rushed into the reception room and asked, 'Was James Harper here today?' 'Yes.' 'Did he sit for a photograph?' 'Yes, and here is the negative—a superb one.' 'Thank God! He was thrown from his carriage this afternoon and now lies dying in St. Luke's hospital.'"

He Knew.

They met in front of the Read House. One was fat and black, with a wonderful expanse of mouth and a voice like a couple of fog horns. The other was black and lean and wizened.

Said the fat black to the lean black, "Why doan' you 'gratulate me, Brudder Johnsing?"

"What fer I 'gratulate you?" said Brudder Johnsing.

"What for you 'gratulate me! Why, man, kase I done marr'd de Widder Jeh'son."

"You is you dun marr'd de Widder Jeh'son?" squeaked out the lean one.

"I sho' is dun marr'd dat lady," said the fat one, with an air of great satisfaction.

"Den I does 'gratulate you wif my whole heart; I sho' does."

The two separated, when the lean one turned to a knot of white gentlemen who had been interested and amused auditors of the conversation and remarked:

"Yas, I 'gratulate him! Haw, haw, haw! He is! I sho' does. He's de wus critter I has an I cert'nly 'gratulates. Why, boss," he said confidentially, singling out one of the spectators, "I wus marr'd to dat 'oman for a year myself. Yas, I sho' do 'gratulate dat man." And he moved off toward Market street, chuckling and muttering to himself.—Chattanooga News.

Wouldn't Be Fooled Again.

A shepherd once, to prove the quickness of his dog, which was lying before the fire in the house where we were talking, said to me in the middle of a sentence concerning something else, "I'm thinking, sir, the cow is in the potatoes."

Though he purposely laid no stress on these words and said them in a quiet, unconcerned tone of voice, the dog, who appeared to be asleep, immediately jumped up and, leaping through the open window, scrambled up to the turf roof of the house, from which he could see the potato field. He then, not seeing the cow there, ran and looked into the barn where she was and, finding that all was right, came back to the house.

After a short time the shepherd said the same words again, and the dog repeated his lookout, but on the false alarm being the third time given the dog got up and, wagging his tail, looked his master in the face with so comical an expression of interrogation that he could not help laughing aloud at him, on which, with a slight growl, he laid himself down in his warm corner with an offended air, as if determined not to be made a fool of again.—Exchange.

A Cold Weather Joke.

A business man came down to his office on a winter morning when it was bitterly cold.

"Whew, how cold it is!" he said to one of the clerks. "Just shut that safe, if you please."

The clerk obeyed, with a puzzled look. Then when he could restrain his curiosity no longer he asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but why did you tell me to shut the safe?"

"Why," replied his employer, with a sly chuckle, "there are a good many drafts in that safe."—London Fun.

Mrs. Meddergrass—The postmistress don't seem to like the new professor of the school.

Mr. Meddergrass—No; I reckon not. I heerd some of the fellers at the store say he had wrote all his postal cards in Latin or some other furrin language.

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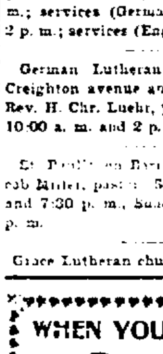

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